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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES.

—*(9.)*—

LUNACY; LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND); LUNACY (SCOTLAND).

Session

7 February — 6 *July* 1865.

VOL. XXI.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1865.

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

NINTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the t of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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1865.

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LUNACY.

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COPY

OF THE

NINETEENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *June* 1865.

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THE NINETEENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31*st March* 1865.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

Number of Insane Persons in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses. (Appendix A.)

According to our practice in previous Reports, we annex Tabular Statements (Appendix A.) of the number of insane persons in the several Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 1st of January 1865.

Licenses and changes in Proprietorship. (Appendix B.)

The New Licenses granted, Licenses Expired, and Changes of Proprietorship, since the date of our last Report, are set forth in Appendix B.

Average Weekly cost in Asylums and Hospitals. (Appendix C. and D.)

In Appendix C. and D. will be found Tabular Statements of the average weekly cost of maintenance, medicine, clothing and care of Patients in the several County and Borough Asylums and Hospitals.

Counties.

Bucks.

Plans for new Wards on the Women's side of the Bucks Asylum have been duly approved. They will afford day and sleeping accommodation for 50 more Patients, at an estimated cost of 2,850*l.*, and will, it is expected, be open for occupation early in the summer.

Cambridge.

Detached Wards are about to be erected at the Cambridgeshire Asylum, at a cost of 1,200*l.* The plans for that on the Male side, to contain 12 beds, with day accommodation for 20 Patients, have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Plans have been submitted to us for two Block Buildings at the Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum, each to contain 105 Patients, at an estimated cost of 8,900*l.* Various modifications in them having been made at our suggestion, they have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and, as soon as

Counties. the approval of the Court of Quarter Sessions is obtained, will be carried into execution.

Chester. The Recreation Hall at the Chester Asylum has been enlarged at a cost of 750 *l.*

Cornwall. At the Cornwall Asylum a plan has been approved for a building to accommodate 52 Private Patients at a cost of 4,380 *l.*

Dorset. The New Asylum for the County of Dorset is now open for the reception of both Male and Female Patients. We are happy to state that the proposal of the Visitors to dispose of the buildings of the old Asylum to which we adverted in our last Report has been abandoned, and both the old and new Asylums are now in the occupation of Patients.

The Visitors have also entered into arrangements by which the large increase of accommodation so obtained may be made available for Non-Pauper Lunatics from this and other counties, and also of Pauper Lunatics from other counties. In connection with which we may mention that a sum of 2,000 *l.* has been lately raised by subscription in Dorsetshire, to provide for the care of a limited number of Private Patients; and it has been agreed that the sum so subscribed should be paid over to the Committee of Visitors, who undertake to receive Private Patients from the county not exceeding 20 in number at one time, at a cost of 10 *s.* a week.

Durham. At the Durham Asylum two additional Cottages for attendants, with apartments between them to accommodate 10 convalescent Patients, have been constructed in the past year.

Glamorgan. The Glamorganshire Asylum is now open, and the following entry was made, on the occasion of the first visit to it since its opening, by two members of our Board.

"Wednesday, 19 April 1865.

"On the 4th November last, Patients were first received "into this Asylum. From that date to the present day, the "entire number of admissions has been 82. Of these, 50 Men "and 29 Women came from Briton Ferry, and one Man from the "Asylum at Abergavenny; the remaining two Men being "brought by Relieving Officers from their own homes. One "of those from Vernon House has since been discharged well, "and another has died, the cause of death having been pneumonia, following phthisis of old standing. Eighty Patients "are in the Asylum to day, 51 in the Men's detached Block, "and 29 in that of the Women.

"These

" These detached buildings are well adapted for the accom- " modation of working and convalescing Patients. In connec- " tion respectively with the Workshops and the Laundry; " provided with excellent Kitchens, Sculleries, Bath-rooms, and " Lavatories; all the in-door arrangements being, as far as " possible, of a domestic kind; and each having ample space " available for out-door recreation and exercise; they are in " every respect suitable to the class of inmates they are " meant to receive. The Men's Block is placed near the " entrance, in proximity with the Lodge and the Chapel; and " the diversified effect of these and other buildings, which, " without intercepting the beauty of the view beyond, form a " kind of boundary to the Patients' Airing Courts, is extremely " pleasing.

" We must at once remark, indeed, that the Airing Courts " of this Asylum (than which there can be no provision more " important for the successful treatment of the insane), promise " to be as nearly perfect as they can be made. Besides the " Men's Court, to which we have referred (considerably more " than an acre in extent), and a good garden with drying- " ground at the Laundry Block, there are two large and two " smaller Courts attached to the main building. These have " been to a great extent already laid out and planted; none are " so constructed as to intercept the country view; and to the " two larger ones, by means respectively of a sunk wall and a " light iron fence, the entire surrounding landscape is laid open. " Of the latter the Men's has greater range and extent than the " Women's, having the advantage of nearly half-an-acre more " land; and this is due to a judicious suggestion from the Chair- " man of the County, who visited during its progress. On the " other hand, of the smaller Courts, the Women's is the supe- " rior.

" In the main building, though there are some oddities of " construction, there is nothing incompatible with comfort; and " here, as in the detached blocks, our visit to day has satisfied " us that the provision will be sufficient for all the wants of the " Patients. Connected with the principal Day-rooms is a " smaller room, which will be well supplied with books and " papers. Light well-constructed chairs appear to be ordered " in abundance, as well as treble and single washstands, with " towel-rails. The beds are of horsehair throughout, and the " bedding is very good. The Dormitories for the most part have " the advantage of gas lights in the roofs, serving also as venti- " lators, which will be kept burning in the night; and it is " proposed that there should be a seat by each bed, available " also to hold the clothes of Patients, while blinds and curtains " will be supplied to the windows. In all the wards there are " numerous waterclosets, well constructed and fitted, opening to " the air; and everywhere baths are liberally afforded, generally " three or four in one room, with dressing-room adjacent, and a " ready and easy supply of hot and cold water. Adjoining the " Dormitory for wet and dirty in each division, a Bath-room is

COUNTIES. Glamorgan.

" judiciously placed; and the arrangements for the Sick-rooms, " so as to secure as much cheerfulness as possible for the inmates, " deserve much praise. We only hope it may be found prac- " ticable to give to the sick and infirm Women the same advan- " tage which the Men have, of easy access to their Airing " Courts from their rooms on the ground floor. Handrails will " be placed to all the staircases; and at the bottom of each stair- " case, in compliance with the suggestion of our colleagues at a " recent visit, there will be a door with glass panels, and open- " ing for light and ventilation. As to the latter, great care seems " to have been taken throughout the building; and, should any " steps become ultimately necessary in aid of it, to correct defects " in the windows and shutters, as well as generally in the flues " and chimneys, the Committee doubtless will give order for " them. We confine our suggestions for the present to an " urgent recommendation that throughout the Asylum the upper " part of all the walls should be papered, and the lower portion " painted, in cheerful and pleasing colours.

" All the offices of this Asylum are good. There is an excel- " lent Kitchen, communicating with a spacious general Dining- " hall, which will be available as a recreation-room also, for all " the Patients. The Store-rooms are various and sufficient. " The machines and fittings in the Laundry and Washhouse are " of the best description. There are separate residences for the " Steward and the Housekeeper; airy and suitable Workshops; " a good Bake-house and Engine-house, as well as Engineer's " House and Offices; and connected with the latter are the Asy- " lum Gas Works. The Church is a very convenient and very " elegant structure, and the site now selected for a Burial- " ground strikes us to be in all respects preferable to that origi- " nally chosen.

" Of the condition of the Patients seen by us to-day, we have to " report favourably. They were well clothed, and otherwise in a " satisfactory state. Fourteen Men were out with the Gardener " this morning on the land, and 11 Women were in the Laundry; " others of both sexes being employed otherways to the number " altogether of 51 out of the 80. To these 51, as the working- " class, a luncheon with half-a-pint of beer each is allowed, but " beer forms no part of the dinner-diet, unless specially ordered; " and this was the only point as to which some of the Patients, " who generally spoke with satisfaction of their removal from " Briton Ferry, expressed any regret for their old quarters. The " diet, with this drawback, is good and various, and the food " supplied appears to be excellent.

" To the intelligent exertions and energy of Dr. Yellowlees, " applied unremittingly to his duties here, the recent progress " and present state of the Institution are evidently largely due; " and we observed with pleasure the interest evinced by him in " providing entertainment for the inmates. He sent some of " them last night to an Equestrian Circus which was exhibiting " at Bridgend, and himself took part in the evening at a game of " cricket with others. The best results may be expected from

" extended

" extended efforts in this direction, when larger numbers of Counties.
" Patients shall have been admitted. Glamorgan.

" It is proposed that within about a month the occupation of " the principal building will have begun, when 20 more Patients " will be received from Briton Ferry; and shortly afterwards the " 40 Patients belonging to Cardiff, now in the Wells Asylum, " will be brought here. After the close of July, we learnt with " much satisfaction, Dr. Yellowlees will be prepared to take in " all fresh or recent cases for which application may be made; " and it is expected that before the close of the year, the Asylum " in both divisions, and in all its parts, will be in full operation.

" We have not to report any restraint or any seclusion; and of " the eight Men and two Women entered as taking medicine, " none have other than very trifling disorders. The Case-book " is well kept, the history of each Patient being recorded.

" In our visit we were accompanied by Mr. Martin, the " Architect, called in to repair the defects of the original build- " ing, and by whose skilful suggestions many of those errors have " been even turned to advantage. We met also at the Asylum " Archdeacon Blosse, who, as a member of its Committee of " Visitors, has, from the commencement, taken active part in " their judicious and liberal administration of its affairs."

At the Hants Asylum, a range of Store Rooms has been constructed at a cost of 1,000 *l.* Hants.

A new Water Tower has been erected at the Kent Asylum, the estimated cost of which was 1,000 *l.* At this Asylum, the Chapel has been enlarged at a cost of 600 *l.*, and plans for a new residence for the Medical Superintendent have received the sanction of the Secretary of State. Kent.

A new detached Fever Infirmary has been erected at Colney Hatch, at a cost of 1,839 *l.* It is proposed that, until the actual need shall arise for its use as a Fever Infirmary, it should be adapted for the reception of 20 Female Patients approaching convalescence. Middlesex. Colney Hatch.

During the past year, the Visitors of the Joint Counties Asylum at Abergavenny have had under their consideration plans for its enlargement, designed to provide additional accommodation for 120 Female and 100 Male Patients, at a cost (including outfit and furniture) of upwards of 18,000 *l.* To the proposal to enlarge, four out of the five Courts of Quarter Session assented; the county of Monmouth alone declining to concur in any steps for carrying into effect the proposed additions. Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.

During the last 10 years, the number of Patients in this Asylum has increased from 260 to 480; and, on the 1st of January 1864, the following was the proportion of the

Counties. Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.

Patients in the Asylum belonging to the different counties in Union:

Brecon - - - - - -	55
Radnor - - - - - -	11
Hereford, County and City -	174
Monmouth - - - - -	243

It thus appears, that more than half the number of Patients belong to the county of Monmouth; and as the population of that county is steadily and rapidly increasing, its representatives on the Committee expressed a desire that the existing Union should be dissolved, and that the Asylum should be purchased for the use of the county of Monmouth, either solely, or in union with the county of Brecon. In support of this course, it is urged that the proposed additions would only suffice for a limited period, and that as no subsequent additions could possibly be permitted on the existing site, which contains only about 50 acres, separation would ultimately be necessary, and that in this case an Asylum, increased to contain 700 Patients, would be found too large for either division. These arguments appear to us entitled to much weight; but, in addition to the objections on general grounds, the plans were not such as we could recommend for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

A resolution was subsequently come to by the Visitors, to request the Secretary of State to exercise the power conferred upon him by the 4th section of the "Lunacy Acts Amend-"ment Act, 1862," and make an order for carrying into effect the plans for the enlargement. On their application for this order being referred to us for our opinion by Sir G. Grey, we informed him that as the plans had not been formally submitted to the several Courts of Quarter Session of the counties in union, the application was at that time premature.

Oxford and Berks.

During the past year the Visitors of the Littlemore Asylum have had under special consideration the question of the best means of providing the requisite additional accommodation for 220 Pauper Lunatics belonging to Berkshire and its boroughs (excepting Newbury), and Oxfordshire, with its city and boroughs.

It appears that the proportion of room for Patients in the present Asylum is as follows:

Berks and its boroughs - - - - -	215
Oxfordshire and its boroughs - - - -	225
Total - - -	440

We

We have satisfaction in stating that all idea of enlarging the Asylum at Littlemore has been given up, and that the only question now to be decided is, whether the new Asylum to be erected in Berkshire shall be for the united counties or for Berkshire alone, the latter being, in our opinion, on every account the preferable arrangement. The general result of the deliberations of the Visitors is embodied in the following extract from their last Report, dated 21st December 1864: Counties. Oxford and Berks.

> "The United Committee of Visitors desire to lay before the "Bodies in Union the state of their common Asylum; and the "Committee at large, having weighed the two schemes which "have been proposed, have resolved to report to the Bodies in "Union that, in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient "that accommodation for 220 Patients be provided by the erec- "tion of a new Asylum. And it only remains, therefore, for the "Committee to propose to the Courts of Quarter Sessions and "Councils to authorise the Visitors, about to be elected for the "new year, specially to represent the views of each Court upon "the question.
>
> "The Committee, at the same time, beg to add, that no definite "proposal for a separation of the two counties has ever been laid "before the Visitors." *

An order has been made by the Secretary of State, under the 4th section of "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," for carrying into effect the plans for the enlargement of the Salop and Montgomery Asylum, which had, as stated in our last Report, after their approval by the Secretary of State, been objected to by the Justices in Quarter Sessions for the county of Montgomery. Salop and Montgomery.

The Somerset County Asylum was found to be much crowded at the time of the visit paid to it during the past year. We understand, however, that, by the removal of the Welch Patients, and by carrying into execution the plans referred to in our 14th Report, accommodation will be provided for 110 of the Pauper Lunatics belonging to the county. Somerset.

The additional Asylum for the county of Stafford at Burntwood, near Lichfield, was opened for the reception of Patients during the past year. Stafford (Additional Asylum)

The entry made by two members of our Board, after their first visit since its opening, was as follows:

"Burntwood

* A provisional arrangement has since been made for the reception in the Dorset Asylum of the supernumerary Patients for a period of four years.

" Burntwood Asylum, 7 April 1865.

Counties. Stafford (Additional Asylum).

" The new Asylum for the County of Stafford, which we " have this day inspected, is situated about three miles north- " west of Lichfield. The site is moderately elevated, with a " gradual slope to the south, and very extensive and pleasing " views are obtained from it. The soil is well suited for " agricultural purposes, and the water supply is said to be " abundant. The estate consists of rather more than 94 " acres, and was purchased for the sum of 6,963 *l.*; but only " 18 acres are at present in occupation, the remainder being " under lease until the year 1872. The quantity in posses- " sion will probably be found sufficient for the occupation of " the Patients for some time, as much yet remains to be " accomplished in levelling and laying out the Airing Courts, " and the grounds immediately surrounding the Asylum. " Should, however, more land be found requisite, it is " believed that arrangements may be made with the tenant " to rent on fair terms as much as may be necessary. The " Asylum has been placed towards the southern extremity of the " estate, and it is necessary that we should here notice the fact, " that the building, as it now stands, although identical in its " internal arrangements, is not placed in the position indicated " on the Plans, which were originally submitted to us. " Those Plans were for Wards placed on the eastern side of " the Central Block, whereas those which have been erected " form the Western Wing. The position of the Superintendent's " House has also been transposed from the west to the east, " and the Plans have not been strictly adhered to.

" Only the Male Wards have yet been built, but the general " Dining Hall and Chapel have been completed; also the " Kitchens, Offices, Workshops, Laundry, &c.; and we were " very glad to learn that, at a recent meeting of the Visitors, it " was resolved at once to proceed with the erection of the Wards " for Women Patients.

" The Men's Wards have been constructed to accommodate " 240 Patients, and they were first opened on the 20th December " 1864; since that date 90 Male Patients have been admitted, " and also 32 Women, who occupy the Wards nearest the " centre of the building. These Patients were all removed from " the old Asylum, but a considerable proportion of them had " been previously placed at the Chester Asylum, and at Hay- " dock Lodge for want of room at Stafford.

" They are mentally nearly all of a chronic class, but in " good bodily health, and no death has occured since the open- " ing of the Institution. Two Women have been sent back to " Stafford, and the numbers now resident are 90 of the Male " and 30 of the Female sex. We found them all in a very " satisfactory state, and they looked cheerful and contented.

" A great proportion of them are employed, and many of the " Men seemed to take great interest in the progress of the " Works.

" We saw the dinners served and tasted the food, which was

" of

" of good quality. The dietary is nearly the same as that in Cheshire.
" use at Stafford, with some improvement, however, from the Stafford Addi-
" greater quantity of extras which are allowed to the working tional Asylum.
" Patients. The ordinary weekly allowance of animal food
" is 30 ounces of cooked meat free from bone for Men, and
" 24 ounces for Women.

" **Beer is given daily to all.**

" As yet, the furniture comprises only things absolutely necessary. The beds are all of horsehair, and the bedding good.

" Until very recently, although Dr. Davis has been resident, " the Asylum has been in a great measure under the direction " of Dr. Bower of Stafford. On the 20th of March last, however, the Committee appointed Dr. Davis as Medical Superintendent, at a salary of 250 *l.* a year, and all responsibility now " rests with him. It is right to state, that considering the " short time the Asylum has been opened, the condition of the " establishment and its inmates is very creditable to him, and he " evidently exercises great activity and diligence in the duties " of his office.

" The present staff consists of a Clerk and Steward, a House-" keeper, six Male Attendants, including a Gardener, two " Female Attendants, and two Laundry Maids. No Night " Nurses have yet been appointed. There are, besides, a " Carpenter, a Plumber, a Baker, a Porter, and an Engineer, " and Stoker.

" Divine Service has hitherto been performed by the Incumbent of the parish, but we understand that a Chaplain will be " appointed at the next meeting of the Visitors.

" No general rules have yet been prepared; the rules of the " old Asylum having hitherto been acted on.

" With regard to the future management of the Asylum, we " were informed that it is proposed to place both Institutions for the " County under the same Committee of Visitors. It is thought " that they will thus be better able to promote the exchange of " Patients, the intended principle being that this establishment " shall, as a rule, be used for the convalescent, quiet, and working " classes.

" The present weekly charge is 10 *s.* 3 *d.*; but this sum " covers the cost for clothing, and the expenses of the late " removal of the Patients from Chester and Haydock Lodge.

" We made a careful inspection of every part of the building. " The Wards generally are well arranged, and when properly " coloured and finished will present a very cheerful appearance. " The windows have ordinary sashes opening both above and below, " but checked at about six inches. There are shutters in all the " single rooms. The internal walls are plastered, and the floors " of the rooms and galleries are boarded. It is to be regretted, " however, that the lower Bath-rooms have been floored with " tiles, and that the mantlepieces have been so constructed as " not to admit of shelves being placed upon them.

" The Dining and Recreation Hall is a large handsome " room, and there is a Chapel over it capable of seating 315 " Patients.

" The

COUNTIES.

Stafford (Additional Asylum).

"The Kitchen and adjacent Offices are conveniently placed, "and will probably be large enough for the wants of the "Asylum when completed and fully occupied; but the Work- "shops, the Washhouse, and the Laundry are too small for an "Asylum containing 500 Patients, and will, no doubt, ulti- "mately require enlargement. The Oven has already been "found small even for the very limited number of Patients "now resident. The necessity for making all these depart- "ments of ample size was very strongly pressed when the "Plans were before the Board, and it is to be regretted that "the suggestions then made were not attended to. Another "point, on which the Board insisted very strongly, was, that in "case the Committee should decide in the first instance that "no Corridor of communication was necessary, the Plans should "be so modified that such a Corridor might easily be added at "some future period.

"The Corridor has now been built with the rest of the "Asylum, but no corresponding modification of the Plans has "been made, and the consequence is that two passages, con- "nected with the lower Wards, are traversed by it, and it has "been necessary to place so many doors in the very limited "length it occupies, that it is to be feared it will be practically "of but little use.

"The inadequate size and defective arrangement of the "Steward's Store Rooms were pointed out when the Plans "were under examination, and some changes are stated to have "been made in them, but the provision for this department is "still so small and inconvenient that very considerable altera- "tions will no doubt be necessary when the whole of the "Asylum is completed.

"Some of the Attendants' Rooms, which are placed next the "Associated Bed Rooms, have no doors or other means of com- "munication between them. In others, having doors, they are "so placed that the doors cannot be opened. This subject, we "think, requires immediate attention, the more so as there is no "night-watch on either side.

"Hand rails are wanted on all the Staircases, and we suggest "that porches should be added to the doors of all the Day "Rooms which open directly into the Airing Courts.

"The 'Foul Linen Washhouse' would be more convenient "if removed to the neighbourhood of the Laundry, and we "think that the position of the Dead House is not well chosen.

"When the Asylum was first opened no arrangement had "been made for lighting, and oil lamps were used: gas has, "however, been recently laid on, the pipes for which are all "external.

"The few minor defects to which we have alluded admit of "easy remedy, and in the proposed new Wards may be "avoided. Generally we have to report very favourably of "the construction and arrangements of the building which will "no doubt, when completed, be found suitable and convenient.

"The estimated cost for the portions now built was 17,555*l.*; "the actual cost we have not been able to ascertain."

A new

A new Day Room, Dormitory, and Nurses Room have been constructed at the Warwick County Asylum on the Female side, at a cost of 420 *l.* Counties. Warwick.

In the Female Division of the Birmingham Borough Asylum, a new Dormitory for 19 beds and a new Day Room have been constructed. Plans for similar improvements on the Male side have received the approval of the Secretary of State. Boroughs. Birmingham.

We regret to report that the Corporation of the Borough of Derby have not taken any further steps towards providing an Asylum for their Pauper Lunatics; and that the purchase of the site referred to in our last Report as having been inspected by two members of our Board, and found in every respect an eligible one, has not been completed. We shall feel it our duty to urge upon the Corporation the expediency of putting an end forthwith to this unsatisfactory state of things. Derby.

The condition of the Borough of Leicester, in reference to proper statutory provision for its Pauper Lunatics, is analogous in all respects to that of the Borough of Derby, and the same observations apply to the former as to the latter. Leicester.

We are sorry to have to state that the Asylum for the City of London at Dartford is not yet open for the reception of Patients. Two members of the Board visited the Asylum in October last; and, although the building had been given up by the contractor for some time, and Dr. Jepson, who had been appointed Medical Superintendent, had taken up his residence in the previous month of June, they found that the locks, gas fittings, grates, and the necessary fittings for the Kitchen, Laundry, and Washhouse had not been procured, nor had furniture of any description been decided upon. No steps had been taken to plant or fence in the ground, to form the Airing Courts, or to make the roads of approach. The building itself was in a state readily to admit of being prepared for occupation, if the furniture &c. had been provided at an earlier period. A communication received in February last from the Committee of Visitors has conveyed to us their anticipation that the Asylum will be ready to receive Patients early in the month of July. City of London.

The Borough of Maidstone is still without an Asylum, and the Pauper Lunatics of the Borough are provisionally maintained in the County Asylum under a temporary arrangement which will very shortly expire. Maidstone.

In

Boroughs. Maidstone.

In December 1863 the Justices of the Borough addressed a letter to the Visitors of the County Asylum, "inquiring "whether the Committee would enlarge their Asylum sufficiently to admit the Borough Patients, the funds for such "enlargement being paid by the Borough" We stated in our last Report that the subject was under the consideration of the Visitors. We have now to state that on the 18th July last the Visitors came to the resolution, "That this Committee do not approve of the plan of enlarging the Asylum "at the expense of the Borough of Maidstone."

It appears from later correspondence that one reason for the Maidstone Pauper Lunatics being continued in the County Asylum had been an expectation on the part of the Borough Justices that the Asylum would be relieved of a considerable number of Chronic Lunatics from the various Unions in East Kent, by their removal to the Faversham Union Workhouse under the provisions of "The Lunacy Acts "Amendment Act, 1862," s. 8. In that event, it was hoped that no objection would be raised to a renewal of the agreement for the reception of the Borough Lunatics. But a subsequent portion of our Report will show that, for the reasons there stated, the proposed arrangements with the Guardians of the Faversham Union cannot be carried out.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

A suitable site of 50 acres, within two miles of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has, with the approval of the Secretary of State, upon the Report of this Board, been purchased by the Committee of Justices for the purposes of a Borough Asylum; and Plans of an Asylum to accommodate at first 130 Patients of each sex are in course of preparation. A temporary arrangement is about to be made for the reception of the Borough Pauper Lunatics now at the Durham County Asylum, into the old Licensed House known as the Bensham Asylum; and this, being taken on lease by the Visiting Justices, will for the time be the Asylum for the Borough.

Norwich.

In the special circumstances of the Borough of Norwich we have, but not without reluctance, sanctioned as a temporary arrangement the reception of the Pauper Lunatics of the Borough into the buildings known as the "Infirmary Asy- "lum," the possession of which has reverted to the Corporation, and which, pending the erection of a new Asylum on a suitable site at a proper distance from the City, will constitute, and be for the purposes of the Act recognised as, the Borough Asylum. Several sites have been under consideration, but none has yet been selected. In order to afford sufficient

sufficient time to the Town Council, and in consideration of a distinct pledge from them that they will proceed with all practicable expedition in procuring a site, we have consented to extend the provisional arrangement for a second year. BOROUGHS. Norwich.

The existing agreement for the reception of 40 Plymouth Borough Pauper Lunatics into the Devon County Asylum will expire in the course of next year. In December last there were in Fisherton House 14 Pauper Patients also from Plymouth. The Borough Justices, in a letter by their Clerk dated 15th December, desired a renewal of the present contract, and were assured that ample notice would be given by the Visitors of the Devon Asylum of the intention whether or not to renew it. To the authorities of Plymouth we have stated our opinion that a renewal of the contract would not be desirable; and that the proper course would be to make provision for the Plymouth Pauper Lunatics in an Asylum for the Borough, either separately or in connection with some other Borough or Boroughs. We may add that upon a proposal and plans of alterations and additions to the Lunatic Wards of the Plymouth Workhouse being lately submitted for our consideration through the Poor Law Board, we did not, in the circumstances, examine these plans, believing that the Wards will not be called for, if a proper Borough Asylum is provided. Plymouth.

During the past year all the licensed Houses within the Metropolitan District have each been visited six times. METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

The Reports have, on the whole, been favourable, and only the following cases require special notice.

At Peckham House the Visiting Commissioners have more than once had occasion to complain of the crowded state of some of the Day-rooms, and the disorderly manner in which they were kept. The clothing of some of the Pauper Patients was also found to be old and neglected. Peckham House.

At the first visit, in February, the Commissioners observed that the soup which formed the dinner on the day of their visit was generally objected to by the Patients; and the substitution of a solid meat dinner having been suggested, the change was at once made by Dr. Armstrong.

In the month of October we received notice of the death of a Female Pauper Patient, the alleged cause being "paralysis, "bed-sores, and scalded legs." An inquest was held on the body, when it appeared that one of the nurses having occasion to

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

Peckham House.

to bathe the woman, who was paralysed and of very dirty habits, by mistake and want of care turned on the hot water, and, on removing the Patient from the bath soon afterwards, her feet and legs were found to be severely scalded. She was at once attended to by the medical assistant, but, in consequence of her feeble state of health, the accident proved fatal. The jury did not attribute blame to the Attendant, but they recommended proper precautions to prevent the recurrence of such an incident.

It was evident that the arrangement of the Bath taps was of the most faulty description, and the defects were not confined to one Bath only, but existed throughout the Asylum.

When, on the 7th of November, another visit was made by two members of the Board, they found that an accident, almost similar in its circumstances, had occurred to a Male Patient, whose feet had also been scalded severely, although the accident did not terminate fatally. We therefore directed that a special inquiry should be made upon the subject; and, in the course of the investigation, it was found that there had been most culpable neglect in the record of these accidents in the Medical Journal. In the instance which had terminated fatally, the entries, though made, were not in the prescribed form; and, with reference to the case of the Male Patient, there had been no entry whatever. Had not therefore the Visiting Commissioners themselves discovered the injuries, the accident would probably have never been made known to them.

For these very grave omissions and irregularities, Dr. Armstrong was called before the Board and very strongly censured.

A new system of taps has since been introduced with the approbation of the Board.

Hoxton House.

Several of the Reports relative to Hoxton House have been unfavourable.

Its defective and inconvenient construction, and the disadvantages under which the Patients live, owing to the small and confined nature of the Airing Courts, render it necessary to counteract such depressing influences by the most ample and liberal provision of home amusements and occupations; and, above all, it is most important that every possible facility should be afforded for giving the inmates exercise and recreation beyond the premises; but it appeared that for these purposes no adequate arrangements had been made, and also that the staff of Attendants and Nurses was insufficient.

Other

Other and grave defects in the management were also pointed out. On one occasion the bedding in some of the Men's Wards, was found in a very discreditable state. The supply of blankets was insufficient, and the clothing was several times noticed as being very unsatisfactory. The Medical Case Book also, which had been before complained of, was found to be utterly neglected. METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. Hoxton House.

We are glad to report that these numerous defects have now been, to some extent, remedied, and at the last visit the establishment was in an improved condition. A new Assistant Medical Officer had been appointed, by whom the necessary entries in the Case Book were duly made; and the staff of Attendants had been increased.

An application has been made to us for an increase in the license for 20 Female Patients, but to this proposal we have refused our assent.

We have very rarely had occasion to animadvert upon the condition and management of Grove Hall; but, upon a visit made to that establishment on the 8th of July 1864, several defects and irregularities were noticed. Grove Hall, Bow.

In some Wards in the Male Division many of the Patients were untidy and poorly dressed, and their Day-rooms overcrowded. The Workshops were inadequate in size, the arrangements for out-door exercise were defective, the number of Attendants was insufficient, and a Head Attendant was greatly needed.

In the Female Division the want of a companion for the Ladies, which had been noticed at former visits, was again adverted to. The arrangements of the room in which their dinner was served on the day of the visit were said to be very objectionable. Complaints were made that the beds were infested with bugs; and it appeared that, in 10 instances, two Female Patients were placed to sleep two in one bed.

Finally, the entries in the Medical Journal relative to accidents and personal injuries were found to be carelessly and irregularly made.

We hope, in our next Report, to be enabled to state that all these defects have been remedied.

It is our duty to relate the following circumstances connected with the death of a gentleman in Sussex House, Hammersmith, of which Dr. Forbes Winslow is the proprietor, and Dr. Winn the Resident Medical Superintendent. Sussex House.

The Patient was admitted into Sussex House on the 12th of August 1864. He had been previously an inmate of another

Metropolitan Licensed Houses. Sussex House.

another Asylum; he was strongly suicidal; and, on admission, his mental state was reported by Dr. Winn as follows: "Very "great mental depression; groans incessantly; imagines that "he is a ruined man, and that he can never recover." On the 12th of October following the Patient died, the cause of death being returned to us as follows: "Insanity of six "months' duration, terminating in effusion on the brain;" and a statement to the same effect was made to the Coroner.

On the 2d of November Dr. Winn called at this office, and stated that, on searching the deceased's trunks since his death, a letter had been discovered addressed to his wife in which he announced his intention to commit suicide, and that with this letter was a packet containing acetate of morphia.

We at once addressed a letter to the Coroner upon the subject, and we directed Dr. Winn to lay the whole of the facts before him.

The body was in consequence exhumed, and an inquest was held on the 3d and 16th of December.

In his deposition before the Coroner, Dr. Winn stated that for the three or four weeks immediately previous to his death the Patient had been considerably better, both in mind and body, and that he had been permitted to walk out alone on his parole; that, on the day of his death, he had made a hearty dinner at three o'clock; and that soon after 4 o'clock he was summoned to a Bed-room near his room, when he "found him "lying in a bed with stertorous breathing, slow pulse, loss of "consciousness, and the pupils of his eyes dilated, symptoms of "diseased brain;" and that he "saw him for a few minutes be-"fore his death."

He also stated, that, shortly after his admission, he had prescribed for him acetate of morphia in doses of a grain per diem.

Mr. Ree, a medical practitioner, deposed that he had made a post mortem examination of the deceased, but failed to discover any signs of effusion on the brain, to which Dr. Winn had attributed the death of the Patient.

Evidence was given of the discovery of the letter, and the packet containing morphia; whereupon Mr. William Crooke, the analytical chemist, deposed that he had made an analysis of the contents of the packet and the stomach; and that the former contained 45½ grains of acetate of morphia, the stomach also containing morphia. Mr. Crooke stated also very distinctly that, owing to the rapid decomposition of the drug, no traces of it could have been discovered had the quantity taken not exceeded one grain per day.

The

The jury, without hesitation, returned the following verdict: "Died from the effects of morphia taken by him in a state of insanity." Metropolitan Licensed Houses. Sussex House.

It thus appeared that Dr. Winn was in no way justified in coming to the conclusion that the Patient had died from natural causes. On the contrary, all the circumstances had seemed to point to the probability of his having committed suicide. His strong suicidal propensity was well known, he had had frequent opportunities of procuring poison, no post mortem examination had been made, and his death had been most sudden and unexpected; notwithstanding which, only the ordinary returns were made to us and to the Coroner, and no intimation whatever was given that there were any circumstances in the case likely to call for inquiry.

Considering all these facts, the Board addressed a letter on the subject to Dr. Winslow, in which they conveyed their opinion that the conduct of Dr. Winn in this case had been culpable in a very grave degree.

At Laverstock House near Salisbury, the entries of the Visitors and the Commissioners have been very unfavourable. This House has fallen into the hands of a new and non-medical Proprietor, who apparently regards it as a money speculation only; and the comforts of the Patients have consequently been neglected to a shameful extent. Provincial Licensed Houses. Laverstock House.

The complaints had reference to the disorderly state of the House; the shabby insufficient furniture; the want of means of amusement; the state of the Airing Courts; the inadequate and underpaid staff of Attendants; the want of sufficient fires, and the disgraceful deficiency of the blankets during the winter.

It was found also that a carriage, which had formerly been kept for the use of the Patients, had been given up.

In the visitation of this House we have the advantage of the most active co-operation on the part of the Justices; and, in their last Report, they intimated that unless the defects which they pointed out were forthwith remedied, they would recommend to the Quarter Sessions that the License should not be renewed.

The License has since been renewed, but for three months only.

At Plympton House, complaints have been made by the Commissioners that the personal condition of some of the Patients was unsatisfactory, and the clothing of the Men Plympton House.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Plympton House.

old and neglected. They thought also that an additional Male Attendant was required, and they found that some of the Dormitories were over-crowded. Other defects in the management were pointed out, and a correspondence ensued between this Board and the Visiting Justices, who appear fully to agree with us in condemning the many shortcomings of this establishment.

Fairwater House.

The Board have had some correspondence with the Visiting Justices in reference to this establishment, which in many respects had long been in an unsatisfactory state. The Proprietor, in answer to the various suggestions for the improvement of the premises, alleged that his landlord refused to permit the requisite alterations to be made; and we are glad to report that the House has now been abandoned, and that Dr. Woodforde has obtained a License for new and very eligible premises situate about three miles from Taunton.

ATTENDANTS AND NURSES.

Although often already, and in many forms, the subject of remark in our Reports, we yet cannot too frequently or too prominently reiterate our conviction as to the manifold advantages to be derived by those having charge of the Insane from the continued service of competent and trustworthy Attendants and Nurses. That efficiency and continuance of service depend very much on the amount of remuneration offered, we have also repeatedly stated.

We issued, in the course of last year, the following Circular Letter and Form of Register to the Proprietors of the Metropolitan Licensed Houses, with a view to ascertain the allowances given; copies of which were at the same time forwarded to the Visitors of Provincial Licensed Houses, and their co-operation earnestly solicited.

> "In the course of their visits to the Licensed Houses the Commissioners "in Lunacy have been more and more impressed with the importance of "securing and retaining the services of competent and experienced Attendants, and generally of raising their qualifications and position. Whether "it be from want of proper encouragement or adequate remuneration, or from "whatever cause, the Visiting Commissioners have had occasion to notice a "very unsatisfactory state of things in many Establishments, in reference to "the inferior character and frequent changes of Attendants, much to the discomfort and injury of the Patients. The change of Attendants is, in some "cases, attributable to a practice which prevails, and to which, if confined "within certain limits, no objection exists, of sending out Attendants to take "charge, at their own homes, or elsewhere, of individual Patients. The "Commissioners are decidedly of opinion that the Attendants so sent out (as "it is termed 'on call') should be supernumerary, and should not be those on "the permanent Staff of the Establishment; at all events, that a certain "number of the Attendants in every House should not be liable to be sent "out, and that the minimum number to be constantly in charge of the "Patients, and therefore well acquainted with their several cases, habits, and "feelings, should be fixed, and not encroached upon.
>
> "Entertaining

"Entertaining these views, and being desirous, by every means, of pro- ATTENDANTS
"moting their object, the Commissioners have resolved, as a first step, to AND NURSES.
"require from the Proprietors of all Licensed Houses within their immediate
"jurisdiction, Returns, in the accompanying Form, as respects the existing
"Staff of Attendants in their respective Houses, and further, to require that
"Registers, in the same Form, be kept and entered up, from time to time,
"for the inspection and information of the Visiting Commissioner. The
"Registers would, of course, commence with copies of the Returns now called
"for, and, being duly corrected as changes might occur, would always
"exhibit the actual state of the Establishments as respects Attendants.

"I am to request that the Returns be made to this Office within one month
"from the present date."

FORM OF RETURN AND REGISTER.

_____ House (or Hospital) _____

Superintendent.

_____ County. Dated _____

NAME.	Date of Engagement.	Age on Engagement.	Previous Occupation, and special experience, if any.	Wages and Allowances.	Scale of Wages generally, and whether with any, and what, periodical Advance.	Date and Occasion of Dismissal or Retirement.

In the course of our visits we find frequent occasion to NOTICES OF DEATH TO CORONERS.
explain the provisions of the Lunacy Acts in reference to notices to Coroners of the deaths of Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed and Private Houses, and to point out the importance of a strict and technical compliance therewith. The enactments upon the subject are the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 19, and "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, "1862," s. 44. Owing to a mistake in the marginal note to the latter the requirements of the Act have been misconceived as not applying to Asylums, but only to "Single Pa- "tients." The provision is, that "in case of the death of *any* "Patient, a Statement setting forth the time and cause of the "death, and the duration of the disease of which such "Patient died shall be prepared and signed by the Medical "Person or Persons who attended the Patient during the "illness which terminated in death, and such Statement "shall be entered in the 'Case Book,' and a copy of such

NOTICES OF DEATH TO CORONERS.

"Statement, certified by the Superintendent or Proprietor, "shall, within two days of the date of the death, be trans- "mitted to the Coroner for the county or borough."

STATE ASYLUM AT BROADMOOR.

The opening of the State Asylum at Broadmoor for a portion of the Female Patients was mentioned in our last Report; and, during the past year, some of the blocks for Male Patients have been furnished and opened. There are now in the Asylum upwards of 300 Patients of both sexes, of whom 100 are Females. The arrangements necessarily are rendered imperfect by the still unfinished state of the buildings; but, generally, they have been characterised by much energy and ability on the part of the Medical Superintendent. We visited the Asylum during the year, in compliance with the Act of Parliament; and from the Report sent in by us to the Secretary of State, which has been printed by the House of Commons, some extracts are here submitted having reference to topics which were treated of in our last Report in connection with the selection and classification of Criminal Lunatic Patients:

"When the Asylum was visited on the 6th and 7th of No- "vember 1863, only the building appropriated for Females was "occupied, and into it 97 Patients had been admitted. Since "that date, to this of the later visit, six more Females have been "received: six have been discharged, of whom three were "recovered; and, from ordinary causes, three have died. On "the 9th and 10th of December, there were 94 Female Patients "in the Asylum; the Female accommodation available in the "existing building being limited to 100. There is, in consequence, "great pressure for an immediate addition to this division; and "Dr. Meyer continues to think it advisable that the addition "contemplated should be built with a special view to the recep- "tion exclusively of Patients of the violent and refractory "class.

"During the past year, a portion of the Male division has "been brought into use; the delay having been occasioned by "structural alterations and amendments, which were thought "necessary to give greater strength and security to the Ward "into which the Patients were to be introduced. The character "of these changes has been adverted to in previous Reports; "and it is only necessary now to say, that they have provided "additional single rooms, and to the single rooms already exist- "ing have supplied doors, double-pannelled and more heavily "barred; that they have, in many instances, bricked up the old "windows of ordinary construction, and substituted circular "ones, smaller and less accessible; and that by means of them, "in these and other parts of the structure, the plastering and "brickwork have been improved by the introduction of better "materials.

"Since

STATE ASYLUM AT BROADMOOR.

" Since the Male Wards were opened, up to the date of the " present visit, 221 Patients have been admitted into them; " four have been discharged recovered; and, from ordinary " disorders, four have died. On the 9th and 10th of December " there were in the Asylum 213 men; occupying the Wings of " the Central Building, and the Detached Block set apart for " violent and troublesome inmates. The other Detached Blocks " are not yet prepared for the reception of Patients; being " occupied for the present by 100 convicts employed in working " on the land. As a temporary arrangement, this has doubtless " some advantages; but it seems desirable now that it should " cease as soon as possible, and that every part of the Asylum " should be appropriated to the purposes for which exclusively " it was built. Altogether, on the days of the recent visit, " there were in the building 307 Criminal Lunatics; the number " of Males being 213, and of Females 94.

" Of these, the great majority of both sexes were free from " excitement at the time they were seen. They were quiet and " and well-behaved; and in dress and personal appearance their " state was very praiseworthy. The clothing of both sexes is " good and properly varied in kind and quality. The Wards " in both divisions occupied by the more intelligent, are com- " fortably furnished, and fairly supplied with means of reading, " and other kinds of employment. The Visiting Commissioners " saw dinner neatly served at several of the tables, and the " provision was good and ample. Some former inmates of " Bethlehem took occasion to speak of the change to their " present abode as an improvement in their condition, for which " they were grateful.

" About 50 of the Women seem to be regularly engaged in " work, of whom 15 are in the Laundry, and 24 employ them- " selves with the needle (all the underclothing in the Female " division being by this means supplied); while, of the men, " between 70 and 80 are ordinarily engaged, 19 working at " various trades in the shops, and 12 on the land. Greatly " improved workshops have recently been provided, at the " suggestion of Dr. Meyer, for the Tailors and Shoemakers; and " all the shoes and repairs are now done here, and all the Men's " clothing. The proportion of the inmates who are premitted " to take exercise beyond the Airing Courts is small; being " limited to about 24 of the Men and 30 of the Women. The " numbers who attend Chapel appear to be from 40 to 50 " Males, and from 30 to 40 Females; while the average attend- " ance at prayers in the Wards is about 20 of each sex.

" Of that part of the building appropriated to the more " troublesome Male Patients, as it appeared on the day when " the Commissioners visited, and of the condition in which its " inmates were found, we are unable to report favourably. " There have here, however, been many structural changes and " much accompanying discomfort; nor has there yet been time " to bring into proper working order the various arrangements " contemplated. But we think it in any case very necessary to

STATE ASYLUM AT BROADMOOR.

"remark that, to continue for any length of time the obvious "contrast which these Wards must be admitted to present to "the rest of the building, would be highly inexpedient. The "defects of the Airing Courts, in especial, seem to be so great as "to call for immediate remedy. Limited, cheerless, wet and un-"drained on the days when they were visited, and blocked in "by high walls, these courts, from which the majority of the "inmates never pass beyond for any other kind of exercise, are "altogether unfit for occupation; and for any of the Lunatic "Class, however troublesome, they can only have the effect of "exaggerating whatever difficulty is felt in dealing with them. "This will generally be found to arise from a supposed necessity "of introducing restraints and deprivations not now in any "circumstances ordinarily imposed. Special provision may be "called for in special cases; but exceptional instances do not "affect the general rules of treatment applicable to all classes of "the insane. The experience of such Asylums as Fisherton, "where large numbers of Lunatics of the convict class are "detained, shows that the indulgences found necessary at all "times to subdue excitement and irritation need not be with-"held from the most refractory Patients, provided always that "they are under charge of a proper number of vigilant and well-"trained Attendants. In this important respect, the arrange-"ments of Dr. Meyer have been efficient; and the praise "extended in our last Report to the Nurses and Officers in the "Female division, is due in a no less degree to the provision "made for the Male Department. We have also to speak highly "of the adjustment, among all the subordinate officers, of duty "and responsibility in the various parts of the building; and of "the manner in which some very grave inconveniences have "been by this means remedied in the Wings of the main struc-"ture, and the entire length of the Corridors on each floor "opened to all the inmates.

"In connection with the subject, which, by direction of the "Secretary of State, has been at various times submitted to our "Board, of the selection from the several County Asylums of "the most proper cases for early removal to Broadmoor, two "facts were brought under notice of the Commissioners at their "visit. Three Women, already received from Millbank, had "been, upon Dr. Meyer's representation of their troublesome "and violent character, transferred from Broadmoor to Fisher-"ton House; and, in the instance of three other Women "proposed to be removed to Broadmoor from the Prison at "Brixton, objection to such removal had been made success-"fully on the mere ground of these Women belonging to the "convict class. It is to be hoped that the like objection will "not be insisted on, or permitted to have weight, when the "arrangements at Broadmoor shall have been made more com-"plete. If the selection of Patients for the State Asylum is to "be governed by such rules, they will have the effect of continu-"ing to restrict to County and Borough Asylums a large class "of cases from which the establishment of a State Asylum was "expected,

"expected, and supposed to have been designed, to relieve them; and they will systematically exclude the class in whom insanity has developed itself while under sentences of imprisonment or servitude, and whom it is fairly felt to be so objectionable to mix with ordinary Patients in a County or Borough Asylum. STATE ASYLUM AT BROADMOOR.

"As to the visit under notice, we have further to report, that the Dormitories throughout were found to be in excellent order. The beds and bedding are of superior quality; and since our Report of the visit preceding, additions have been made to the comfort of all these portions of the building. The arrangements otherwise, in regard to associated Dormitories and single rooms, are the same as were then described; and the distribution and service of the various Attendants and Nurses appear to be in all respects efficient.

"Referring again to this latter subject, we think it important to direct attention to a design entertained by Dr. Meyer, of making arrangements very essential to the comfort and good conduct of so large a number of Attendants, apart from the time when they are engaged in actual duty; who would otherwise, at such periods, be disadvantageously placed, in the particular circumstances of their residence at Broadmoor, for the want of proper and becoming resource during opportunities of recreation and leisure. Dr. Meyer proposes to obtain what is necessary in this respect, by the erection of a building in which would be included, for convenience of the Attendants, a Co-operative Store-room for provision and refreshments, and a Library and Reading-room accessible to all subordinate officers and servants. These would be placed under management of a Committee of their own body, chosen by themselves; but under direct authority and controul from Dr. Meyer himself, who would be responsible for its proper management. Approving strongly of this design, we think that all needful assistance should be afforded to carry it out successfully.

"In conclusion, we have to state, in regard to other matters of ordinary statutory inquiry in Asylums, that mechanical restraint has not been employed at Broadmoor; that, on the Men's side, one Patient is nearly always secluded except during exercising hours, and that, during the interval since the preceding visit, 10 others have been placed in seclusion at various times, and for various periods; that, on the Women's side, one Patient is always secluded, except when taking exercise out of doors, and 22 others have, on various occasions and for varying periods, been secluded; and that on the day when our Colleagues visited, 21 Men and 19 Women were recorded as taking medicine for bodily disease."

In consequence of the resignation of the Domestic Superintendent of the Cornwall Asylum, who had held his appointment for many years under the provision of the 55th section of the "Lunatic Asylum Act, 1853," a change in the General GENERAL RULES. CORNWALL ASYLUM.

General Rules.

Cornwall Asylum.

Rules became necessary; and the amended Rules, having been submitted to Secretary Sir George Grey for his approval, were by him referred to this Board.

Upon examination it was found that, in the place of the Domestic Superintendent, a Clerk and Steward had been appointed upon whom very important controlling powers over Attendants and Servants had been conferred, thus continuing the very objectionable system of a divided authority which had before existed.

Having always been of opinion that the efficient management of an Asylum depends upon the possession, by the Medical Superintendent, of well defined and absolute authority over all Officers and Servants, subject only to the control of the Committee of Visitors, we advised the Secretary of State, that unless the changes we suggested were adopted, the Rules were not such as could properly receive his sanction.

A correspondence has since taken place on the subject; but the Committee of Visitors still adhere to their opinion, and appear desirous of maintaining in their Asylum a system which has been abandoned in every other county in England. The Rules have in consequence not yet been sanctioned.

York Hospital.

A similar correspondence has taken place between the Board and the Committee of Governors of the York Lunatic Hospital, relative to certain changes proposed to be made in the general Rules for the government of that Institution.

In this case also we have maintained the principle, that the Medical Superintendent should have authority and control over all other Officers, Attendants, and Servants, in every thing pertaining to the care of the Patients, and the management of the establishment; and we have intimated to the Committee that we cannot recommend the Rules, as now submitted, for the approval of the Secretary of State.

Birmingham Asylum.

Illustrating the same important principle, we have yet to name a third example brought recently under discussion. During an official visit to the Birmingham Asylum, the Commissioners accidentally became acquainted with an arrangement adopted some years previously, which, as in the preceding case, was entirely at variance with the intentions of the Legislature. The Clerk and Steward had taken occasion to state, that the charge and responsibility for the general condition and good order of the establishment, for the personal cleanliness and comfort of the Patients, and for everything but attendance strictly and exclusively medical, had

had been entrusted by the Committee to himself on the Male side, and to the Matron on the Female side. General Rules.

Upon subsequent inquiry, this was found to have been the case. By the general Rules of the Asylum, as sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the Medical Officer was indeed made "responsible for the management and condition of the establishment;" but it appeared that, in 1850, a resolution had passed the Committee to the effect stated, and had since that date been acted upon. It became our duty, therefore, upon the Committee intimating their intention to adhere to this resolution, to point out to the Secretary of State, for whose approval it had never been submitted, not merely its irregular character, and the absence of the sanction necessary to give it force as a regulation for the government of the Asylum, but the extent to which it rendered inoperative the existing regulations. Protecting the chief Medical Officer in that least important part of his duty which consists in administering medicines, it removed beyond his control or direction the most important part, consisting in what is called moral treatment; which upon nothing depends so much as upon the class of Attendants employed, and the manner in which their duties are discharged. The result has been, that, in deference to the opinion expressed by the Secretary of State, the Committee of Visitors of the Birmingham Asylum have now rescinded the resolution objected to. Birmingham Asylum.

The Royal Yarmouth Naval Lunatic Hospital continues, as to its condition and management and system of treatment, to be most creditable to Dr. Rae, the Deputy Inspector in charge, and the other Officers. Yarmouth Naval Lunatic Hospital.

We have much satisfaction in reporting, that the purchase from the Corporation has been completed, and possession obtained of the land, 12 acres in extent, between the Hospital and the sea. The acquisition of this land will, amongst other advantages, be attended by the lowering many feet of the eastern boundary wall, the height of which has hitherto rendered the rooms on the ground floor with that aspect very cheerless. The land, being cultivated, will also protect the Hospital from the clouds of sand to which it has been exposed.

By the removal of the division wall between the East and South Terraces, the Men's Airing Ground has been greatly enlarged. Those of both the Officers and Men have been furnished with sheds or covered seats, which, in wet weather, will form Ambulatories. The mounds and walks are now in

Yarmouth Naval Lunatic Hospital.

in a very improved state, and the Airing Grounds, by means of doors of communication, have been made immediately accessible from the adjoining Entrance Halls.

The western boundary wall which darkened the lower Day rooms on that side, has been reduced in height to 12 feet 6 inches; and a very inconvenient wall between the building and the Washhouse towards the south has been removed, and more ground rendered thereby available for useful purposes.

Several important improvements have been effected in the interior of the Hospital, amongst which we may mention the transfer of the Officers' Quarters from the north to the east side of the Quadrangle. Their large Day-rooms, on the upper floor, which formerly were assigned to the Seamen and Marines, command a fine view of the sea; and a good Recreation Hall has been provided elsewhere for the latter.

Detailed Reports by the successive Visiting Commissioners are transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Insane Soldiers.

The provision made for Insane Sailors contrasts very favourably with that which exists for Soldiers similarly afflicted. The former have the advantage of abundant space both in day and sleeping-rooms; cheerful prospects; fresh air; and the utmost liberality as respects diet, clothing, furniture, and bedding, as well as other means of relief and restoration.

As the question of the better provision for the Insane belonging to the Army is now under consideration at the War Office, it is to be hoped that the good example afforded at Yarmouth will, ere long, be followed by the Military Authorities.

Prosecutions.

Zion House, Turnham Green.

Our attention was drawn, some years ago, to an "Institu-
"tion for Females of weak intellect," called Zion House, Turnham Green, which was founded by a Mrs. Leander, and was at first conducted under the management of a Committee of Ladies. After a time the financial condition of the Institution became so unsatisfactory, and Mrs. Leander's views so much at variance with those of the ladies on the Committee, that they all ceased to be associated with her, and, being unwilling to incur any further responsibility, retired. Since that period, for four years and upwards, Mrs. Leander was substantially the Proprietress, and solely responsible for the management of the Institution. Several visits were, from time to time, made to Zion House by members of this Board, whose Reports were of a most unfavourable character. Mrs. Leander was often seriously cautioned as to her continued infringement of the law

law in receiving Insane Patients in violation of the Statute, the Institution not being a Registered Hospital or Licensed House. The inmates were not confined to Idiot Children, but included a large proportion of Adults, of whom some were Lunatics in the ordinary sense of the term. The number of inmates of various ages and classes increased from year to year, until it was little short of 100. The Detached Building (with a small Play-ground), in which, with a few special exceptions, all the Patients were kept during the day, and wherein many slept, was dilapidated and comfortless, and most insufficiently furnished. The bedding and clothing also were in a very unsatisfactory state.

PROSECUTIONS. Zion House, Turnham Green.

It was evident to the Visiting Commissioners that Mrs. Leander did not possess the means, and in other respects was not properly qualified to conduct such an Institution; and the grant to her of a License was consequently out of the question. Giving her, however, credit for benevolent intentions, we exercised much forbearance towards her; and it was not until every effort and persuasion had failed to bring her to a sense of what her duty should be, that we at length came to the conclusion that the only course left for the Board was to break up the Institution by prosecuting her. We accordingly preferred an indictment against Mrs. Leander for a misdemeanor under the 44th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, which came on for trial before Mr. Baron Bramwell, at the Central Criminal Court in July last, when she was convicted, and bound over to appear and receive judgment at the ensuing Session. With every desire to avoid the necessity of calling her up for judgment, we more than once intimated to her, through our Solicitor, that we should be satisfied if she broke up the Establisment, and took prompt steps to procure the removal of the Patients. But to these overtures and remonstrances she gave no heed: on the contrary, her continued and contumacious infringement of the law rendered necessary another visit to Zion House, and fresh affidavits. Judgment was afterwards from time to time postponed, and had not at the date of our present Report been given.*

We

* *Note.*—Since the above was written Mrs. Leander attended and received the judgment of the Court, which was delivered by Mr. Baron Channell. Addressing the Defendant, he said, that judgment had been respited to afford her an opportunity of giving up the Establishment. It appeared, however, that, although the utmost leniency had been shown to her, she persisted in defying the law, and this was a course which could not be permitted. The sentence he was instructed to pass was, that she be imprisoned for one month, without hard labour, and that she also pay a fine of 50 *l.*

PROSECUTIONS. We have also to report a second prosecution instituted by this Board for a violation of the Lunacy Acts.

Miss E. M., an uncertified Single Patient. In the course of the last summer it casually came to our knowledge that Miss E. M., an Insane Lady, in respect to whom no return had been made to this office, was residing as a Patient with Mr. Henry Wilkins, a Surgeon at Ealing. Miss M. had made her escape from his house, and, being found wandering at night in the Edgware-road, was taken by the police to the Marylebone Workhouse, where she was found on the following day by a member of this Board upon the occasion of an ordinary visit. His attention was specially drawn to the case by the circumstance of Mr. Wilkins's coming to the workhouse during the visit, and claiming Miss M. as his Patient.

The Visiting Commissioner and another member of the Board forthwith went to Mr. Wilkins's house, had an interview with him, and saw and examined Miss M. Mr. Wilkins admitted that Miss M. had resided under his charge for a period of two years and upwards; and the result of her examination by the Visiting Commissioners was to satisfy them that she was of unsound mind, and in a state bordering on dementia.

In these circumstances we felt it our duty to prefer an indictment against Mr. Wilkins for a misdemeanor, under the 90th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, for receiving Miss M. as an Insane Patient without an Order and two Medical Certificates. The case came on for trial at the Central Criminal Court on the 21st September, when Mr. Wilkins was convicted, and bound over on his own recognisance to appear at the next Session to receive the judgment of the Court. At the succeeding Session Mr. Wilkins appeared, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 50 *l.*

Miss M. is now a Patient in a Metropolitan Licensed House.

SINGLE PATIENTS. The returns made to our Board of Single Patients certified according to the Statute, continue to increase, and, owing to special causes, have had a considerable accession in the past year. In 1862, the number visited by us, including those under Chancery jurisdiction, was 101; in 1863, when we had ceased, in consequence of the legislation of the previous year, to visit Chancery patients, it was 126; and during the last year it has been 154. The subjoined table, which comprises all certified single Patients, including those under Chancery jurisdiction and no longer visited by members of this Board, shows

shows that as many as 106 were added to the Register in 1864; the additions in the previous year, which were higher than those of any year preceding, having been 63. SINGLE PATIENTS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number on 1st January 1864 - -	74	85	159
Admitted during the year - -	45	61	106
	119	146	265
Discharged and died - - -	30	23	53
Remaining 1st January 1865 - -	89	123	212

One hundred and fifty-four visits have been made during the past year by Visiting Commissioners.

We have now to bring under notice the special causes to which these recent additions are mainly attributable, and which afford us also grounds for hoping that the law respecting Single Patients will in future be more generally observed. Former Reports have described the extent to which we had reason to believe it was violated, as well by parties having knowledge of its provisions, as by others in ignorance of them; and when, as above described, the case of Mr. Wilkins occurred, it became our duty to institute a prosecution, and to enforce legal penalties against the offender.

While the prosecution was still pending, we began to receive communications from parties having charge of uncertified Patients, who had read newspaper reports of the preliminary proceedings taken against Mr. Wilkins, and who professed entire ignorance, until informed by those reports, of the existing provisions of the law. Between the close of August and the middle of November, when Mr. Wilkins was convicted of the charge preferred against him and fined in the sum of 50*l.*, sixteen notifications of this kind were made to us, with requests to be furnished with such Forms and Papers as would then enable the applicants to comply with all statutory requirements. Some were cases which had been under care thus illegally for considerable periods; but, having no reason to suspect bad faith in the particular instances, we were satisfied, without legal proceedings, to obtain for the Patients themselves all necessary future protection and security. But it seemed to us desirable at the same time, in making known as widely as possible the provisions of the law,

to

SINGLE PATIENTS.

to guard against any unfounded impression drawn from such instances as have just been mentioned, that alleged ignorance of these provisions would in future be admitted as any excuse for the violation of them.

We therefore issued a circular on the subject of Single Lunatic Patients, which we caused to be extensively advertised in the daily and weekly papers, and in the medical publications. In this we drew attention to the various statutory enactments applicable to all persons receiving profit for the charge and maintenance of any one restricted of his or her perfect free agency, in respect of either person or property, on the ground of weakness or imbecility of mind. We pointed out, that over all who are so afflicted, no matter how apparently quiet, inoffensive, and harmless, if they be placed to reside where profit is derived from the charge of them elsewhere than in houses licensed for the purpose, the Legislature has thrown the protection of the Lunacy Laws by rendering amenable to punishment every one who for hire receives such Patients, or who, having received them while yet of sound mind, continues to retain * them after they have become incapable of being trusted with the management of themselves or their affairs. And we declared our intention, in

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* Attention cannot be too widely directed to the exposition of this law made by Mr. Baron Pigott, in charging the jury upon trial of the indictment against Mr. Wilkins:—"There were very few Acts in the Statute-book more called for "than that which legislated for the care and management of Lunatics and persons "of unsound mind. The Act in question said, that no person (unless he were a "person who derived no profit from the charge, or a Committee appointed by the "Lord Chancellor) should receive to board or lodge in any house other than a "Hospital registered, or an Asylum licensed, or take the care or charge of any one "Patient, as a Lunatic, without a certain Order and certain Medical Certificates. "In the first place, Dr. Wilkins received 180 *l.* a year for the care of this young "woman; therefore his case was not in compliance with the law; and then it "was proved that his house, in which she was received, did not answer the con-"ditions of the Act. Being then not a person who derived no profit, and not "being appointed a Committee by the Lord Chancellor, and not having a Hospital, "an Asylum, or a Licensed House, if he took possession of a Lunatic he must do "so with the Order and Medical Certificates prescribed by the Statute. Had Dr. "Wilkins any such Order or any such Certificates? He had not. Then what "followed? The same section enacted, that a person not complying with the re-"quirements of the Statute should be guilty of a misdemeanour, and it was proved "that Dr. Wilkins had not complied with any of those requirements. The defence "was, that this young person did not come within the definition of a Lunatic at "the time she was sent to his house. But to this it was replied, that he had "during the last 12 months, taken charge of her after she had become of unsound "mind. The words of the Act were, 'Every person being Idiotic, or Lunatic, or "'of unsound mind.' Even supposing this person was not of unsound mind when "she was first received by Dr. Wilkins, still, if she afterwards became Lunatic, "it was equally necessary that the requirements of the Act should be complied "with as soon as she so became Lunatic or of unsound mind.—"*Times*" *Report of October* 1864.

in all future cases of violation of these laws that might be discovered by us, to proceed by indictment against the parties offending. SINGLE PATIENTS.

The sentence of fine against Mr. Wilkins was imposed shortly after this circular was issued; and, between that date and January of the present year, as many as 37 fresh returns were made: the plea of ignorance of the law being employed in almost every case, and it being as invariably alleged that the desire to conform to it in future had been suggested by the prosecution, or the increased publicity given by our circulars to the provisions of the Acts of Parment. In all these instances, as in those before referred to, we were satisfied with the future protection secured to the Patients, and took no action regarding the past: although one gentleman, living in the town of Shrewsbury, appeared to have been thus illegally detained as a Single Patient for 25 years; another, in various lodgings near London, for 20 years; and three others for 10, 7, and 6 respectively in various parts of England; while one lady had been similarly kept for more than seven years in the cottage of a Nurse in the neighbourhood of London; another for 13 years; and others for as many as six and 12 years, also in places near the metropolis. It did not appear that circumstances showing bad faith or a wilful and conscious violation of the Statute, could have been proved in any of them; and the example already made had sufficed to vindicate and publish the law. But a special case had meanwhile been brought to our notice of a very different complexion, and in which it became necessary to act at once in conformity with the determination we had taken to suffer no future instance that became known to us of wilful and conscious violation of the Acts of Parliament to pass without punishment.

From information forwarded to us, it appeared that Mr. James Quilter Rumball, of the Limes, Harpenden, and formerly for many years Licensee of Harpenden Hall, had received into his house Mr. T. L. G., an Insane Patient, without the Order and Certificates required by the Statute. Mr. G. subsequently made his escape from Mr. Rumball's house to that of his Guardian, and was afterwards removed, under proper Certificates, to a Private Asylum near Bedford. At the hearing of the case before the Magistrates at Hemel Hempstead, it was attempted to show for the defence that Mr. G. was not insane when sent to Mr. Rumball's, but only labouring under an attack of delirium tremens. It was proved, Prosecution of Mr. J. Q. Rumball.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

Prosecution of Mr. J. Q. Rumball.

proved, however, that he had been in a state of great excitement for three months previous to his removal to Mr. Rumball's, requiring constant medical care, and the services of Attendants in the habit of taking charge of the Insane. In Mr. Rumball's house he was violent and excited, and was in every respect treated as an Insane Patient; having been frequently locked in his room, and restrained by means of a straitwaistcoat, his legs tied with cords, and his arms confined by straps. The Bench granted the Warrant for the apprehension of Mr. Rumball, with the view of his being held to bail to take his trial at the Assizes, but he evaded this by going to the Continent. He has since, however, surrendered to the Warrant, and will take his trial at the ensuing Assizes.

CASES OF CRUELTY AND NEGLECT.

During the past year several cases were brought under our notice either directly, or through the Home Office, in which Insane Patients in charge of their relatives were alleged to be improperly or cruelly treated. In some instances we deemed it necessary personally to visit and inquire into these cases; and in others the local authorities were called upon to take steps under the 68th section of the "Lunatic Asylums "Act, 1853," for the removal of the Patients to Asylums. One

Case of P. C. (Maldon).

case of a Female, which was brought under our notice by the Clerk of the Maldon Union, was promptly inquired into by the Magistrates, and the Patient sent to the Essex Asylum. This Woman, who was 29 years of age, had always been under the care of her mother, and appears to have been idiotic from birth. She was found lying crouched up on a dirty strawbed, covered only with an old blanket, in a room destitute of any other furniture, without a fireplace or means of warming it, and the only opening in which (that had once contained a window frame) was closed by a shutter with two holes in it for the admission of air and light.

Case of E. K. (Watford).

In December last we were requested to investigate the case of E. K., a lady residing in her husband's house at Watford, who was stated to be kept in confinement and cruelly treated. The case had previously been brought under the notice of the Justices, and, under the 68th section of the Act, a Medical Man had visited the Patient and reported upon her condition. It was evident that the time which elapsed before this gentleman was permitted to see the Patient had been used to arrange and cleanse the room, and the interval that took place before we visited her had no doubt been employed in further remedying the dirty and offensive state in which she was first discovered. We found the Patient in a room of moderate size,

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at the top of the house, which contained only the bed upon which she was lying. The upper portion of the bedding was tolerably clean, but that underneath was wet and offensive, and she had a quantity of wet and dirty linen wrapped about her. She was quiet, but perfectly incoherent and imbecile; from long confinement in bed, her limbs had become contracted; and her pallor and emaciation were so great, that it was difficult to believe she had been sufficiently fed. She had been insane for upwards of 20 years, and for the last 18 years she had been kept under her husband's care, and confined to bed. We endeavoured to ascertain from various persons how far there was foundation for the statements made that she had been used with cruelty; but, though reports were circulated to this effect, and screams (which it was admitted she occasionally uttered) had no doubt been heard by the neighbours, we could obtain no direct evidence on the subject; indeed, scarcely any one appears to have had access to the Patient during the long period of her incarceration, except the housekeeper and her daughter.

Cases of Cruelty and Neglect.
Case of E. K. (Watford).

We reported that the treatment of this poor woman, during the last 18 years, had been, if not absolutely cruel, at least most injudicious and negligent, and that her removal to an Asylum was the proper course to be adopted. Upon this, proceedings were immediately taken by the Magistrates, and she was sent to the Three Counties Asylum at Arlesey.

In consequence of an anonymous letter received in March last, stating that S. M., a female residing in her father's house near Elmstead, Kent, had been confined in an upper chamber in an insane state for several years, a member of this Board visited the house and made full inquiry into the case. The attention of the police had previously been directed to it; and, in consequence of a report they had received that S. M. was chained in a room and cruelly treated, she was seen by the Superintendent of Police and a County Magistrate, who satisfied themselves that these charges were unfounded. When visited by the Commissioner she was in a quiet state, but very hoarse with shouting, her stepmother stating that she had been very noisy all the morning; and, before the visit was over, she commenced shouting and swearing to imaginary persons. These paroxysms were stated to be so frequent, and she was considered to be so dangerous, that she had not been allowed to leave her room or go out of doors for upwards of three years. She was in a good-sized

Case of S. M. (Elmstead).

Cases of Cruelty and Neglect.

Case of S. M. (Elmstead).

good-sized room at the back of the house, the door of which was bolted, and the only light admitted was through an opening protected by iron bars, about 15 inches square, in a shutter fixed over the window, all the glass in which had been broken out by the Patient. She was found sitting on a bed, in a recess on one side of the fireplace which had been boarded off as a cupboard, but which she had partly broken down. She had only a shift on, and some loose articles of clothing, with a blanket thrown over her legs. There was no grate in the fireplace, or any article of furniture in the room, which, however, was clean, as was also the Patient. To many questions she replied coherently, but soon became very rambling, and displayed many insane delusions. Formerly she was so violent that she was confined by means of a strait waistcoat, but for the last year no restraint was stated to have been used. She had been a Patient in St. Luke's Hospital in 1843, in 1858 was sent to Colney Hatch, and about a year since was again to have been sent to St. Luke's; but she was refused admission, and she appeared to have been since kept at home chiefly from the inability of her father to pay for her in a private Asylum. We thought her unfit to be kept in her father's house, and steps were taken to remove her to the Kent County Asylum, under the 68th section of the Act, as not being under proper care and control.

Case of M. L.

A very lamentable instance of the danger of entrusting Insane Patients to single care occurred in May last. Upon the ordinary visit to Otto House a lady (M. L.) was seen who had been admitted shortly before in a state of great exhaustion, and labouring under intense suicidal melancholia. She had previously made an attempt to throw herself out of the window of the house of Dr. Moxey, a medical man, with whom she had been placed at Turnham-green, and also had made a desperate effort to gouge her eye out, the sight of which she in consequence entirely lost. As this lady had not been placed under Certificates and returned as a Single Patient, it became necessary to inquire in what circumstances Dr. Moxey had received her. Although attempts were made, both by Dr. Moxey and the lady's friends, to show that she was placed under his care as an ordinary boarder on account of her bodily health, the evidence clearly showed that she was in a nervous melancholic state when he took charge of her, and that for years she had been affected with hysteria, and under an impression that she had been guilty of some great crime.

crime. Although she had only been with Dr. Moxey three weeks, the duration of the existing attack was stated, in the Order for her admission into Otto House, to be three months; indeed, the whole history of the case proved to us that her mind had been affected for some time, and that Dr. Moxey must have been aware of this.

CASES OF CRUELTY AND NEGLECT.
Case of M. L.

The question of instituting legal proceedings against Dr. Moxey was seriously entertained by the Board; but taking into account, amongst other things, the reluctance of the friends of the Patient to come forward in the case, this course was relinquished, and the severe censure of the Board was conveyed to Dr. Moxey for his very culpable conduct.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENT.
Case of J. S. P., Colney Hatch.

The case of J. S. P., a Patient in Colney Hatch Asylum, whose death was occasioned by a blow received in a struggle with another Patient, named D. H., gave rise to a correspondence between this Board and the Committee of Visitors of that Asylum. It appeared that J. S. P., who was stated to be feeble and paralysed, was placed in No. 5 Ward, in which there were 73 Patients; and among them, on the day of this occurrence, was D. H., who had been admitted about three weeks previously. In the certificate upon which D. H. was admitted, he was described as "exceedingly violent, requiring "restraint, and revengeful to others;" and he was at first placed in a "violent" Ward. In the evening of the following day, however, the Medical Superintendent, in disregard of the above statement (not being himself of opinion that D. H. was violent), directed him to be removed into No. 5 Ward.

In this Ward there were five Attendants, but at the time of the struggle two of them were absent with Patients in the Airing Court.

About five minutes to one o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th of May, D. H. came out of the water-closet with a piece of gas piping in his hand, and, on J. S. P. endeavouring to take it from him, struck him a blow on the side of the head which threw him against the wall. Both Patients were in consequence placed in seclusion; but, although the principal Attendant of the Ward states that when he was called half-an-hour afterwards to see J. S. P., "there was a little blood "coming from his nose and ears," he did not consider the accident serious; and it was not until five o'clock, on the Patient becoming worse, that any notice of the illness of the Patient was sent to the Doctor. On his arrival shortly after, the Patient was "comatose," and at 10.45 he died. In the opinion of the Doctor the blow, of which he had received no notice, occasioned the

DEATH FROM ACCIDENT. Case of J. S. P., Colney Hatch.

coma, and was the cause of death. A post mortem examination was made the day after, but no previous notice of it had been sent to the friends of the deceased. Upon a review of the case, we thought it well to bring the matter again before the consideration of the Committee, and to express our hope that they would see right to caution the officers of Colney Hatch against the neglect of the premonitory statements which accompany the admission of Patients into the Asylum; that they would give direction that every injury received by a Patient should at once be notified to the medical officer; that a sufficient number of attendants should be placed in each of the wards; and that, on the death of a Patient, not only notice of such death, but also notice of its cause, should be sent to the friends of the Patient by the medical officer of the Asylum.

We subsequently ascertained that to some of the matters thus suggested for their consideration attention had already been paid by the Committee.

WORKHOUSES.

In Appendix (E.) will be found a list of 320 Workhouses which have been visited by us during the past year; they contained a total of 7,267 Patients.

The number of Workhouses having separate Wards for Lunatics and Idiots continues to increase. Where separate Wards have already existed, the accommodation has in many cases been enlarged, and the total number of Lunatics in Workhouses on the 1st of January 1864, was 9,608, as compared with 8,803 on the 1st of January 1862.

Our objections to separate Wards for the Insane in Workhouses have been fully set forth in our last and previous Reports, and another year's experience has strengthened the opinions we have expressed on this subject. Although, in some Workhouses, improved accommodation and treatment have been provided, the rule is, that these Wards are still wanting in furniture, in the means of occupation and amusement, in space for exercise, and above all, in a staff of properly qualified Attendants. The dietary is generally inadequate, and, with very few exceptions, the Medical Records and the Reports of the Visiting Committees afford no information as to the treatment and management of the Patients. The unsatisfactory and imperfect nature of the Registers and Lists of Lunatics which are kept in Workhouses, has been constantly alluded to by the Visiting Commissioners; and, in the month of July last we addressed a letter to the Poor Law Board, in which their assistance was asked with a view of establishing some more complete and satisfactory system

of

of registration; as yet, however, no order has been issued on the subject. The power which we now possess, of ordering the removal of Insane Paupers to Asylums, no doubt continues in some degree to act as a check upon the practice which formerly prevailed so extensively, of detaining recent and curable cases in the Lunatic Wards; and, during the past year, we have exercised this power on several occasions. Workhouses.

Although the duties of Relieving Officers, as regards the removal of Insane Persons to Asylums, are very clearly defined, the provisions of the law are frequently disregarded, and cases of insanity are, in the first instance, taken to the Workhouses, and there detained for longer or shorter periods; their subsequent removal to the Asylum depending not so much upon the question of their malady admitting of cure, as upon their becoming in themselves violent and unmanageable.

In such cases, the existence of a Lunatic Ward in a Workhouse forms an additional inducement to the admission and retention of cases of insanity; and the desire to employ such wards as Asylums receives occasionally curious illustration.

In the case of a Workhouse in the west of England, the Guardians passed the following resolution: "That previ- "ously to taking any alleged Lunatic before a Magistrate, "the Relieving Officer do take him immediately to the "Workhouse, there to be examined by the Medical Officer; "and, if found of unsound mind and a proper person to be "confined, then such person be forthwith taken before a "Magistrate, with a view to his being taken to the Asylum." This resolution was soon after brought under the notice of the Poor Law Board, who pointed out the illegality of the proceeding, and directed that the resolution should be rescinded.

It is no doubt from motives of economy that Relieving Officers are suffered, and perhaps encouraged, to take Lunatics to the Workhouse, instead of removing them at once to the Asylum; but, besides the wrong which the poor thus suffer in being deprived of the early curative treatment which it was the intention of the Legislature to afford them, a great additional burden is ultimately cast upon the ratepayers, and our Asylums are crowded with Chronic Patients, many of whom would have recovered, had they in the first instance received the medical care and attention which a well constituted Asylum can alone afford.

The following instance of delay and gross neglect of duty on the part of the Relieving Officer of the Seisdon Union, occurred during the past year. Seisdon Union.

Workhouses. Seisdon Union. The son of a journeyman tradesman having become insane, and exhibited very dangerous propensities, the father made repeated but unsuccessful applications to the Relieving Officer for his removal to the Asylum. He also appealed to the Guardians, but was told that as he was in work and earning good wages, unless he undertook to pay for a portion of his son's maintenance they would give him no assistance. In the mean time, the Lunatic was constantly attacking his mother, as well as his brothers and sisters, and the former, owing to the want of rest and anxiety which the circumstances gave rise to, herself became insane.

The case ultimately came under the notice of the Justices, and the youth was removed to the Stafford Asylum, when the above particulars were made known to us, and a correspondence ensued with the Poor Law Board on the subject. There seems to be no doubt that the Relieving Officer acted under the orders of the Guardians in the matter, although they had no authority whatever to prevent him from taking the steps directed by the 68th section of the "Lunatic Asylums "Act, 1853."

We should undoubtedly have instituted a prosecution against the Relieving Officer in this case, but for its being found, owing to a technical defect in the Statute, that there was no possibility of our doing so with success.

Several applications have been made to us, during the past year, for our consent to the transfer of Chronic Patients from Asylums to Workhouses under the 8th section of the "Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," but no formal consent has in any case been given, because the proposals had reference only to the removal of Patients belonging to the Union in which the Workhouse was situate, and could not therefore be considered as coming within the meaning of the 8th section, as explained by the amending Act of the following Session.

In the cases, however, where the proposition has come from the Visitors of Asylums, who have expressed their willingness to order the transfer of Patients provided the arrangements for their care in the Workhouse were approved by us, we have thought it our duty to ascertain whether such arrangements were suitable, and have generally, before expressing an opinion that they were so, insisted upon a strict compliance with all the stipulations contained in our Minute of the 25th November.

Camberwell. In the case of the Camberwell Workhouse the Board received a letter from the Clerk to the Visitors of the Surrey Asylum,

Asylum, intimating that the Committee were willing to sanction the removal of eight Patients to the Workhouse, provided the Guardians had made arrangements for their accommodation in compliance with the requirements of the Commissioners. WORKHOUSES. Camberwell.

Two members of the Board accordingly inspected the proposed Wards on the 26th of May; when they found that the arrangements made were, on the whole, of a suitable character, but that the amount of space allowed for each Patient in the Dormitories was less than 500 cubical feet, and that the Airing Courts were of very limited extent. The Guardians, however, consented to reduce the number of beds; and, with the view of obviating the deficiency of the Airing Courts, they agreed to appoint an additional Attendant of each sex, in order that all Patients capable of walking should be taken for extended exercise beyond the premises three times a week, and these arrangements have since been carried out.

A useful code of regulations has been prepared for the government of these Wards, and the following dietary is allowed:

	Breakfast.		Dinner.						Supper.	
	Bread and Butter.	Coffee or Cocoa.	Meat.*	Porter.	Potatoes.	Bread	Broth.	Meat Pudding.	Bread and Butter.	Tea.
	Oz.	*Pt.*	*Oz.*	*Pt.*	*Oz.*	*Oz.*	*Pt.*	*Oz.*	*Oz.*	*Pt.*
Males - -	6	1	4	½	12 or	6 or	1 or	12	6	1
Females -	5	1	4	½	12 or	5 or	1 or	12	5	1

* One meat dinner in the week is always of roast meat.

The sick are dieted according to the directions of the Medical Officer; and extra diet, such as fish, wine, &c., ordered by the Medical Officer when considered necessary.

At the Ribchester Workhouse, in the Preston Union, a similar course was pursued. Ribchester.

The Guardians having stated their willingness to comply with the stipulations contained in our Minute, and having intimated that the proposed Wards were ready for inspection, a visit was made on the 9th of February last by two members of the Board, who reported favourably of the arrangements which had been made.

Workhouses. Wolstanton and Burslem.

The Board of Guardians of the Wolstanton and Burslem Union were also desirous of removing certain Patients from the Stafford Asylum to the Workhouse, but in the latter no arrangements have yet been made in compliance with our regulations.

Faversham.

In June last we received a letter from the Guardians of the Faversham Union, referring to a communication addressed to them by the Visitors of the Kent County Asylum calling attention to the provisions of "The Lunacy Acts Amendment "Act, 1862," s. 8, as explained by "The Lunacy Acts Amend-"ment Act, 1863," s. 2, relating to arrangements for the care of Chronic Lunatics in Workhouses, and inquiring whether, in the event of a sufficient enlargement of their premises, this Board would see any objection to Chronic Patients being removed thereto from Private Asylums. We replied that, without intimating any opinion with regard to the proposition therein made, we could take the same into consideration only when it was brought before us by the Visitors of the Kent County Asylum, this being the Asylum provided for the district in which the Union of Faversham is situate.

Later in the year some letters passed between us and the Visitors of the Kent Asylum, in which reference was made to a proposed arrangement for the reception of a limited number of Chronic Lunatics into the Faversham Union Workhouse under the provisions of "The Lunacy "Acts Amendment Act, 1862," s. 8. One immediate object which the Visitors had in view was, by relieving the Asylum of a considerable number of chronic cases, to enable them to continue to receive the Pauper Lunatics of the Borough of Maidstone.

Amongst other communications then transmitted from the Visitors we received a copy of a correspondence between them and the Poor Law Board, in the course of which the very important legal question was raised, "Whether, where "there is no excess of accommodation in a Workhouse, "it could be enlarged or Wards erected for the purpose of "the provisions referred to."

The opinion of the Poor Law Board in the negative, which put an end to the proposal of the Guardians of the Faversham Union, was conveyed to them in a letter of which the following is a copy, and which, as being in principle generally applicable, we think it well here to insert without curtailment:

"Poor Law Board, Whitehall, WORKHOUSES.
"Sir, "6 October 1864. Faversham.

"I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the "receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, in which you state "that the Guardians of the Faversham Union have under con- "sideration the propriety of enlarging the Workhouse by the "erection of an additional building for the reception of such "Chronic Lunatics belonging to the Unions in East Kent as may "be sent there from the County Asylum, under the provision of "section 8 of the 25 & 26 Vict., c. 111, the Visitors of such Asy- "lum being willing to select the Faversham Workhouse for this "purpose, provided that proper accommodation can be made.

"I am directed to state, that if there were any considerable "portion of the existing Workhouse actually unoccupied or not "required for the purposes of the Union, which could be adapted "to the reception of Chronic Lunatics from the County Asylum, "it would be a question for consideration how far the arrange- "ment would in itself be desirable, and could be effected without "detriment to the objects for which the Workhouse is provided.

"But it appears from your letter that there is no such excess "of accommodation, and that without enlargement, the Work- "house is not available for the purpose proposed. The Board "are not aware of any statutory or other authority under which "the Guardians could, at the cost of the poor-rates, enlarge the "Workhouse or erect Wards expressly for the reception and "maintenance of Chronic Lunatics belonging to other Unions. "On this ground, therefore, and independently of any other con- "sideration, the Board are of opinion that the proposal to pro- "vide for the maintenance in the Workhouse of the Faversham "Union of Chronic Lunatics from the Kent County Asylum is "one that cannot be entertained.

"I am, &c.
"To W. Maile, Esq., (signed) "*C. Gilpin,*
"Clerk to the Guardians of "Secretary."
"the Faversham Union, Faversham."

Several communications having been received by this Board relative to the neglected condition of an Idiot Child, H. V., one of a large family of a poor village shoemaker at Harracott near Barnstaple, she was in February last, visited by a Commissioner whose Report fully confirmed the deplorable accounts previously received, through the Home Office, from the Rev. W. Hocker the Incumbent of the District, whose residence was near the cottage of the child's father. Frequent appeals had been made to the Guardians of the Barnstaple Union with a view to the removal of H. V. to the County Asylum, but they, though having full knowledge of the miserable state of the poor Idiot and of the inability of the father to make provision for her proper maintenance and care, refused to recognise any legal claim to relief. Upon her

CASE OF H. V. A NEGLECTED IDIOT CHILD.

CASE OF H. V. A NEGLECTED IDIOT CHILD.

her being visited also in September last, at the suggestion of Mr. Hocker, by Mr. Perry the Inspector of Prisons, he confirmed all that had been stated of her neglected and wretched condition.

The Report of the Visiting Commissioner, who was accompanied upon his visit by Dr. Budd, a County Magistrate, was in substance as follows:

The cottage, externally and internally, was in a state of great dilapidation, and presented an aspect of extreme poverty. The Idiot is about six years of age; and, of the other children living with their parents, five in number, the youngest is now only eight months old. The parents appeared to be very respectable and kindly disposed, but obviously not in a position properly to maintain and take care of their poor Idiot Child, who, on account of her restlessness and violent agitation, and for her own protection, had been during the past two years kept in restraint day and night.

When seen by the Visiting Commissioner she was lying in a cradle, crying out and beating her head and face, and with her arms, legs, and body confined by bands.

As the Guardians, who by law are constituted the sole judges upon the question of relief, had perseveringly declined to recognise the Idiot's chargeability, we saw no other course but to treat the case as one of a Lunatic, not a Pauper, and not under proper care and control, within the provisions of the 68th Section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853;" and having accordingly advised proceedings under that Section, H. V. was in due course sent, by order of two Justices, to the County Asylum, where her condition is reported to have materially improved.

SINGLE PAUPER PATIENTS.

In our 15th Report we stated our belief that in remote and thinly populated Districts, such as Wales for instance, Insane Paupers were kept out of Workhouses in order to screen them from observation, for the purpose of frustrating any attempt that might have been made to send them to Asylums. Although, since that date, the motive for detaining Patients in their respective Parishes has been in some measure removed by casting the charge of maintenance whilst in an Asylum on the common fund of the Union, yet it will be seen, from a Memorandum in Appendix (F.), that nearly half of the Insane Paupers in North Wales are still disposed of as Single Pauper Patients. It also appears that, generally for the sake of saving a trifling amount of expense, inmates of Workhouses who are idiotic, and not fit cases for

for an Asylum, have been discharged from the house, and allowed to wander about their respective Parishes in a shamefully neglected state. SINGLE PAUPER PATIENTS.

There can be no doubt that generally the condition of Patients detained at home, or boarded out, is still most unsatisfactory.

In the month of September last considerable public excitement was produced by the case of Mary Ryan, a Nun, an inmate of a Roman Catholic Establishment in the Commercial-road, who was removed while labouring under an attack of mania to an Asylum at Bruges. THE CASE OF MARY RYAN. REMOVALS WITHOUT CONSENT FROM ENGLAND.

In the first instance this Patient was taken to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and St. Elizabeth in Great Ormond-street, from whence she was conveyed in charge of the Lady Superior and a Nurse by railway to Dover, and by the night boat to Belgium. During her removal she was much excited, and her screams and resistance attracted the attention of the railway officials, as well as of the bystanders, who witnessed her arrival at Dover, and her forcible removal from the railway carriage to the Ostend boat.

An immediate inquiry into all the circumstances of the case was set on foot by Secretary Sir George Grey, and the opinion of this Board was asked as to whether any of the provisions of the Lunacy Acts had been infringed.

In reply, Sir George Grey was informed that the Board were of opinion, so far as the Lunacy Acts extended, that there had not been any infringement of their provisions; but they desired at the same time to be understood as confining themselves to the consideration of the Statutes. The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was upon this asked as to "whether the removal of this person, being a British "subject, out of the United Kingdom was illegal; and "whether all or any of the persons concerned in the removal "are liable to be prosecuted; whether, if liable, they con-"sider that it would be expedient to institute proceedings, "and if so, to advise in what form proceedings should "be taken." The opinion given was to the effect that the removal of this Patient was illegal, and that all parties concerned in it were liable to an indictment for the offence of forcibly abducting her to parts beyond the seas. Inasmuch, however, as the parties concerned in her removal appeared to have been actuated by no improper motive, Sir George Grey intimated to the Lady Superior of the Hospital in Great Ormond-

THE CASE OF MARY RYAN. REMOVALS WITHOUT CONSENT FROM ENGLAND.

Ormond-street, that it was not his intention to institute legal proceedings in this instance; warning her, at the same time, of the consequences of taking part in any similar case which might hereafter occur.

At the same time Earl Russell instructed Lord Howard de Walden, Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, to state to the Directors of the Asylum at Bruges, that they ought not in future to receive Lunatics brought out of England in violation of law.

At the request of Sir George Grey, Earl Russell also obtained through the Belgian Minister reports as to Mary Ryan's condition from the Physician to the Asylum, and also from the British Consul at Ostend, who visited her on several occasions. Although these reports satisfactorily proved the necessity that Mary Ryan should have been taken care of as an Insane Patient, and also that she had been treated with kindness and consideration, doubts were subsequently raised by an English Gentleman who visited her, as to whether she really was Insane, and properly detained in the Asylum at Bruges.

In these circumstances, Sir George Grey deemed it advisable that a Member of this Board should visit her, and report upon her mental state. The result of the examination showed that the acute symptoms under which she laboured when first received into the Asylum had given way to a state of great depression, and she was then labouring under an aggravated form of melancholia, with a suicidal tendency. Her health had greatly improved, and she did not appear to suffer from bodily disease, but she was not in a state to be properly taken care of out of an Asylum. Her accommodation was quite equal to the small sum paid for her, and she was evidently treated with much kindness and consideration.

A great error in judgment was unquestionably committed in removing an Insane Patient in so excited a state as Mary Ryan was, out of England; but there does not appear to be ground for attributing either improper motives to those who took part in her removal, or the wilful evasion of any existing Statute.

It has been long a matter of notoriety that, for various reasons, a considerable number of English subjects are sent to Asylums on the Continent. In the case of Mary Ryan, religious as well as economical considerations no doubt led to her removal to Bruges; and one or both of these may operate in a large number of instances. There are other cases, however,

THE CASE OF MARY RYAN. REMOVALS WITHOUT CONSENT FROM ENGLAND.

ever, in which no such influences prevail, but in which the chief motive for sending Insane Patients away from their own country, out of all reach of easy communication with friends or acquaintances, is the desire on the part of relatives to keep as far as possible unknown the nature of the disease from which they are suffering.

The motive may not in itself, in many cases, be culpable, but the temptation to the abuse of such a power, and the facilities it affords to the unscrupulous and the interested, suggest the gravest considerations; nor can anything be imagined more dangerous than its exercise without restriction or control. The protection of the English laws is wholly withdrawn when most required; and those rights of property and person, which in no other country are so jealously guarded as in England, are placed at the mercy or caprice of relatives or friends who may unhappily have the strongest interest in neglecting, if not sacrificing, both.

It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that this case of Mary Ryan should in so marked a way have called attention to the fact that any such forcible removal from England is an offence at common law, subjecting all concerned in it to criminal proceedings. The decision of the Law Officers of the Crown, though it does not turn specially upon the circumstance of Mary Ryan having been at the time of unsound mind, nevertheless applies to all cases of Insane persons removed from this country for the purpose of being placed in Foreign Asylums, although such cases are nowhere expressly referred to in the Lunacy Acts. Nor should we omit to add, that the danger of removals to Asylums abroad, even where there is no reason to suspect bad faith or interested motives on the part of friends of Insane Patients, while it might have been lessened by the existence of a provision in the Lunacy Acts requiring previous declaration or certificate of the cause of removal from England, has practically been greatly increased by the ease with which admissions into such Asylums are obtainable without even due Certificates of Insanity from foreign practitioners.

To such extent have abuses of this nature prevailed, that in the Eighth Report, just issued, of the Belgian "Commission "Permanente d'Inspection des Etablissements d'Aliénés," attention is called to the fact as an abuse which had become general, and the Directors of Asylums are "desired" no longer to receive Patients unless accompanied by certificates such as the law requires.

We

IDIOTS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THEIR CARE AND TRAINING.

We have, during the past year, had occasion specially to consider the question of providing for the care and training of Idiots as a separate class of the Insane, in Institutions exclusively confined to that object, and wherein the system of education and treatment might be adopted which has been so successfully carried out at Earlswood near Reigate, and at Essex Hall Colchester. It has long been our opinion, as the result of extended experience and observation, that the association of Idiot Children with Lunatics is very objectionable and injurious to them, and upon our visits to County Asylums we have frequently suggested arrangements for their separate treatment and instruction. In some cases attention has been given to the suggestion. We may instance the Gloucester Asylum, wherein the Head Attendant forms the Idiot Boys into a class, and with intelligence and kindness superintends and conducts their exercise, amusements, and instruction. The same observations apply strongly to Idiot Children in Workhouses.

It is always to us a painful thing to see Idiot Children, whose mental faculties, and physical powers and habits, are capable of much development and improvement, wandering, without object or special care, about the Wards of a Lunatic Asylum.

The benefits to be derived, even in Idiot cases apparently hopeless, from a distinctive system, and from persevering endeavors to develope the dormant powers physical and intellectual, are now so fully established that any argument upon the subject would be superfluous. The soundness and importance of such views are generally recognised and appreciated, and benevolent efforts are being made in several quarters to carry them into practical operation.

It is our wish by every means in our power to encourage and promote the establishment of Institutions for Idiot Children; and these, we think, will be most beneficial and successful if upon an adequate scale, and conducted upon the voluntary principle, so as to enlist the sympathies and elicit the liberal contributions of the wealthy and charitable.

To facilitate the operations of such Institutions, therefore, and the care and treatment of Idiot Children generally, we think it desirable that the requirements of the Lunacy Acts not essential to the special object should be dispensed with, and that, among other things, all forms of orders, medical certificates, returns, &c., should be as much as possible simplified; and we hope shortly to see these objects attained by Legislation.

We

We have now, with much satisfaction, to bring under your Lordship's notice two Idiot Institutions of a charitable nature, recently founded, and one of them in actual operation. IDIOTS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THEIR CARE AND TRAINING.

1. The first to which we would refer is entitled the "Western Counties Idiot Asylum." It was established upon a small scale in October last, and towards the end of the month opened in premises temporarily taken at Starcross, near Exeter. It has for its object the reception and education of Idiot Children of (in the first instance at least) the poorer classes. The principal founder of the Asylum was the Earl of Devon, who is Chairman of the Committee, and with whom we have had much correspondence in reference, among other things, to the legal position of the Institution. The question was, whether it would be necessary to insist upon the application thereto of the existing Lunacy Laws: and in considering it we were guided by what has been said in previous reports of a somewhat similar Institution at Bath, where the object is simply the training, so far as they are capable of it, of Idiot Children; and where none are permitted to remain in it after the age of 15. The result communicated to Lord Devon was that, if the same regulations as to age were adopted at the Starcross Asylum, we should not insist on the application thereto of the Lunacy Acts. Upon this footing the Asylum now stands, and it will be, from time to time, visited by Members of our Board, as the Bath Institution is occasionally visited. Western Counties Idiot Asylum.

We had nevertheless some difficulty in coming to this decision, and we are convinced of the necessity of early legislation in order to put such Institutions upon a more satisfactory footing.

With reference to the maintenance and education of Pauper Children at the Starcross Asylum, a question incidentally was raised, which having been brought under the consideration of the Justices at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions for the County of Devon, was resolved as follows:

"That a communication be made to the Poor Law Board "of the necessity of asking Parliament for additional powers "to Boards of Guardians, in cases of Pauper Idiot Children "where the state of the Patient may give reasonable hope "of amelioration in Asylums adapted for their improvement, to "enable such Boards to deal with such cases better than they "can at present."

In communicating the above Resolution to the Poor Law Board the Justices stated that one of the rules of the Star-

cross

Idiots and Institutions for their Care and Training.

Western Counties Idiot Asylum.

cross Asylum required a weekly payment of 5 *s.* towards the maintenance of the Child and the other expenses of the Institution. They added that difficulties had arisen in obtaining this payment in consequence of the inability of Boards of Guardians to allow a larger sum than 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a week for the maintenance of a Pauper Child removed under the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43. Finally, after some correspondence with this Board, and an inspection and very satisfactory Report by Mr. Gulson, the Poor Law Board formally certified as to the fitness of the Institution, deemed and treated as a school, "for the reception of such Children or Persons as may be sent "there by the Guardians of any Union or Parish in pursuance "of the Statute referred to."

Northern Counties Asylum for Idiots.

2. The other Institution we have to mention is "The "Northern Counties Asylum for Idiots," which was founded at Lancaster on the 24th December last, at a Public Meeting presided over by Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, High Sheriff of the County.

The Meeting was attended by the promoters of the Asylum and other influential gentlemen belonging to that and the adjacent counties.

After an address from the Chairman, and a full and interesting statement of the objects by Dr. De Vitré, the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, it was resolved, in order to make suitable provision for the care and instruction of Idiots and Imbeciles, to erect an Asylum at Lancaster to be called "The "Northern Counties Asylum for Idiots."

An announcement was made of the generous gift by a gentleman of 2,000 *l.* for the purpose of founding such an Asylum, which had been supplemented by upwards of 4,000 *l.*, voted by the subscribers to the Celebration Fund of a local charity called "The Ripley Hospital for Orphans," founded and endowed by Mrs. Ripley, of Springfield Hall, Lancaster.

We have much satisfaction in reporting that the fund already collected for the objects of the Asylum exceeds 20,000 *l.*

Isle of Man.

Accommodation for Insane Patients.

During the last autumn two Members of the Board visited the Isle of Man for the purpose of inspecting the Insane Patients who were then confined in the Prison at Castle Rushen; and the result of this inspection proved that the statements made to us and referred to in former Reports were perfectly correct. Although these Patients are now removed, and comparatively well provided for, yet the whole question of

of complete accommodation for the Insane of the Island is so pressing and important that we now specially draw attention to it, and briefly recapitulate the various steps which have been taken with a view of obtaining due care and protection for these Patients.

ISLE OF MAN. Accommodation for Insane Patients.

In the year 1858 representations were made to the Home Department on the subject, and Mr. Secretary Walpole renewed the proposal, which had first been made by the late Sir G. C. Lewis, to the effect that in the event of the Insular Legislature providing, by means of a rate, one-half the amount required for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum, the Government would provide the other moiety. Early in the year 1859 the Treasury, acting upon the above understanding, agreed to submit a vote to Parliament. An Act of Tynwald to provide an Asylum was accordingly passed in 1860, receiving the Royal Assent the same year; and this Act authorised a rate to be levied on the proprietors of all lands and other real estates to raise an amount sufficient to meet half the cost for the erection of an Asylum.

During the last Session a vote was submitted to Parliament to meet the other half of this expense, but it was unfortunately rejected by the House of Commons, and by such rejection all proceedings were suddenly suspended.* Mr. Loch, the present

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* In consequence of the rejection of this vote a correspondence took place between this Board and the Secretary of State :

"Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
"19, Whitehall-place, S.W.,

"Sir, "14 July 1864.

"I am directed by the Commissioners in Lunacy to state, for the information "of Secretary Sir G. Grey, that from a communication recently received from the "Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man, they have learnt that the erection of the "Lunatic Asylum for that Island has been postponed in consequence of the rejec- "tion by the House of Commons of the vote proposed for that purpose. The "urgent necessity for making provision for the Lunatics belonging to the Island "has been brought under the notice of Sir G. Grey and his predecessors in office, "and has been fully admitted by them. The Commissioners entertain so strong "an opinion on this subject that they desire me to submit, for the consideration of "Sir George Grey, whether there is any course that can be adopted by which "Parliament may have an opportunity afforded it of reconsidering the decision to "which it came on this question, apparently on very imperfect information.

"H. Waddington, Esq." (signed) "*W. C. Spring Rice.*"

"My Lord and Gentlemen, "Whitehall, 16 July 1864.

"I have laid before Secretary Sir George Grey your letter of the 14th instant, "on the subject of the rejection, by the House of Commons, of the vote proposed "for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum for the Isle of Man; and I am to inform "you, that the Rules of the House of Commons prevent the vote being again "proposed during the present Session.

"I have, &c.
H. Waddington."

"The Commissioners in Lunacy."

ISLE OF MAN. Accommodation for Insane Patients.

present Lieutenant Governor, considering that at a comparatively small cost some immediate relief might be afforded in the most pressing cases, represented to the Government the sufferings to which the Criminal Lunatics were exposed, and requested that 500 *l.* out of the Insular Customs receipts should be expended in providing for them some temporary accommodation. At the same time he drew the attention of the Government to the deplorable condition of the Pauper and other Lunatics in the Island, and proposed, in the event of the Government being prepared to appropriate 500 *l.*, as he had suggested, to introduce a Bill into the Insular Legislature to authorise the levying of a rate to raise a similar amount.

The Government agreed to the proposal, and the result was the passing of the Temporary Asylum Act of 1864. Soon after, a house of sufficient size and suitable to the purpose was found, and rendered fit for the reception of Patients. It was opened on the 1st of last December, since which date 10 Criminal and 23 Pauper cases have been admitted, and we learn with satisfaction that their condition has already been greatly ameliorated.

According to a Return recently obtained, it appears that there are as many as 135 Insane persons in the Island; of this number 42 are said to be properly cared for by their friends, and 33 are already inmates of the temporary Asylum, leaving 60 for whom accommodation should be provided, and who must remain without proper care and treatment until the permanent Asylum is built. Many of these, we are informed, are truly deplorable cases; some have been confined in one room from 10 to 20 years, others again have been kept chained in outhouses or upper rooms of ordinary dwellings, their treatment never becoming known even to the neighbours; and although in consequence of the investigation made into this subject the sad condition of the Insane in the Island has been somewhat mitigated by the temporary accommodation afforded, yet undoubtedly a large share of misery remains unabated, and must necessarily so remain until a sufficient measure of relief is provided.*

NEW ENACTMENTS (1864).

In conclusion we have to direct attention to Circulars addressed by our Board during the past year to the Superintendents of Asylums, which will be found in Appendix (G.); and we have also briefly to advert to two Acts of the last Session of Parliament relative to Lunacy:

(1.) 27

* Since the foregoing was in print the House of Commons have passed a vote of 4,000*l.* in aid of the proposed rate.

(1.) 27 & 28 Vict. c. 29, intituled "An Act to amend the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 54, for making further Provision for the Confinement and Maintenance of Insane Prisoners." NEW ENACTMENTS (1864).

(2.) 27 & 28 Vict. c. 119, intituled "An Act to make Provision for the Discipline of the Navy."

1. 27 & 28 VICT. c. 29. The Provisions material to be noticed are as follows:

Section 1 repeals the first Section of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 54.

Section 2 is substituted for the repealed Section of the last-mentioned Act, from which it differs in some essential particulars. The earlier part of the new enactment extends the provisions of the former Act to Prisoners under sentence of *penal servitude*, and omits those under sentence of death, as to whom special provision is made in a subsequent Clause of the same Section.

As respects Persons who shall appear to be Insane while in confinement under sentence of transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment, or under any other than civil process, the duty of inquiring into their mental state is cast as a general rule upon the *Visiting Justices* of the Prison, and devolves upon County and Borough Justices generally, in those cases only where there are no Visiting Justices appointed to the place of confinement. The separate provision made for the cases of Prisoners under sentence of death, the necessity for which was suggested by the Townley case, is substantially as follows.

If at any time it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of State that any Prisoner under sentence of death is Insane, either by the Statutory Certificate of Visiting Justices, *or by any other means whatsoever*, the Secretary of State shall appoint two Physicians or Surgeons to inquire as to the Insanity of such Prisoner, and if, on such inquiry, the Prisoner be found Insane, and so certified, the Secretary of State shall by his Warrant direct the removal of such Prisoner to a Lunatic Asylum. In the event of such Prisoner being afterwards duly certified by two Physicians or Surgeons, or one Physician and one Surgeon, to be Sane, the Secretary of State is authorised to direct his removal back to Prison, there to undergo his sentence.

Section 3 enacts, that the Directors of Convict Prisons are to be deemed the Visiting Justices thereof.

NEW ENACTMENTS (1864).

Section 5 in effect applies the provision of the Irremovable Poor Act (24 & 25 Vict. c. 55, s. 6) to the cases of Criminal Lunatics, whose maintenance in Asylums is thereby made a charge upon the Common Fund of their Unions, as in the cases of ordinary Pauper Lunatics.

2. 27 & 28 VICT. c. 119. The 75th Section empowers the Admiralty by Warrant to direct the removal to Asylums of Persons imprisoned by virtue of the Act who shall become Insane for the unexpired term of their Imprisonment.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury,*
Chairman.

(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice,*
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Appendix (A.)

ANNUAL RETURN of Insane Persons confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1864.							Admissions during the Year 1864.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1864.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arlesey, Baldock	Denne, W. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	240	272	512	512	56	64	120	30	28	58	28	23	51
Bucks	Stone, near Aylesbury	Humphry, John (Surgeon)	3	1	4	130	152	282	286	33	28	61	22	13	35	12	10	22
Cambridge & Isle of Ely	Fulbourn	Lawrence, Geo. W. (Dr.)	6	4	10	127	148	275	285	39	43	82	20	38	58	16	17	33
Chester	Chester	Brushfield, T. N. (Dr.)	2	1	3	212	220	432	435	90	86	176	42	46	88	34	35	69
Cornwall	Bodmin	Adams, Richard (Dr.)	19	15	34	154	170	324	358	47	49	96	20	19	39	17	13	30
Cumberland and Westmoreland.	Near Carlisle	Clouston, T. S. (Dr.)	–	–	–	125	100	225	225	26	21	47	10	9	19	8	8	16
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	Jones, G. T. (Surgeon)	10	7	17	125	123	248	265	37	50	87	26	18	44	18	17	35
Derby	Mickleover, near Derby	Hitchman, John (Dr.)	3	2	5	146	168	314	319	49	42	91	20	28	48	18	21	39
Devon	Exminster	Saunders, G. J. S. (Dr.)	–	–	–	276	398	674	674	82	87	169	37	48	85	30	40	70
Dorset	Near Dorchester	Symes, J. G. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	128	147	275	275	34	28	62	12	22	34	11	16	27
Durham	Sedgefield	Smith, R. (Dr.)	2	–	2	206	179	385	387	72	74	146	37	39	76	25	29	54
Essex	Brentwood	Campbell, Donald (Dr.)	–	–	–	214	307	521	521	78	92	170	33	43	76	28	42	70
Glamorgan	Bridgend	Yellowlees, D. (Dr.)	Opened 4 November 1864			–	–	–	–	41	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gloucester	Gloucester	Toller, E. (Surgeon)	4	4	8	283	307	590	598	92	63	155	44	48	92	36	41	77
Hants	Knole, near Fareham	Manley, J. (Dr.)	3	–	3	246	301	547	550	87	75	162	18	31	49	14	29	43
Kent	Barming Heath, near Maidstone.	Kirkman, W. P. (Dr.) (*a*)	–	–	–	293	390	683	683	113	131	244	52	81	133	42	72	114
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	Broadhurst, J. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	366	369	735	735	60	82	142	27	27	54	21	21	42
,,	Rainhill, nr Liverpool	Rogers, T. L. (Dr.)	–	–	–	309	356	665	665	79	79	158	50	52	102	30	38	68
,,	Prestwich, near Manchester.	Holland, Joseph (Surgeon)	–	–	–	378	432	810	810	256	247	503	98	127	225	81	93	174
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	Buck, J. (Surgeon)	29	27	56	157	180	337	393	33	45	78	15	19	34	9	19	28
Lincoln	Bracebridge, nr Lincoln	Palmer, Edward (Dr.)	1	–	1	218	231	449	450	54	65	119	32	55	87	28	40	68
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	Sheppard, E. (Dr.) Marshall, W. G. (Surgeon).	–	–	–	774	1,156	1,930	1,930	230	174	404	91	92	183	68	48	116
,,	Hanwell	Begley, W. C. (Dr.) Lindsay, J. M. (Dr.)	–	–	–	592	1,009	1,601	1,601	169	185	354	66	102	168	47	75	122
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon and Radnor.	Abergavenny	McCullough, D. M. (Dr.)	–	–	–	209	241	450	450	57	60	117	31	43	74	23	36	59
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich	Hills, W. C. (Dr.)	–	–	–	170	206	376	376	53	59	112	24	37	61	22	32	54
Northumberland	Cottingwood, nr. Morpeth	Wilson, R. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	119	109	228	228	35	37	72	11	14	25	11	13	24
Notts	Nottingham	Stiff, W. P. (Dr.)	–	–	–	160	157	317	317	37	52	89	18	28	46	12	23	35
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford	Ley, W. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	217	285	502	502	77	80	157	35	75	110	28	36	64
Salop and Montgomery	Bicton, nr Shrewsbury	Bayley, J. (Surgeon)	–	–	–	190	213	403	403	84	54	138	70	39	109	35	24	59
Somerset	Wells	Boyd, R. (Dr.)	–	–	–	225	265	490	490	119	98	217	57	78	135	49	64	113
Stafford	Burntwood nr. Lichfield	Davis, R. A. (Dr.)	Opened 20 December 1864			–	–	–	–	20	11	31	–	1	1	–	–	–
,,	Stafford	Bower, M. N. (Dr.)	–	–	–	256	227	483	483	112	113	225	69	61	130	45	50	95
Suffolk	Melton, nr. Woodbridge	Kirkman, J. (Dr.)	–	–	–	145	197	342	342	45	70	115	24	37	61	20	34	54
Surrey	Near Tooting	Biggs, J. S. (Dr.)	–	–	–	418	500	918	918	77	56	133	39	23	62	26	15	41
Sussex	Hayward's Heath	Robertson, C. L. (Dr.)	4	–	4	213	243	456	460	64	70	134	20	16	36	11	10	21
Warwick	Hatton, near Warwick	Parsey, W. H. (Dr.)	3	5	8	165	205	370	378	38	46	84	15	25	40	10	20	30
Wilts	Near Devizes	Thurnam, J. (Dr.)	–	–	–	158	229	387	387	49	55	104	27	15	42	19	15	34
Worcester	Powick, nr. Worcester	Sherlock, J. (Dr.)	–	–	–	184	277	461	461	67	103	170	32	26	58	26	22	48

(*a*) The return for this Asylum in the 18th Report was made up to the 4th July 1863. From that date to the 31st December 1863, inclusive, the admissions were 51 Males, 55 Females; Discharges, 39 Males, and 35 Females, of which we recovered, 35 Males, 27 Females; and the Deaths, 31 Males, 21 Females.

Appendix (A.)

on the 1st January 1865, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the preceding Year.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1864.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1865.																			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Average Number Resident during 1864.			
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																								
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
35	29	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	231	279	510	510	24	30	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	238	262	500	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
15	18	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	126	149	275	279	3	2	5	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	1	2	133	153	286	Bucks.
16	9	25	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	4	7	133	144	277	284	6	11	17	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	–	4	137	151	288	Cambridge & Isle of Ely.
34	30	64	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	228	230	458	459	13	16	29	–	–	–	4	2	6	12	13	25	223	238	461	Chester.
23	13	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	15	33	159	187	346	379	8	16	24	2	1	3	6	3	9	3	2	5	175	200	375	Cornwall.
15	12	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	126	100	226	226	19	19	38	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4	6	125	100	225	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
21	12	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	13	118	144	262	275	8	10	18	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	2	3	128	143	271	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
18	21	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	157	162	319	323	8	10	18	1	–	1	5	1	6	3	1	4	154	170	324	Derby.
42	40	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	279	397	676	676	19	25	44	–	–	–	10	1	11	6	6	12	278	396	674	Devon.
16	11	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	134	140	274	276	12	6	18	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	131	147	278	Dorset.
26	15	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	215	199	414	416	5	16	21	–	–	–	6	3	9	51	46	97	215	195	410	Durham.
27	38	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	232	318	550	550	22	37	59	–	–	–	8	2	10	6	3	9	224	307	531	Essex.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	41	41	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Glamorgan.
40	23	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	293	299	592	598	4	16	20	–	–	–	6	–	6	5	3	8	284	316	600	Gloucester.
47	43	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	268	302	570	573	29	37	66	–	–	–	10	4	14	6	1	7	263	303	566	Hants.
54	42	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	398	698	698	20	30	50	1	–	1	19	3	22	17	13	30	293	393	686	Kent.
34	28	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	365	396	761	761	53	76	129	–	–	–	5	7	12	68	66	134	362	374	736	Lancaster: Lancaster Moor.
30	29	59	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	308	354	662	662	43	63	106	–	–	–	6	2	8	86	85	171	307	357	664	Lancaster: Rainhill.
72	66	138	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	464	486	950	950	89	96	185	1	–	1	6	2	8	39	73	112	435	476	911	Lancaster: Prestwich.
17	30	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	23	46	164	180	344	390	14	16	30	1	–	1	13	2	15	2	1	3	184	200	384	Leicester and Rutland.
28	15	43	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	213	226	439	439	10	16	26	–	–	–	7	1	8	4	–	4	215	229	444	Lincoln.
124	77	201	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	789	1,161	1,950	1,950	30	38	68	2	1	3	16	1	17	80	161	241	783	1,162	1,945	Middlesex (Colney Hatch).
103	100	203	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	592	992	1,584	1,584	30	78	108	–	–	–	5	13	18	70	114	184	598	1,011	1,609	Middlesex (Hanwell).
23	22	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	212	236	448	448	30	42	72	–	–	–	6	1	7	12	8	20	216	240	456	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
25	19	44	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	174	209	383	383	19	23	42	–	–	–	5	2	7	5	4	9	173	207	380	Norfolk.
10	7	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	133	125	258	258	81	91	172	–	–	–	2	–	2	15	4	19	128	115	243	Northumberland.
18	22	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	161	159	320	320	18	24	42	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	–	3	166	160	326	Notts.
35	35	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	224	255	479	479	25	45	70	–	–	–	6	4	10	7	2	9	219	259	478	Oxford and Berks.
26	14	40	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	178	214	392	392	49	54	103	–	–	–	4	2	6	5	5	10	189	216	405	Salop and Montgomery.
39	20	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	248	265	513	513	40	59	99	–	–	–	7	1	8	3	1	4	249	266	515	Somerset.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	10	30	30	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	Stafford, Burntwood.
39	37	76	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	260	242	502	502	16	11	27	–	–	–	12	1	13	11	–	11	276	237	513	Stafford.
13	28	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	153	202	355	355	18	19	37	–	–	–	5	1	6	2	–	2	148	198	346	Suffolk.
41	33	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	415	500	915	915	24	31	55	–	–	–	24	8	32	54	81	135	415	498	913	Surrey.
36	21	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	221	274	495	501	6	12	18	–	–	–	6	4	10	4	6	10	223	250	473	Sussex.
17	21	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	171	205	376	384	11	20	31	1	–	1	12	1	13	10	16	26	173	218	391	Warwick.
19	28	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	161	241	402	402	23	27	50	–	–	–	4	–	4	11	25	36	154	232	386	Wilts.
34	36	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	185	318	503	503	34	46	80	1	1	2	6	3	9	6	3	9	187	312	499	Worcester.

Included in Total Lunatics.

(*continued*)

Appendix (A.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1864. PRIVATE. M.	F.	Total.	PAUPER. M.	F.	Total.	Total Lunatics.	Admissions during the Year 1864. M.	F.	Total.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1864. Total Number. M.	F.	Total.	Number Recovered. M.	F.	Total.
York, N. & E. Ridings	Clifton, near York	Hill, Samuel (Surgeon)	6	18	24	258	210	468	492	60	57	117	24	36	60	20	31	51
„ W. Riding	Wakefield	Cleaton, J. D. (Surgeon)	-	-	-	511	521	1,032	1,032	225	220	445	101	95	196	84	78	162
Birmingham	-	Green, T. (Surgeon)	19	26	45	211	258	469	514	103	105	208	50	59	109	33	40	75
Bristol	Stapleton, nr. Bristol	Stephens, H. O. (Dr.)	4	3	7	93	99	192	199	42	42	84	20	27	47	17	20	37
Haverfordwest	-	Phillips, Ed. P. (Surgeon)	-	-	-	12	16	28	28	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hull	-	Casson, F. W. (Surgeon)	-	-	-	58	56	114	114	18	10	28	8	5	13	5	3	8
Norwich (*a*)	-	Firth, G. W. W. (Surgeon)	-	-	-	Opened 4 March 1864 (*a*).			-	48	74	122	7	22	29	3	6	9
			118	113	231	9,671	11,629	21,300	21,531	3,287	3,283	6,570	1,485	1,747	3,232	1,120	1,319	2,439

HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITAL.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1864. PRIVATE. M.	F.	Total.	PAUPER. M.	F.	Total.	Total Lunatics.	Admissions during the Year 1864. M.	F.	Total.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1864. Total Number. M.	F.	Total.	Number Recovered. M.	F.	Total.
Devon	St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter.	Lyle, T. (Dr.) Shapter, T. (Dr.) Vis. Phys.	29	29	58	-	-	-	58	7	9	16	6	4	10	2	2	4
Gloucester	Barnwood House, near Gloucester	Wood, A. J. (Dr.)	28	26	54	-	-	-	54	21	17	38	12	11	23	7	3	10
Lancaster	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital	Hargood, H. F. (Surgeon)	21	27	48	-	-	-	48	17	12	29	8	10	18	6	1	7
„	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	Mould, G. W. (Surgeon)	51	43	94	-	-	-	94	22	18	40	20	12	32	9	6	15
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	Walsh, F. D. (Surgeon)	33	38	71	-	-	-	71	11	8	19	7	8	15	2	5	7
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-str.	Ellis, J. (Surgeon)	58	96	154	-	-	-	154	48	91	139	43	97	140	24	53	77
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	Gibson, C. M. (Surgeon)	28	49	77	-	-	-	77	4	9	13	5	5	10	3	3	6
Northampton	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	Wing, Edwin (Dr.)	44	49	93	155	158	313	406	56	49	105	34	22	56	25	18	43
Notts	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	Tate, W. B. (Dr.)	29	19	48	-	-	-	48	14	9	23	9	4	13	7	4	11
Oxford	Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill, nr. Oxford	Allen, Thomas (Surgeon)	28	28	56	-	-	-	56	4	4	8	4	2	6	2	1	3
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	Hewson, J. D. (Dr.)	61	54	115	-	-	-	115	21	9	30	12	4	16	9	4	13
Surrey	Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's Road.	Helps, W. (Dr.)	207(*b*)	120	327	-	-	-	327	75	17	192	163	76	239	36	48	84
„	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, near Reigate.	Down, J. L. H. (Dr.)	229	100	329	-	-	-	329	81	40	121	21	9	30	-	-	-
York	York Lunatic Hospital	Needham, F. (Surgeon)	82	54	136	15	20	35	171	24	14	38	10	10	20	7	8	15
„	Retreat, York	Kitching, J. (Dr.)	45	75	120	-	-	-	120	8	12	20	2	4	6	2	4	6
			973	807	1,780	170	178	348	2,128	413	418	831	356	278	634	141	160	301
	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.	Rae, Jas. (Dr.), Deputy Inspector General.	153	-	153	-	-	-	153	32	-	32	12	-	12	11	-	11
	Fort Pitt, Chatham	Barron, L. (Dr.)	23	-	23	-	-	-	23	152	-	152	153	-	153	25	-	25
	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, nr. Wokingham.	Meyer, J. (Dr.)	-	95	95	-	-	-	95	222	6	228	4	3	7	4	3	7
			176	95	271	-	-	-	271	406	6	412	169	3	172	40	3	43

(*a*) The Norwich Infirmary Asylum, provisionally made the Borough Pauper Lunatic Asylum, so sanctioned 4th March 1864.

(*b*) One Patient of each sex, absent on probation, was inadvertently omitted from the Return of last year.

Appendix (A.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1864.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1865.																		Average Number Resident during 1864.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.					
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																								
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
31	18	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	13	20	262	218	480	500	31	31	65	–	–	–	13	1	14	16	17	33	268	233	501	York, N. & E. Ridings.
95	71	166	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	540	575	1,115	1,115	70	138	208	–	–	–	12	5	17	11	14	25	526	549	1,075	York, W. Riding.
37	28	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	20	45	221	282	503	548	24	65	89	1	–	1	5	7	12	2	5	7	237	297	534	Birmingham.
14	19	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	101	95	196	203	8	8	16	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	2	8	100	102	202	Bristol.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	16	27	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	12	16	28	Haverfordwest.
6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	57	119	119	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	1	7	60	56	116	Hull.
4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	51	88	88	6	16	22	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	38	52	90	Norwich (*a*).
1,399	1,186	2,585	4	8	12	–	1	1	107	100	207	10,085	11,992	22,077	22,284	1,016	1,429	2,445	11	4	15	275	92	367	658	793	1,451	—	—	—	

Included in Total Lunatics.

HOSPITALS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1864.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1865.																		Average Number Resident during 1864.			HOSPITAL.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.					
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																								
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	
1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	31	60	–	–	– –	60	1	4	5	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	31	58	St. Thomas's Hospital.
6	1	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	31	31	62	–	–	– –	62	3	6	9	5	1	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	29	27	56	Barnwood House.
2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	27	55	–	–	– –	55	8	6	14	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	28	52	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.
1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	45	97	–	–	– –	97	5	9	14	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	44	95	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
7	2	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	30	36	66	–	–	– –	66	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	37	67	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	86	145	–	–	– –	145	21	39	60	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	100	163	St. Luke's Hospital.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	52	78	–	–	– –	78	4	10	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	49	76	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
19	22	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	52	91	163	160	323	414	21	25	46	3	2	5	5	1	6	2	–	2	205	213	418	Northampton Hospital.
5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	23	52	–	–	– –	52	3	3	6	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	21	50	Nottingham Hospital.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	29	56	–	–	– –	56	2	–	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	29	57	Warneford Lunatic Asylum.
4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	57	123	–	–	– –	123	11	8	19	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	55	123	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.
10	9	19	1	–	1	–	–	–	109	152	261	–	–	– –	261	77	118	195	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	136	127	263	Bethlehem Hospital.
12	7	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	277	124	401	–	–	– –	401	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	259	111	370	Asylum for Idiots.
9	2	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	84	54	138	18	22	40	178	7	5	12	5	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	78	176	York Lunatic Hospital.
2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	80	129	–	–	– –	129	3	6	9	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	77	124	Retreat, York.
84	64	148	4	–	4	–	–	–	935	879	1,814	181	182	363	2,177	168	242	410	34	23	57	7	2	9	2	–	2	—	—	—	
19	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	154	–	154	–	–	–	154	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	156	–	156	Royal Naval Hospital.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	22	–	–	–	22	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	29	Fort Pitt.
4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	214	95	309	–	–	–	309	36	23	59	–	–	–	214	95	309	17	14	31	115	94	209	State Criminal Asylum.
23	3	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	390	95	485	–	–	–	485	53	23	76	–	–	–	214	95	309	17	14	31	—	—	—	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1864.							Admissions during the Year 1864.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1864.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Acton	Derwentwater House	Miss Benfield	1	7	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, East	The Friars	Mrs. Nesbitt	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	5	5	–	2	2	–	1	1
Bethnal Green	*Bethnal House	Dr. John Millar	67	65	132	44	131	175	307	45	111	156	28	91	119	22	49	71
Bow	*Grove Hall	E. H. Byas (Surgeon), and Dr. Stocker.	232	63	295	10	47	57	352	52	85	137	15	37	52	8	13	21
Brixton	Effra Hall	C. A. Elliott; Dr. W. H. Diamond	–	18	18	–	–	–	18	–	9	9	–	4	4	–	4	4
Brompton	Clarence Villa	T. Forder (Surgeon)	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Earl's Court House	Miss Burney and Dr. R. G. Hill	–	26	26	–	–	–	26	–	6	6	–	6	6	–	3	3
Brook Green	Montague House	Mrs. Roy	11	–	11	–	–	–	11	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Camberwell	*Camberwell House	Dr. J. H. Paul	49	64	113	84	129	213	326	59	77	136	36	58	94	16	28	44
Chelsea	Blacklands House	Dr. Sutherland & E. Hall (Surg.)	26	–	26	–	–	–	26	7	–	7	7	–	7	2	–	2
,,	Elm House, 6, Upper Church-street.	Mr. and Mrs. Bonney	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chiswick	Manor House	Dr. Tuke	11	14	25	–	–	–	25	4	4	8	4	5	9	2	3	5
Clapham	The Retreat	John Bush (Surgeon)	10	5	15	–	–	–	15	4	3	7	3	–	3	–	–	–
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House	Dr. H. Monro and Dr. G. G. Gardiner.	30	31	61	–	–	–	61	14	12	26	7	10	17	4	4	8
Fulham	Munster House	C. A. Elliott	29	–	29	–	–	–	29	11	–	11	10	–	10	3	–	3
,,	Normand House	Miss Talfourd	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Otto House, North End	Dr. Sutherland & Miss E. Dixon	–	29	29	–	–	–	29	–	7	7	–	6	6	–	1	1
Hackney	London House	Dr. Oxley and Mrs. Ayre	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	2	2
,,	Pembroke House	Dr. Williams and Dr. Christie	126	15	141	–	–	–	141	10	–	10	7	–	7	2	–	2
Hammersmith	Upper Mall House	Mrs. Gale	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.	Dr. Winslow and Dr. Winn	40	18	58	–	–	–	58	23	14	37	24	10	34	5	5	10
Hanwell	Lawn House	Dr. J. Conolly	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
,,	Kent Lodge	F. Waite	Licensed 21st Nov. 1864			–	–	–		3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green.	Dr. and Mrs. Horsbrugh	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hayes	Hayes Park	Mr. and Mrs. Benbow	5	13	18	–	–	–	18	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	1	1
,,	Wood End Grove	Dr. Conolly, Dr. G. Stilwell and Mrs. Fenton.	–	19	19	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hendon	Hendon House	Miss Dence	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	1	1
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	Drs. G. & H. Stilwell, and Mrs. Stilwell.	36	–	36	–	–	–	36	10	–	10	1	–	1	1	–	1
Hoxton	*Hoxton House	Dr. W. J. Hunt	35	52	87	48	103	151	238	29	78	107	19	54	73	6	22	28
Isleworth	Wyke House	Dr. E. Willett	18	15	33	–	–	–	33	6	1	7	–	1	1	–	–	–
Kensington	Kensington House	Dr. Wood and T. Bigland (Surg.)	27	30	57	–	–	–	57	7	1	8	4	2	6	2	–	2
Kilburn	51, Priory Road	G. Moseley (Surgeon)	Licensed 21st Nov. 1864			–	–	–		–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leyton	Great House	Mrs. Woods	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	–	–
Peckham	*Peckham House	Dr. Armstrong (a)	30	37	67	69	178	247	314	46	81	127	40	63	103	19	33	52
Southall	Southall Park	Dr. Steward and Mrs. Vickers	12	6	18	–	–	–	18	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stoke Newington	Grove House	Dr. Atkins	5	3	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Northumberland House	Dr. G. Birkett	26	30	56	–	–	–	56	7	11	18	5	8	13	1	5	6
Sunbury	Halliford House	Dr. Seaton	2	12	14	–	–	–	14	4	–	4	1	1	2	–	1	1
Twickenham	Twickenham House	Dr. H. W. Diamond	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	2	4	6	1	3	4	–	1	1
			830	649	1,479	255	588	843	2,322	344	529	873	214	371	585	93	177	270

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

(a) There was a slight inaccuracy in the Return of last year from this House, which is here rectified.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1864.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1865.																								HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1864.			
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	11	1	7	8	Derwentwater House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	8	8	The Friars.
16	31	47	–	1	1	–	–	–	63	66	129	49	119	168	297	12	37	49	8	7	15	1	–	1	4	4	8	180	220	400	113	191	304	Bethnal House.
37	13	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	222	57	279	20	88	108	387	16	23	39	4	2	6	1	–	1	–	8	8	255	155	410	237	130	367	Grove Hall.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	21	–	–	–	21	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	24	–	20	20	Effra Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	Clarence Villa.
–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	22	–	–	–	22	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	30	–	25	25	Earl's Court House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	12	10	–	10	Montague House.
23	14	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	79	128	84	119	203	331	6	10	16	5	4	9	3	–	3	17	13	30	134	199	333	130	198	328	Camberwell House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	25	–	–	–	25	1	–	1	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	35	26	–	26	Blacklands House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	8	8	Elm House.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	12	21	–	–	–	21	1	3	4	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	11	12	23	Manor House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	8	18	–	–	–	18	3	3	6	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	18	10	28	10	6	16	The Retreat.
5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	33	65	–	–	–	65	7	11	18	8	9	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	39	78	31	31	62	Brooke House.
3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	27	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	35	26	–	26	Munster House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	9	9	Normand House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	30	–	–	–	30	–	3	3	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	–	28	28	Otto House.
7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	122	15	137	–	–	–	137	–	6	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	13	13	London House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	130	16	146	123	15	138	Pembroke House.
4	3	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	35	19	54	–	–	–	54	9	8	17	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	4	4	Upper Mall House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	20	62	37	16	53	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	3	3	Lawn House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	Kent Lodge.
																												–	9	9	–	9	9	Vine Cottage.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	12	16	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	13	19	4	12	16	Hayes Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	19	19	Wood End Grove.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18	–	11	11	Hendon House.
6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	39	–	–	–	39	4	–	4	15	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	46	38	–	38	Moorcroft House.
11	18	29	1	–	1	–	–	–	33	56	89	49	105	154	243	9	21	30	3	5	8	8	2	10	6	5	11	90	160	250	80	158	238	Hoxton House.
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	14	35	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	5	3	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	25	20	45	19	14	33	Wyke House.
2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	26	54	–	–	–	54	6	3	9	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	33	63	27	28	55	Kensington House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	51, Priory Road.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	7	7	Great House.
17	16	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	38	67	59	179	238	305	8	38	46	2	2	4	1	2	3	4	6	10	100	220	320	94	219	313	Peckham House.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	8	18	–	–	–	18	4	3	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	10	27	11	7	18	Southall Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	16	5	3	8	Grove House.
1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	30	57	–	–	–	57	–	1	1	4	8	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	35	35	70	28	30	58	Northumberland House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	11	16	–	–	–	16	3	4	7	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	14	22	3	11	14	Halliford House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	13	1	8	9	Twickenham House.
142	112	254	2	1	3	–	–	–	812	673	1,485	261	610	871	2,356	89	187	276	93	88	181	17	4	21	31	35	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1864.							Admissions during the Year 1864.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1864.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds	Springfield House, near Bedford.	Harris, H. (Surgeon)	11	11	22	-	-	-	22	2	2	4	–	2	2	–	–	–
Bucks	Winslow Hall, Winslow	Boisragon T. (Dr.)	Licensed 19 July 1864			-	-	-	-	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	Dickson, T. & F. K. (Drs.)	16	5	21	-	-	-	21	12	8	20	9	1	10	6	–	6
Devon	Plympton House, Plympton	Langworthy, Richard (Surgeon)	18	13	31	-	-	-	31	7	5	12	7	3	10	2	1	3
Durham	Dinsdale Park, near Darlington.	Mackintosh, D. (Dr.)	28	19	47	-	-	-	47	4	2	6	5	5	10	3	4	7
,,	*Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead.	Garbutt, Cornelius	30	25	55	9	3	12	67	45	52	97	30	29	59	11	11	22
Essex	Essex Hall, near Colchester	Millard, W.	60	33	93	-	-	-	93	6	7	13	13	12	25	–	–	–
,,	Essex Hall Cottage, near Colchester.	Millard, W., and Betts, Mrs.	Licensed 18 October 1864			-	-	-	-	10	9	19	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Witham	Tomkin, T. M. (Surgeon)	6	6	12	-	-	-	12	3	–	3	4	1	5	1	–	1
Glamorgan	*Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Pigg, Chas. (Surgeon)	7	4	11	152	129	281	292	61	38	99	64	26	90	10	17	27
Gloucester	Northwoods, near Bristol	Davey, J. G. (Dr.)	12	15	27	-	-	-	27	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	1	1
,,	Fairford House, Fairford	Iles, Daniel	27	23	50	-	-	-	50	6	2	8	7	3	10	3	3	6
,,	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham.	Sankey, W. H. O. (Dr.)	13	10	23	-	-	-	23	3	3	6	4	1	5	–	–	–
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	Burnett, C. M. (Dr.)	17	23	40	-	-	-	40	8	5	13	7	5	12	1	3	4
Herts	Harpenden Hall, near St. Albans.	Rumball, J. Q. & A. G. (Surgeons)	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	Smith, F. M. (Surgeon)	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hunts	Brook House, St. Neots	Evans, J. J.	–	2	2	-	-	-	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst.	Harmer, W.	9	4	13	-	-	-	13	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
,,	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	Newington, S. W. (Surgeon)	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	West Malling Place, near Maidstone.	Lowry, Thos. Harvey (Dr.)	11	9	20	-	-	-	20	3	4	7	1	3	4	1	2	3
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley, near Blackburn.	Bennett, E. A. (Surgeon)	8	10	18	-	-	-	18	6	4	10	5	8	13	3	2	5
,,	Clifton Hall, near Manchester.	Lomas, Mrs., and Lomas, D. H.	11	8	19	-	-	-	19	1	1	2	1	2	3	–	–	–

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1864.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1865.																							Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1864.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.												
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																															
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	10	23	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	40	11	10	21	Springfield House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	–	–	–	Winslow Hall.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	12	29	–	–	–	29	9	10	19	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	15	33	17	8	25	Wye House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	15	32	–	–	–	32	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	17	36	18	14	32	Plympton House.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	15	41	–	–	–	41	6	4	10	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	20	52	27	15	42	Dinsdale Park.
7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	24	52	19	23	42	94	13	16	29	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	60	60	120	34	37	71	Dunston Lodge.
1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	24	76	–	–	–	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	37	99	60	30	90	Essex Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	9	19	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9	21	–	–	–	Essex Hall Cottage.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	10	25	6	5	11	Witham.
16	11	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	133	131	264	274	13	15	28	–	–	–	6	1	7	13	3	16	165	135	300	158	130	288	Vernon House.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	16	26	–	–	–	26	–	2	2	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	40	10	15	25	Northwoods.
3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	20	43	–	–	–	43	4	1	5	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	70	24	22	46	Fairford House.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	12	22	–	–	–	22	1	1	2	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	13	28	12	12	24	Sandywell Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	23	41	–	–	–	41	3	1	4	3	6	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	25	25	50	18	23	41	Westbrook House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	3	1	4	Harpenden Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	16	5	4	9	Hadham Palace.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	closed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Brook House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	12	–	–	–	12	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	6	16	9	4	13	North Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	2	1	3	Tattlebury House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	9	22	–	–	–	22	1	1	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	14	32	12	9	21	West Malling Place.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	6	15	–	–	–	15	1	1	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	10	25	9	8	17	Marsden Hall.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	16	–	–	–	16	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	9	8	17	Clifton Hall.

Included in Total Lunatics.

(*continued*)

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1864.							Admissions during the Year 1864.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1864.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster—*continued*	*Haydock Lodge, Ashton, near Warrington.	Sutton, J.; Moir, J. D. C. J., and Lorimer, J.(Dr.), Medical Superintendent.	35	24	59	50	20	70	129	21	27	48	19	18	37	6	9	15
,, - - -	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool.	Owen, J., and Owen, H. (Surgeon).	18	21	39	- -	- -	- -	39	6	2	8	4	4	8	- -	1	1
Norfolk - - -	Heigham Hall, near Norwich.	Nichols, W. P., Watson, J. F. (Surgeons).	25	22	47	- -	- -	- -	47	8	5	13	5	2	7	1	- -	1
,, - - -	The Grove, Catton, near Norwich.	Rackham, T. J. C. - -	8	7	15	- -	- -	- -	15	2	2	4	1	3	4	1	- -	1
Northampton - -	Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton.	Prichard, Thomas (Dr.) -	17	10	27	- -	- -	- -	27	7	5	12	7	3	10	6	2	8
Shropshire - -	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	Bakewell, S. G. (Dr.) -	12	2	14	- -	- -	- -	14	7	3	10	7	4	11	3	3	6
,, - - -	Grove House, All Stretton.		- -	12	12	- -	- -	- -	12	-	4	4	- -	1	1	- -	- -	- -
Somerset - - -	Brislington House, near Bristol.	Fox, F. K., and C. J. (Drs.) -	40	40	80	- -	- -	- -	80	7	8	15	5	5	10	4	2	6
,, - - -	Longwood House, near Bristol.	Rogers, G. (Dr.) - - -	24	15	39	- -	- -	- -	39	8	6	14	3	4	7	- -	2	2
,, - - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.	Terry, J. (Surgeon) - -	14	18	32	- -	- -	- -	32	6	1	7	2	2	4	1	1	2
,, - - -	Fairwater House, near Taunton.	Woodforde, F. H. (Dr.) - -	- -	19	19	- -	- -	- -	19	-	5	5	- -		2	- -	1	1
Stafford - - -	Moat House, Tamworth.	Woody, J. F. (Surgeon) -	- -	3	3	- -	- -	- -	3	-	-	-	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -
,, - - -	Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham.	Moore, Mrs. - - - - -	- -	4	4	- -	- -	- -	4	-	7	7	- -	5	5	- -	- -	- -
Suffolk - - -	Aspall Hall, near Debenham.	Chevallier, Mrs. - - -	4	3	7	- -	- -	- -	7	-	-	-	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -
,, - - -	The Grove, Ipswich -	Chevallier, B. (Dr.) - -	4	1	5	- -	- -	- -	5	1	1	2	- -	1	1	- -	- -	- -
,, - - -	Belle Vue House, Ipswich.	Shaw, Mrs. - - - - -	2	2	4	- -	- -	- -	4	-	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
,, - - -	Colville House, Lowestoft.	Tyerman, D. F. (Surgeon) -	- -	4	4	- -	- -	- -	4	1	2	3	- -	2	2	- -	1	1

* Houses in which paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1864.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1865.																			HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1864.			
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																										
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	26	61	46	24	70	131	10	16	26	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	135	135	270	78	43	121	Haydock Lodge.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	19	37	–	–	–	37	3	4	7	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26	52	18	18	36	Tue Brook Villa.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	25	53	–	–	–	53	7	6	13	5	4	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	30	30	60	25	23	48	Heigham Hall.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	14	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	22	8	6	14	The Grove, Catton.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	11	28	–	–	–	28	6	2	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	17	41	18	11	29	Abington Abbey Retreat.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1	13	–	–	–	13	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	3	18	12	1	13	Stretton House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	–	–	–	14	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	–	13	13	Grove House.
2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	39	79	–	–	–	79	9	7	16	7	8	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	50	100	40	39	79	Brislington House.
1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	28	16	44	–	–	–	44	5	2	7	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	20	50	26	15	41	Longwood House, near Bristol.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	15	33	–	–	–	33	3	3	6	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	40	16	16	32	Bailbrook House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	21	–	–	–	21	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	30	–	21	21	Fairwater House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	3	3	Moat House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	6	6	Barr House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	4	3	7	Aspall Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	10	4	1	5	The Grove.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	2	2	4	Belle Vue House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	1	3	4	Colville House.

(*continued*)

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1864.							Admissions during the Year 1864.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1864.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Surrey	Great Foster House, Egham.	Furnivall, G. F., and E. T., and Rouse, L. R. H. (Surgs.).	4	6	10	-	-	-	10	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1
„	Lea Pale House, near Guildford.	Sells, T. J., and Phillips, G. B. (Surgeons).	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Church-street, Epsom	Stilwell, G. (Surgeon)	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	–	1	1	-	2	2	–	1	1
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	Newington, Samuel (Dr.)	28	19	47	-	-	-	47	8	10	18	5	5	10	4	4	8
Warwick	Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield.	Bodington, G. (Dr.)	5	7	12	-	-	-	12	1	6	7	1	3	4	1	3	4
„	Burman House, Henley-in-Arden.	Fayrer, G. (Dr.)	9	7	16	-	-	-	16	9	5	14	6	5	11	2	2	4
„	Arden House, Henley-in-Arden.	Dartnell, G. R. (Surgeon)	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
„	Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	Fayrer, G. (Dr.), and Phillips, Mrs. Jane.	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Duddeston Hall, near Birmingham.	Boisragon, T. (Dr.)	10	11	21	-	-	-	21	3	1	4	13	12	25	1	–	1
Wilts	Laverstock House, near Salisbury.	Bushnan, J. S., and Haynes, S. L. (Drs.).	32	27	59	-	-	-	59	11	9	20	5	3	8	5	3	8
„	*Fisherton House, near Salisbury.	Finch, W. C. (Dr.), Finch, W. C., Jun. (Surg.), & J. A. Lush (Dr.).	290	67	357	45	39	84	441	55	20	75	46	19	65	15	11	26
„	Belle Vue House, Devizes	Phillips, T.	8	9	17	-	-	-	17	1	–	1	2	2	4	–	–	–
„	Fiddington House, Market Lavington.	Hitchcock, Charles (Dr.)	17	10	27	-	-	-	27	1	2	3	2	–	2	2	–	2
„	Kingsdown House, Box	Nash, Jos. (Dr.)	12	22	34	-	-	-	34	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–
Worcester	Droitwich Asylum	Hastings, Sir C. (Dr.), and Bennett, F. I. (Surgeon).	16	13	29	-	-	-	29	4	3	7	3	3	6	1	1	2
York, E. R.	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	Campbell, Mrs.	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
„	Dunnington House, near York.	Hornby, R. H.	22	14	36	-	-	-	36	3	3	6	–	1	1	–	–	–
„	Kilham Retreat, near York	Atkinson, Miss	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	2	2
York, N. R.	Terrace House, Osbaldwick	Tose, Mrs.	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1
York, W. R.	Mount Stead, near Ilkley	Smith, S. (Surgeon), and Smith, G. P. (Dr.).	7	6	13	-	-	-	13	18	8	26	13	3	16	9	2	11

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1864.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1865.																				HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1864.			
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	15	3	6	9	Great Foster House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	6	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	6	–	6	Lea Pale House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	7	7	Church-street.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	24	54	–	–	–	54	7	7	14	4	5	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	48	31	79	30	21	51	Ticehurst Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	10	15	–	–	–	15	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	12	20	5	8	13	Driffold House.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	7	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	12	30	12	8	20	Burman House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	1	–	1	Arden House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	4	4	Hurst House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	closed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Duddeston Hall.
11	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	30	57	–	–	–	57	8	12	20	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	30	70	30	26	56	Laverstock House.
18	7	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	287	63	350	39	37	76	426	38	22	60	8	4	12	249	27	276	22	4	26	320	166	486	333	101	434	Fisherton House.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	11	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	6	9	15	Belle Vue House.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	11	26	–	–	–	26	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	20	14	34	15	11	26	Fiddington House.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	20	33	–	–	–	33	3	5	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	22	39	12	19	31	Kingsdown House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	13	30	–	–	–	30	1	–	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	16	38	17	14	31	Droitwich Asylum.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	8	8	Marfleet-lane Retreat.
1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	14	38	–	–	–	38	5	4	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	16	40	23	14	37	Dunnington House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	closed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kilham Retreat.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	10	10	Terrace House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	10	22	–	–	–	22	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	30	9	8	17	Mount Stead.

Included in Total Lunatics.

(*continued*)

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1864.							Admissions during the Year 1864.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1864.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
York, W. R. -	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, near Bentham.	Parker, James - - -	5	3	8	- -	- -	- -	8	- -	1	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
,, -	*Grove House, Acomb, near York.	Pearson, Robert - - -	10	7	17	- -	1	1	18	3	5	8	1	2	3	- -	- -	- -
,, -	Lime Tree House, Acomb, near York.	Nelson, Samuel (Surgeon) -	5	- -	5	- -	- -	- -	5	1	1	2	1	- -	1	- -	- -	- -
York, City -	Lawrence House, York -	Pumphrey, W. - - -	4	4	8	- -	- -	- -	8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
			987	698	1,685	256	192	448	2,133	375	306	681	311	230	541	104	97	201

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1864.							Admissions during the Year 1864.			Discharges during the Year 1864.						DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1864.								
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.			Total Number.			From Suicide.					
																				Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
County and Borough Asylums - -	118	113	231	9,671	11,629	21,300	21,531	3,287	3,283	6,570	1,485	1,747	3,232	1,120	1,319	2,439	1,399	1,186	2,585	4	8	12	–	1	1
Hospitals - - - - - -	973	807	1,780	170	178	348	2,128	413	418	831	356	278	634	141	160	301	84	64	148	4	–	4	–	–	–
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - -	830	649	1,479	255	588	843	2,322	344	529	873	214	371	585	93	177	270	142	112	254	2	1	3	–	–	–
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	987	698	1,685	256	192	448	2,133	375	306	681	311	230	541	104	97	201	90	60	150	1	–	1	–	–	–
	2,908	2,267	5,175	10,352	12,587	22,939	28,114	4,419	4,536	8,955	2,366	2,626	4,992	1,458	1,753	3,211	1,715	1,422	3,137	11	9	20	–	1	1
Naval, Military, and State Criminal Asylums.	176	95	271	–	–	– -	271	406	6	412	169	3	172	40	3	43	23	3	26	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals - - - (*a*)	3,084	2,362	5,446	10,352	12,587	22,939	28,385	4,825	4,542	9,367	2,535	2,629	5,164	1,498	1,756	3,254	1,738	1,425	3,163	11	9	20	–	1	1

(*a*) It is to be observed that the Patients in Fort Pitt and the State Criminal Asylum were not included in the corresponding Summary in the 18th Report.

Appendix (A.)—Provincial Licensed Houses—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1864.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1865.																					HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1864.			
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																										
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	5	3	8	Greta Bank.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	9	19	–	1	1	20	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	16	28	9	9	18	Grove House.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	18	4	1	5	Lime Tree House.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	4	4	8	Lawrence House.
90	60	150	1	–	1	–	–	–	980	690	1,670	237	216	453	2,123	166	161	327	88	63	151	259	29	288	36	7	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Included in Total Lunatics.

SUMMARY.

PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1865.																		
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
107	100	207	10,085	11,992	22,077	22,284	1,016	1,429	2,445	11	4	15	275	92	367	658	793	1,451	County and Borough Asylums.
935	879	1,814	181	182	363	2,177	168	242	410	34	23	57	7	2	9	2	- -	2	Hospitals.
812	673	1,485	261	610	871	2,356	89	187	276	93	88	181	17	4	21	31	36	67	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
980	690	1,670	237	216	453	2,123	166	161	327	88	63	151	259	29	288	36	7	43	Provincial Licensed Houses.
2,834	2,342	5,176	10,764	13,000	23,764	28,940	1,439	2,019	3,458	226	178	404	558	127	685	727	836	1,563	
390	95	485	- -	- -	- -	485	53	23	76	- -	- -	- -	214	95	309	17	14	31	Naval, Military, and State Criminal Asylums.
3,224	2,437	5,661	10,764	13,000	23,764	29,425	1,492	2,042	3,534	226	178	404	772	222	994	744	850	1,594	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (B.)

NEW LICENSES GRANTED, LICENSES EXPIRED, and CHANGES of PROPRIETORSHIP, since the date of the last Report.

METROPOLITAN.

1. New Licenses:

   (1.) Kent Lodge, Hanwell. To Mr. F. Waite.

   (2.) 51, Priory Road, Kilburn. To Mr. George Moseley.

2. Changes of Proprietorship, &c.:

   (1.) Earl's Court House, Brompton. Dr. R. G. Hill has become co-Licensee.

   (2.) Otto House, Fulham. Miss Emma Dixon has been appointed Superintendent.

   (3.) Wood End House, Hayes. Dr. George James Stilwell has become a co-Licensee with Dr. Conolly and Mrs. Fenton.

   (4.) Moorcroft House, Hillingdon. The name of Mrs. Stilwell has been inserted in the License as co-Licensee.

PROVINCIAL. Appendix (B.)

1. New Licenses:

(1.) Winslow Hall, Winslow, Bucks. To Dr. T. Boisragon.

(2.) Essex Hall Cottage, Colchester. To Mr. W. Millard and Mrs. Betts.

(3.) Church Hill House, Brighton. To Dr. R. C. Foreman.

2. Licenses expired:

(1.) Brook House, St. Neots, Hunts. Mr. J. J. Evans.

(2.) Duddeston Hall, near Birmingham. Dr. Boisragon.

(3.) Belle Vue House, Devizes. Mr. T. Phillips.

3. Changes in Proprietorship, &c.:

(1.) Vernon House, Briton Ferry. Mr. Charles Pigg has become sole Licensee.

(2.) Sandywell Park, near Cheltenham. Dr. W. H. O. Sankey has become sole Licensee, *vice* Dr. S. Hitch and Mr. J. Y. Wood.

(3.) Marsden Hall, Burnley. Mr. E. A. Bennett has become sole Licensee, *vice* Mr. W. Pindar.

(4.) Laverstock House, near Salisbury. Dr. S. L. Haynes has become co-Licensee with Dr. Bushnan.

(5.) Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool. Mr. Harold Owen has become co-Licensee.

(6.) Wye House, Buxton. Dr. Francis K. Dickson has become co-Licensee.

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (*e. g.*) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance: Furniture and Bedding.	Charged to Maintenance: Garden and Farm.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arlesey, Baldock	3 8¼	– 8½	3 1	– 11	– –¼	– 1¾	– 6	1 2¾
Bucks	Stone, near Aylesbury	5 3½	– 6¼	2 2⅛	1 –¾	– –½	– 1	– 1	– – –
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	Fulbourn	3 7	– 7¼	2 5½	– 11	– –½	– 2¼	– 5⅓	– 6¼
Chester	Chester	3 10¾	1 –	1 9¾	– 7	– –½	– 1¾	– 9	– 4¼
Cornwall	Bodmin	4 2½	– 10¾	1 7¼	– 7½	– 1½	including wine, &c.	– 8½	– 2
Cumberland and Westmoreland	Near Carlisle	4 5⅞	– 6⅜	2 3⅛	– 7⅜	– –¾	– 1⅞	– 5	1 1
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	4 4½	– 7¾	1 6½	– 8¾	– 1	– –¾	– 3½	– 6
Derby	Mickleover, near Derby	4 4	– 7½	2 4¼	– 11¾	– –½	– 2¼	– 6¾	– 2¾
Devon	Exminster	4 6	1 2	1 4	– 9¼	– –½	– –¾	– 8	– 3
Dorset	Near Dorchester	3 4¼	– 6½	1 7¼	– 10	– –½	– –½	– 6	Included with Provisions.
Durham	Sedgefield	4 4¾	1 –½	1 8	– 9¾	– 1	– 4	– 6	1 –¾
Essex	Brentwood	4 9½	1 –	1 10¾	1 2½	– –¾	– 1¼	– 4	– – –
Gloucester	Gloucester	5 2	– 7¼	1 4½	– 9½	– –½	– 2¾	– 2½	– 2¼
Hants	Knole, near Fareham	4 9¾	– 7	1 5	– 10¾	– 1½	– 2½	– 3¾	– 5¼
Kent	Barming Heath, near Maidstone	4 4½	– 10	2 –½	1 –	– 1¼	– 2½	– 9¼	– 3½
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	3 11¼	– 9¾	1 7¼	– 7⅛	– –¼	– –⅜	– 5½	– –⅞
„	Rainhill, near Liverpool	4 3⅝	1 2⅜	1 6⅝	– 7	– –⅝	– 1⅞	– 8¼	Included with Provisions.
„	Prestwich, near Manchester	3 6¼	– 10½	1 4	– 6¾	– –½	– –¾	– 8	– 2¾
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	4 9	– 8¾	1 8½	– 6¼	– –¾	– 1	– – –	– – –
Lincoln	Bracebridge, near Lincoln	3 11½	– 11	1 9¼	– 7¾	– 2	– 1	– 3	– 2½
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	4 5	1 2¼	2 1¾	– 9¾	– –½	– 2¼	– 6¾	– 4¼
„	Hanwell	4 3⅞	1 2⅛	1 11¼	– 8¼	– –¾	– 5¼	– 7⅛	– 3¾

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1864.

Account. Miscellaneous.	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
– 8¼	2 8¼	8 3½	8 –	14 –	- - -	Maintenance Account - -	- - - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
– 3½	– 11	8 8	9/6, 8/9, and 9/4	11/3, 10/6, and 11/1	12/ and 15/	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance, and Building and Repairs.	Bucks.
– 3¾	– 1¼	8 11¾	9 –	13 –	14 –	Building and Repairs - -	General Account - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
– 2¾	– 1	8 8¾	8 2	14 –	14 –	Maintenance Account - -	Maintenance Account -	Chester.
– 2	– 1	8 5	8 –	10 6	12/6 to 31/6	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs -	Cornwall.
– 4½	– 10	9 1⅝	9/4 and 9/10	- - -	- - -	- - - - - -	- - - - -	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
– 3½	– 2¾	8 3½	8 2	- - -	From 12/6 to 2/.	- - - - - -	Establishment Account -	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
– 2¾	– 1½	9 5	9/ and 11/4	12 –	12/ and 14/	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Derby.
– 3¾	– 1¼	9 –	9/ and 8/9	12/6 and 12/3	- - -	Repairs - - - -	- - - - -	Devon.
– 5	- - -	7 4	7 1¾	- - -	10 –	- - - - - -	- - - - -	Dorset.
– 2	– 8½	9 4¼	9 6	12/ and 14/	16 –	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Durham.
– 2¾	Deducted under respective heads of Expenditure.	9 7½	9 6	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Essex.
– –½	– 2¾	8 5	8 9	12 –	12 –	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance Account -	Gloucester.
– 3½	– 10¾	8 2¼	8 2	11/2 and 12/2	12/ and 14/	Building - - - -	Building - - -	Hants.
– 3½	– –¾	9 10	8/9, 9/4, and 9/11	11/11½, 12/6½, and 13/1½.	- - -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - - -	Kent.
– 1¼	– –⅝	7 7	7 7	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Lancaster Moor.
– 1¾	Deducted under respective heads of Expenditure.	8 8⅛	8 2	14 –	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	„ Rainhill.
– 3¾	- - -	7 7¼	7 7	12/3 and 14/	- - -	General Fund - - -	- - - - -	„ Prestwich.
– 6	– 5¼	7 11	8 –	14 –	From 15/ to 42/	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Leicester and Rutland.
– 2	– 1½	8 –½	8 –½	- - -	- - -	- - - - - -	- - - - -	Lincoln.
– 2¾	– 1	9 10¼	9 7½	14 –	- - -	General Account - - -	- - - - -	Middlesex, Colney Hatch.
– 4⅛	– –½	9 10	9 7½	14 –	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	„ Hanwell.

Appendix (C.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine,

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (*e. g.*) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance: Furniture and Bedding.	Charged to Maintenance: Garden and Farm.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	Abergavenny	3 10¼	1 –⅝	1 8⅞	– 8	– –⅞	including wine, &c.	– 2¼	– 5⅝
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich	4 6½	– 8¾	1 6¼	– 9¾	– –½	– 1¼	– –½	Included with Provisions.
Northumberland	Cottingwood, near Morpeth	4 8	– 10¼	2 1⅞	– 9⅝	– 1	– 1⅞	– 6⅝	– 3⅛
Notts	Nottingham	4 3½	– 9½	1 8	– 8½	– –½	– –½	– 5¾	– 2¾
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford	4 8⅝	– 10⅞	1 8¼	1 3½	– –⅝	– 1	– 5⅝	– 3⅝
Salop and Montgomery	Bicton, near Shrewsbury	4 3⅝	1 3	1 8⅜	– 8½	– 3	including wine, &c.	(*a*) – 2⅞	– 1⅜
Somerset	Wells	3 3½	– 11¼	1 6	– 6½	– –½	– 1	– 9½	– 1
Stafford	Stafford	4 2¼	– 8¼	1 8¾	– 9¼	– –½	– 1	– 5	– 4½
Suffolk	Melton, near Woodbridge	3 11	1 3	1 6½	– 9	– –¼	– 1¼	– 10	- - -
Surrey	Near Tooting	3 9½	– 10½	1 10¼	1 4¾	– –¼	– 2½	– 1½	– 9½
Sussex	Hayward's Heath	3 1⅛	– 7	2 2½	1 5¾	– 1	– 2⅞	– 1⅞	1 8⅝
Warwick	Hatton, near Warwick	4 –½	– 7	1 10⅛	1 1¼	– –⅝	– –⅜	– 5¾	– 7
Wilts	Near Devizes	3 3¾	– 7	1 8¼	– 11¼	– –¾	– 1¼	– 4¼	– 4¼
Worcester	Powick, near Worcester	3 6¼	– 7½	1 8	– 10¾	– 2	– 2½	– 3	– 5
York, N. and E. Ridings	Clifton, near York	3 5¾	– 9½	1 9½	– 8¾	– –¼	– 2½	– 5¼	– 7¾
„ W. Riding	Wakefield	4 –¾	1 5½	1 5¼	– 11	– 1¼	– 1¾	Included under head of Clothing.	– 6¼
Birmingham	- - - - - - - - -	3 11⅓	– 7¾	1 2¼	– 11	– 1	including wine, &c.	– 9¾	- - -
Bristol (Stapleton, near Bristol)	- - - - - - - - -	4 9	– 6¾	2 10¼	1 3½	– 2¼	including wine, &c.	– 4¾	– 3
Haverfordwest	- - - - - - - - -	4 4	– 10¾	1 3¾	– 5½	– 4½	– 3	– 6	- - -
Hull	- - - - - - - - -	3 10¼	– 8¾	2 6¾	– 9¾	– –¾	– 2½	– 2¾	– 2¼

(*a*) The charge for bedding is included with that for clothing.

Appendix (C.)—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Clothing, and Care of Patients, during the Year 1864—*continued.*

Account. Miscellaneous.	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
1 4	– 3⅜	9 1⅛	9 –	12 6	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
– 3¾	– 2¾	7 10½	7 6	14 –	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Norfolk.
– 1⅜	– 2⅛	9 5⅝	9 11	- - -	- - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - -	Northumberland.
– 1¼	– 1¾	8 2½	7 9	12/ and 14/	- - -	General Funds - - -	- - - - -	Notts.
– 4¾	– 1¾	9 9⅛	9 6	11 10	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Oxford and Berks.
– 3⅛	– 1½	8 8⅜	8 9	8/9, 12/3, and 14/	- - -	Repairs - - - -	- - - - -	Salop and Montgomery.
– 2	- - -	7 5¼	8 2	11/2½ and 13/5	13/5 and 14/	Building and Repairs (*b*) -	General Account - -	Somerset.
– 1½	Deducted under respective heads of expenditure.	8 5	9/3, 8/9, 9/, and 9/2	14 –	- - -	Maintenance Account - -	- - - - -	Stafford.
- - -	- - -	8 5	8 6	12 –	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Suffolk.
– 1	– 3½	8 10¼	9 –	14 –	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Surrey.
– ¾	- - -	9 7⅛	9 11¼	14 –	16 –	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance Account -	Sussex.
– 1⅝	– 3¾	8 6½	8 5½	14 –	10 6	Building Account - - -	Building Account - -	Warwick.
– 8	– 2½	7 10¼	7 7	10,7 and 11/7	- - -	First Cost - - - -	- - - - -	Wilts.
– 5	– 4¾	7 9¼	8 6	12 6	- - -	Building Account - - -	- - - - -	Worcester.
– 3	– 7¼	7 9	7 7	12 3	12/10, 14/7, and 21/	General Improvements - -	General Improvements -	York, N. and E. Ridings.
– 3¼	– 1½	8 9½	9 –	- - -	- - -	- - - - - -	- - - - -	„ W. Riding.
- - -	– 3½	7 4	8 6	14 –	From 8/9 to 21/	Improvements - - -	Improvements - - -	Birmingham.
1 –¼	– 4¼	10 11½	12 –	14 –	20 –	General Account - - -	General Account - -	Bristol.
– 2¾	- - -	8 4½	8 4½	8 4½	- - -	- - - - - -	- - - - -	Haverfordwest.
– 9¾	– 1¼	9 4¼	10 6	12 6	- - -	General Account - - -	- - - - -	Hull.

(*b*) There was expended out of this Fund, up to 31st December 1864, 9,222 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.*; leaving a balance of 1,603 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.*

Appendix (D.) - - - - -

HOSPITALS. - - - - -

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and Average Weekly Cost - - -

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DEVON:						
St. Thomas' Hospital, near Exeter.	696 – –	347 2 –	1,044 13 11¾	205 11 10	17 18 3½	162 12 –
GLOUCESTER:						
Barnwood House, near Gloucester.	373 19 8	581 18 6	1,563 3 7½	304 8 6	26 7 6	231 7 9
LANCASTER:						
Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.	260 – –	345 6 5	1,224 7 11	228 6 11	5 – –	182 9 4

Appendix (D.)

HOSPITALS.

per Head during the Year ending 31 December 1864.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
71 1 –	196 10 1½	2,741 9 2¾	Artisans	74 4 5	– 18 2
			Ironmonger	26 16 10	
			Stationery, papers, and advertising	18 9 7½	
			Miscellaneous	76 19 3	
			Total £.	196 10 1½	
376 16 –	1,147 14 2¾	4,605 15 9¼	Laundresses	278 7 6	1 12 7
			Books, printing, stationery, and postage.	58 6 3	
			Rates, taxes, and tithes	48 1 2¾	
			Carriage, porterage, insurance, bank charges, &c.	128 14 8	
			Gardens and grounds, &c.	252 18 4½	
			New works, repairs, painting, &c.	381 16 2½	
			Total £.	1,147 14 2¾	
61 7 1	477 9 1	2,784 6 9	Soap and soda	16 2 3	1 – 7
			Straw	7 5 4	
			Earthenware and glass	14 3 1	
			Brushes and white coopery	15 8 6	
			Books, printing, and stationery	25 17 11	
			Ironmongery	42 15 4	
			Surgical instruments	4 7 –	
			Garden	15 – –	
			Hire of carriage	49 5 –	
			Repairs, &c. to building	163 5 5	
			Water rate	9 8 3	
			Insurance	9 5 –	
			Incidental	105 6 –	
			Total £.	477 9 1	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
Lancaster—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle (*a*).	921 11 6	960 2 11	2,131 17 8	445 – 5	10 19 –	260 13 6
Lincoln:						
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	292 – –	485 10 3	1,339 1 3	188 4 6	13 18 10	203 15 4
Middlesex:						
St. Luke's Hospital	850 – –	1,425 16 4	3,214 5 2	734 10 6	97 4 11	746 19 6

(*a*) These accounts are made up for the year ended 24 June 1864.

during the Year ending 31 December 1864—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
734 1 5	3,724 10 11	9,188 17 4	Farm and Garden	1,085 17 2	1 17 2½
			Soap	52 19 10	
			Stationery	74 8 5	
			Outlay for patients	699 16 3	
			Interest on money borrowed	65 – 7	
			Alterations, repairs, &c.	659 12 5	
			Clothing for servants	18 4 6	
			Carriage, &c	180 19 10	
			Rates, taxes, and insurance	141 19 1	
			New laundry and washhouse fittings	252 2 –	
			Laying down new gas pipes, and meter	203 5 –	
			Fire engine and hose	100 15 –	
			Sundries	189 10 10	
			Total £.	3,724 10 11	
187 8 –	123 18 9	2,833 16 11	Mops, brushes, &c.	10 3 –	– 16 3
			Soap	35 17 –	
			Starch, &c.	5 3 4	
			Straw	1 16 –	
			Sundries	11 12 10	
			Newspapers, books, &c	7 16 8	
			Printing and advertising	26 19 1	
			Stationery and postage	13 6 10	
			Patients' amusements	11 4 –	
			Total £.	123 18 9	
504 9 11	1,817 19 9	9,391 6 1	Rent and taxes	334 1 7	1 2 1
			Printing, stationery, &c.	197 5 6	
			Repairs, &c.	943 1 –	
			Books and newspapers	43 8 8	
			Soap, oil, and soda	179 10 –	
			Brooms, brushes, &c.	35 15 –	
			Garden	16 10 6	
			Amusements	28 2 10	
			Miscellaneous	44 8 –	
			Total £.	1,817 19 9	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Norfolk:						
Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	314 – –	177 15 –	1,066 8 5	130 12 7½	– –	87 9 5
Northampton:						
Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	1,441 9 –	1,411 19 9	5,247 4 2	149 5 –	88 16 6	759 8 –
Notts:						
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.	340 – –	378 16 3	1,117 5 –	247 13 –	29 2 –	367 11 1½
Oxford:						
Warneford Lunatic Asylum, near Oxford.	429 4 2	376 – –	1,128 16 6	183 6 –	14 8 9	216 16 3

during the Year ending 31 December 1864—*continued.*

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
90 19 9	217 17 5½	2,085 2 8	Gardener and workmen - -	45 13 6	- 10 6½
			Laundry work - - - -	31 19 -	
			Earthenware, brushes, &c. - -	24 5 3	
			Stationery, printing, books, &c. -	17 12 10	
			Baking, straw, &c. - - -	45 18 -	
			Table linen, mats, &c. - - -	30 - -	
			Miscellaneous - - - -	22 8 10½	
			Total - - £.	217 17 5½	
912 14 -	1,780 16 4	11,791 12 9	Gratuity to the Secretary - -	50 - -	- 10 10¼
			Picnics and amusements - -	39 1 5	
			Water - - - - - -	35 2 -	
			Clothing - - - - -	1,196 17 5	
			Books, stationery, stamps, &c. -	172 16 5	
			Incidental - - - - -	146 1 1	
			Keep of carriage horse - - -	58 2 -	
			Law expenses - - - -	1 12 -	
			Gardeners for ornamental grounds -	81 4 -	
			Total - - £.	1,780 16 4	
326 4 8	401 17 9½	3,208 9 10	Amusements, printing, postage, &c.	87 16 11	1 5 -
			Garden and land - - - -	188 - 10½	
			Repair of premises - - -	126 - -	
			Total - - £.	401 17 9½	
211 3 1	340 12 4½	2,900 7 1½	Printing, books, and stationery -	37 19 10	- 19 6¾
			Annuity and pension - - -	70 - -	
			Laundry stores - - - -	25 1 4	
			Barley, meal, and grains - -	54 7 5	
			Farmyard, garden, and labour -	60 12 10	
			Chaplain's substitute - - -	26 5 -	
			Incidental - - - - -	66 5 11½	
			Total - - £.	340 12 4½	

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stafford:						
Coton Hill Institution.	627 10 –	1,129 10 9	2,793 15 9	880 13 8	21 18 4	520 10 9
Surrey:						
Bethlehem Hospital	2,105 – –	1,291 13 7	5,279 10 1	1,465 7 9	151 11 –	609 18 6
Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood.	1,229 10 3	949 15 7	5 541 5 1	356 17 9	89 7 7	1,324 16 11

(*a*) Less Miscellaneous Receipts, 645 *l.* 17 *s.* 8*d.*

…ring the Year ending 31 December 1864 - *continued.*

…rniture and …edding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
30 8 5	3,269 14 2	9,874 1 10 (*a*)	Farm and grounds, including rent -	1,183 17 4	1 2 10
			Stationery - - - - -	127 9 3	
			Rates and Taxes - - - -	60 17 11	
			Servants' clothing - - -	63 11 6	
			Patients' clothing (reimbursed) -	1,038 13 9	
			Building and repairs - - -	602 18 8	
			Brooms, &c. - - - -	15 16 6	
			Insurance - - - - -	52 8 2	
			Purchase of land - - - -	50 - -	
			Incidental - - - - -	74 1 1	
			Total - - £.	3,269 14 2	
7714 7 5	1,770 8 9	14,387 17 1	Washing - - - - -	995 6 -	1 1 -½
			Printing and stationery - -	245 7 3	
			Books - - - - -	35 11 -	
			Incidental - - - - -	494 4 6	
			Total - - £.	1,770 8 9	
913 16 4	5,402 3 5	15,807 12 11	Clothing - - - - -	1,600 6 7	- 16 5
			Washing - - - - -	496 2 8	
			Office salaries, wages, housekeeping sundries, printing, advertisements, postages, stationery, repairs, travelling, insurance, rates and taxes, funerals, &c. &c. (*b*) -	3,305 14 2	
			Total - - £.	5,402 3 5	

(*b*) We have been requested again to state that it is important, in instituting a comparison between this Asylum …d hospitals for the insane, to observe that its purposes and machinery are greatly different to them—a difference …hich necessarily entails increased cost. The inmates are for the most part children, who require a large proportion of attendants on account of their age and frequent helplessness, and who are unable to render the service which … obtained from Adult Lunatics. The arrangements include a large staff of teachers for the educational part, and …rtizans to instruct in various trades. Moreover, there is superadded to the charity accommodation for patients of …e higher classes, who require the increased attention which their payment justifies. The total expenses are neces…arily increased by the dependence of the Asylum on charitable contributions, for the collection of which a special …rganization is required. The half-yearly elections, and consequent correspondence with a vast constituency, to…ether with printing, advertisements, &c., entail expenses which are peculiar to this class of institution.

Appendix (D.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
York:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
York Lunatic Hospital. (*a*)	845 10 –	727 15 –	3,176 4 –	482 11 –	22 – –	351 3 3
The Retreat, York. (*b*)	1,100 – –	1,069 14 7	3,031 17 8	218 18 –	29 2 2	434 12 6

(*a*) These accounts are made up for the year ended 31 May 1864.

(*b*) These accounts are made up to 31 March 1865.

ng the Year ending 31 December 1864—*continued.*

ture d ing.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.
s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
11 –	1,340 9 3	7,769 3 6	Water - - - - - -	94 19 2	– 17 4
			Soap - - - - - -	53 13 8	
			Printing and stationery - - -	70 2 2	
			Clothing - - - - -	1,061 14 3	
			Hire of carriage and pair - -	60 – –	
			Total - - £.	1,340 9 3	
8 3	342 2 3	6,511 15 5	Printing and library - - -	76 1 1	– 19 10¼
			Incidental expenses - - -	43 3 8	
			Use of carriage and horses - -	160 – –	
			Soap - - - - - -	62 17 6	–
			Total - - £.	342 2 3	

Appendix (E.)

Appendix (E.)

List of Workhouses Visited by the Commissioners in Lunacy during the Year ending 31st December 1864.

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Bedford	Biggleswade	7	6	13
	Leighton Buzzard	3	1	4
	Luton	2	7	9
Berks	Hungerford	7	8	15
	Newbury	4	5	9
Bucks	Amersham	4	6	10
	Aylesbury	4	6	10
	Winslow	4	2	6
	Wycombe at Saunderton	4	9	13
	„ at Bledlow	–	–	–
Cambridge	Cambridge	3	4	7
Chester	Altrincham	6	12	18
	Great Boughton	3	5	8
	Chester	3	7	10
	Congleton	6	5	11
	Macclesfield	19	29	48
	Nantwich	3	5	8
	Northwich	2	4	6
	Stockport	44	60	104
Cornwall	St. Austel	1	4	5
	Bodmin	3	1	4
	Camelford	–	2	2
	St. Columb Major	2	7	9
	Falmouth	1	2	3
	Helston	1	7	8
	Liskeard	2	2	4
	Penzance	2	2	4
	Redruth	6	13	19
	Truro	4	11	15
Cumberland	Cockermouth	11	11	22
	Whitehaven	10	11	21
	Wigton	5	15	20

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Derby	Bakewell	4	3	7
	Belper	9	10	19
	Chapel-en-le-Frith	2	7	9
	Derby	4	4	8
	Hayfield	7	6	13
	Shardlow	5	3	8
Devon	Exeter	5	9	14
	Plymouth	23	24	47
	Stoke Damerel	6	16	22
Dorset	Beaminster	2	2	4
	Bridport	3	4	7
	Cerne	–	1	1
	Dorchester	–	4	4
	Poole	9	9	18
	Sherborne	2	3	5
	Weymouth	10	8	18
Durham	Auckland	6	2	8
	Darlington	2	1	3
	Durham	8	8	16
	Hartlepool	2	1	3
	Sedgefield	1	6	7
	South Shields	6	11	17
	Stockton	5	7	12
	Sunderland	30	38	68
	Teesdale	7	16	23
	Weardale	1	1	2
Essex	Chelmsford	8	4	12
	Romford	3	3	6
	West Ham	16	21	37
Gloucester	Bristol, at Stapleton	44	32	76
	„ (St. Peter's Hospital)	3	56	59
	Cheltenham	5	7	12
	Cirencester	4	5	9
	Clifton	38	63	101
	Dursley	6	9	15
	Gloucester	5	9	14
	Newent	1	2	3
	Northleach	–	3	3
	Stow-on-the-Wold	4	2	6
	Stroud	14	25	39
	Tewkesbury	5	6	11
	Westbury-on-Severn	5	1	6
	Wheatenhurst	–	5	5
	Winchcomb	1	2	3

Appendix (E.

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Hereford	Kington	1	3	4
	Ledbury	–	3	3
Hertford	St. Alban's	2	17	19
	Barnet	3	–	3
	Berkhampstead	1	2	3
	Hatfield	3	4	7
	Hemel Hempstead	3	3	6
	Hertford	3	3	6
	Hitchin	4	3	7
	Ware	–	6	6
	Watford	4	9	13
	Welwyn	–	–	–
Huntingdon	St. Neot's	5	2	7
Kent	Ashford, East	2	5	7
	„ West	4	4	8
	Blean	2	2	4
	Bridge	2	2	4
	Canterbury	1	5	6
	Cranbrook	5	2	7
	Dover	6	5	11
	Eastry	10	10	20
	Elham	3	5	8
	Faversham	2	4	6
	Gravesend and Milton	4	8	12
	Greenwich	43	95	138
	Hoo	1	–	1
	Lewisham	8	4	12
	Maidstone	11	8	19
	Medway	19	19	38
	Tenterden	2	6	8
	Thanet, Isle of	9	12	21
Lancaster	Ashton-under-Lyne	42	41	83
	Barton-upon-Irwell	8	25	33
	Blackburn	51	60	111
	Bolton	59	64	123
	Bury	66	82	148
	Caton	1	1	2
	Chorlton	39	45	84
	Clitheroe, at Holden	8	9	17
	„ Aighton Bailey	1	2	3
	The Fylde	7	6	13
	Garstang	1	3	4
	Liverpool	26	54	80

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster—*continued*	Manchester, Old	11	11	22
	„ New	88	129	217
	Oldham	62	63	125
	Preston, at Penwortham	–	2	2
	„ Preston	–	6	6
	„ Ribchester	35	–	35
	„ Walton-le-Dale	1	–	1
	„ Woodplumpton	–	–	–
	Rochdale, at Hollingworth	16	8	24
	„ Marland	2	4	6
	„ Spotland	8	18	26
	„ Wardleworth	2	7	9
	Salford	39	59	98
	Toxteth Park	10	28	38
	Ulverstone	6	7	13
	Wigan	39	41	80
Leicester	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	6	3	9
	Leicester	42	30	72
	Loughborough	–	4	4
	Lutterworth	5	3	8
Lincoln	Boston	2	7	9
	Bourn	6	2	8
	Grantham	2	4	6
	Holbeach	2	8	10
	Horncastle	6	9	15
	Louth	2	8	10
	Sleaford	1	8	9
	Spalding	5	4	9
	Spilsby	5	1	6
	Stamford	6	1	7
Middlesex	Bethnal Green	17	30	47
	Brentford	3	6	9
	Chelsea	12	11	23
	Clerkenwell, St. James	13	29	42
	Edmonton	6	12	18
	Fulham	11	14	25
	George, St., Hanover-square, Mount-street.	5	–	5
	„ Little Chelsea.	–	5	5
	George, St., in-the-East	12	30	42
	Giles, St., and St. George, Bloomsbury	4	11	15

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Middlesex—*continued*	Hackney	14	21	35
	Hampstead	–	4	4
	Hendon	3	2	5
	Holborn	6	13	19
	Islington, St. Mary	4	2	6
	James, St., Westminster	6	11	17
	Kensington	8	6	14
	London, City of	41	56	97
	„ East	29	52	81
	„ West	2	9	11
	Luke, St., Middlesex	25	45	70
	Margaret, St., & St. John, Westminster, Kensington	10	20	30
	Petty France	–	1	1
	Martin, St., in-the-Fields	4	11	15
	Marylebone, St.	38	54	92
	Mile End Old Town	30	45	75
	Paddington	6	111	17
	Pancras, St.	71	47	218
	Poplar	6	4	10
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard, Bromley, Wapping (visited twice)	49	60	109
	Staines	4	3	7
	Stepney	16	32	48
	Strand, The	1	15	16
	Uxbridge	3	4	7
	Whitechapel	22	47	69
Norfolk	Depwade	3	5	8
	Guiltcross	1	2	3
	Norwich	29	42	71
	Yarmouth, Great	21	24	45
Northampton	Brackley	–	5	5
	Daventry	6	4	10
Northumberland	Alnwick	3	5	8
	Morpeth	2	–	2
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	43	39	82
	Rothbury	1	3	4
	Tynemouth	12	12	24

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Nottingham	Basford (visited twice)	33	38	71
	Bingham	3	3	6
	East Retford	3	9	12
	Mansfield	8	10	18
	Newark	3	13	16
	Nottingham	39	45	84
	Radford	1	5	6
	Southwell	2	6	8
	Worksop	1	8	9
Oxford	Banbury	7	6	13
	Bicester	1	4	5
	Chipping Norton	–	2	2
	Headington	2	1	3
	Oxford	7	2	9
	Thame	4	5	9
	Witney	6	12	18
	Woodstock	5	6	11
Rutland	Uppingham	3	2	5
Salop	Atcham	2	12	14
	Church Stretton	1	2	3
	Drayton	2	3	5
	Madeley	1	5	6
	Shiffnal	–	2	2
	Wellington	3	5	8
	Wem	2	13	15
Somerset	Axbridge	9	7	16
	Bath	37	51	88
	Bridgewater	5	9	14
	Chard	3	2	5
	Langport	3	5	8
	Yeovil	6	11	17
Southampton	Kingsclere	1	1	2
	Lymington	7	4	11
	Portsea Island	37	53	90
	Southampton	9	14	23
	Wight, Isle of	18	18	36
Stafford	Burton-on-Trent	6	3	9
	Leek	6	4	10
	Penkridge	6	8	14
	Seisdon	3	3	6
	Stafford	13	9	22
	Stoke-upon-Trent	4	11	15

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Stafford—*continued*	Stone	2	2	4
	Uttoxeter	6	7	13
	Wolstanton and Burslem	10	12	22
	Wolverhampton	30	25	55
Suffolk	Hartismere	1	3	4
	Ipswich	18	14	32
	Wangford	5	3	8
Surrey	Bermondsey, St. Mary Magdalen	8	12	20
	Camberwell, St. Giles (visited twice)	22	42	64
	Chertsey	4	7	11
	Croydon	1	9	10
	Dorking	6	5	11
	Epsom	9	13	22
	Farnham	2	2	4
	St. George-the-Martyr, Mint-street	–	–	–
	Mitcham	28	49	77
	Godstone	3	1	4
	Guildford	4	10	14
	Kingston	14	18	32
	Lambeth, St. Mary	45	51	96
	Newington, St. Mary	36	31	67
	Olaves, St.	6	8	14
	Reigate	–	3	3
	Richmond	5	7	12
	Rotherhithe, St. Mary	2	8	10
	Saviour's, St.	10	26	36
	Wandsworth and Clapham	9	2	11
Sussex	Brighton	14	10	24
	Eastbourne	2	3	5
	Horsham	5	3	8
Warwick	Birmingham	65	69	134
	Coventry	6	13	19
	Foleshill	3	9	12
	Nuneaton	5	1	6
Westmoreland	East Ward	1	2	3
	Kendal, Milnthorpe	–	15	15
	„ Kendal	17	4	21

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Wilts	Marlborough	1	–	1
	Pewsey	3	1	4
Worcester	Bromsgrove	4	8	12
	Dudley	14	36	50
	Evesham	3	6	9
	Kidderminster	8	8	16
	Martley	6	6	12
	Pershore	1	5	6
	Stourbridge	7	12	19
	Upton-on-Severn	2	8	10
York, East Riding	Kingston-upon-Hull	10	12	22
	Pocklington	2	5	7
	Sculcoates	7	13	20
	York	9	33	42
York, North Riding	Bainbridge	–	1	1
	Easingwold	1	3	4
	Guisborough	2	1	3
	Leyburn	2	1	3
	Northallerton	1	–	1
	Stokesley	–	–	–
York, West Riding	Bierley, North	20	18	38
	Bradford	24	35	59
	Bramley	2	2	4
	Dewsbury	11	9	20
	Ecclesall Bierlow	5	5	10
	Halifax	52	65	117
	Hemsworth	2	4	6
	Holbeck	3	4	7
	Huddersfield, Deanhouse	9	13	22
	„ Huddersfield	15	12	27
	Hunslet	–	1	1
	Leeds	34	45	79
	Pontefract	–	–	–
	Sedbergh	1	1	2
	Settle	6	3	9
	Sheffield	39	34	73
	Skipton	7	3	10

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
WALES:				
Brecon	Hay	–	1	1
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	1	11	12
Carnarvon	Bangor and Beaumaris	1	8	9
	Carnarvon	1	3	4
	Conway	2	1	3
	Pwllheli	3	4	7
Denbigh	Llanrwst	2	2	4
Flint	Asaph, St.	4	5	9
Merioneth	Bala	–	–	–
	Dolgelley	4	3	7
	Festiniog	1	–	1
Montgomery	Llanfyllin	4	1	5
	Machynlleth	–	–	–
	Montgomery and Pool	11	7	18
	Newtown and Llanidloes	1	13	14
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	–	–	–
	Narberth	1	6	7
	Pembroke	1	1	2
Radnor	Knighton	–	1	1
	TOTAL	3,046	4,221	7,267

Workhouses visited - - 320

Appendix (F.)

MEMORANDUM on SINGLE PAUPER PATIENTS in NORTH WALES. By a Visiting Commissioner.

1 June 1864.

DURING my late visit to several of the Workhouses in North Wales I made some investigation into the condition of Single Pauper Patients resident in the district; and, as the result shows the necessity of obtaining more information respecting them than is generally contained in the Quarterly Returns, I draw the attention of the Board to the subject. Many of the District Medical Officers merely insert in the last column of their Return a brief statement, which is made to serve for every case.

For instance, in the Llanrwst district, the last Return contains the names of 13 Patients, and the word "Harmless" is written at the head of the list, and "do." opposite each case. One of these Patients, namely, J. H., I found had slept for a considerable time in a cellar, and on a bed of a very indifferent description.

Again, in the Bala Union, the six Patients under the care of the District Medical Officer are said, in his last Return, to be "all well "conditioned and easily managed without restraint." When visiting one of them, namely, L. J., who lives with his sister in Bala, I found his bedding in a most discreditable state. It consisted of loose straw, saturated with urine, over which was cast a wet sheet, and he had, for bed coverlets, merely an old dirty quilt and a tattered great coat. He was dressed in a ragged and filthy suit of clothes.

To these and other cases I have drawn the attention of the Guardians in my Report on each Union Workhouse. As respects another point worthy of consideration, I state my belief that in some Unions idiotic inmates of Workhouses are most improperly sent out and made Single Pauper Patients merely from economical motives.

In my Report on the Pwhelhi Workhouse I have noticed two cases which were discharged from the House apparently for the sole purpose of saving a trifling expense to their respective parishes. One of these Patients, a complete Idiot, I found rambling about in his native place, and attracting attention by his gestures and idiotic cries. As his parents are dead, he is dependent for support on the cottagers, some of whom occasionally afford him shelter at night.

At St. Asaph also I found that an idiotic young woman had been sent out of the Workhouse, and that she was allowed to ramble about almost in a state of nudity.*

As nearly half of the Insane Paupers in North Wales are still disposed of as Single Patients, and as it is my intention to make further

* After a lengthened correspondence respecting this case it appears that "the "Guardians have allowed this poor woman out-door relief to the amount of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* "per week, and have ordered suitable clothing to be provided for her."

Appendix (F.)

further inquiry respecting them in those Unions which remain to be visited by me, I propose, with a view of aiding such inquiry, that the subjoined letter should be transmitted to the District Medical Officers of the unvisited Unions.

"The Quarterly Returns relative to Lunatic Paupers visited by Medical "Officers of Unions in many cases do not furnish full and sufficient particulars "for the information of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and this observation "applies to the lists transmitted by you.

"I am, accordingly, directed to request that, in your next Quarterly Return, "you will have the goodness, in reference to every Lunatic visited by you, "to enter, amongst others, the following details, viz.:

"1. Nature of accommodation, clothing, and state of bedding.
"2. Means of out-door exercise.
"3. Bodily health.
"4. Diet.
"5. Weekly sum allowed for maintenance; and whether, in your opinion "sufficient."

Appendix (G.)

Appendix (G.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place,
27 April 1864.

Sir,

The Commissioners in Lunacy have had occasion recently to consider the cases of Patients temporarily removed, for the benefit of their health, from Hospitals and Licensed Houses, under the provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 86, extended by the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 105, s. 17, and discharged while so absent on leave. A question has arisen in reference to the mental state to be inserted in the Notice of Discharge. The Commissioners must rely upon Superintendents and Proprietors adopting the best means of clearly ascertaining the mental state of the Patients discharged, where not personally visited by themselves. In all cases, however, of alleged recovery, the Commissioners will in future expect that a notice to that effect should not be given until after such recovery shall have been verified, either by personal examination, or by a Medical Certificate, which last should be producible if called for.

(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice*, Secretary.

Appendix (G.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place,
July 1864.

Sir,

THE Commissioners in Lunacy have, from time to time, and more especially in a recent case, had occasion to consider the question of the signature of Documents or Papers affecting property by Patients detained under Medical Certificates as Insane. It is no part of the duty of the Board to determine the general question of the validity of such transactions, which is one for the decision of Courts of Law or Equity in each particular case.

The Commissioners, however, are decidedly of opinion that, as a general rule, Proprietors and Superintendents, having charge of persons as of unsound mind, ought not, in any circumstances, to sanction, or knowingly afford facilities for, the signature by such persons of Deeds or Documents, Cheques or other papers disposing of, or otherwise affecting their property or income. Any transaction relative to the property of Lunatics, or alleged Lunatics, should be conducted under the authority of the Lord Chancellor, and the provisions of the Lunacy Regulation Acts, the Trustees' Relief Act, or other statutes applicable to the circumstances. Any persons taking upon themselves to act without such authority incur grave responsibility, and the Commissioners will in future expect from you a strict compliance with the rule they have here laid down.

(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice*, Secretary.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place,
20 December 1864.

Sir,

THE attention of the Commissiones in Lunacy has been specially drawn to the difficuly experienced by Clerks to Boards of Guardians in collecting the detailed information necessary to enable them to prepare their Annual Returns of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to Unions and Parishes on the 1st of January, by reason of some of the particulars required, relative to Patients in Asylums, being obtainable only from those Institutions.

With a view to remove this difficulty in the most simple and convenient way, the Commissioners have communicated with the Poor Law Board, who have expressed their concurrence in the following suggestion:

The Commissioners suggest that the half-yearly statements required by the 34th Section of the "Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," to be transmitted by Superintendents of Asylums to Boards of Guardians (or Overseers), be made applicable to the 1st of January

Appendix (G.)

and 1st of July in each year, and that they should contain the following particulars, of which some are not within the knowledge of the Union or Parish Authorities:

1. Name of Patient.
2. Age.
3. Sex.
4. Whether "Lunatic" or "Idiot."
5. Dangerous to himself or others.
6. Of dirty habits.
7. Mental state.
8. Bodily health and condition.
9. Observations (special, if any).

(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice*, Secretary.

To Clerk to Visitors of Asylum.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place,
9 March 1865.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners in Lunacy to request that in future, in the case of any notice of death from which it appears that no person was present at the time of death, there should also be stated the circumstances under which the patient died unattended and also whether any inquest was held in the case.

The Commissioners are strongly of opinion that, where a Patient is seriously ill, or death is apprehendend, some person should be in attendance all night.

(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice*, Secretary.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS—IRELAND.

THE

FOURTEENTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE

LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN IRELAND:

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1865.

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FOURTEENTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN, BARON WODEHOUSE,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

PREFATORY REMARKS.

In the last Annual Report, that for 1863, which we had the honor to address to your Excellency's predecessor in office, the late lamented Earl of Carlisle, we entered very minutely into the nature and extent of lunacy in all its different forms in this country, as well as into the existing and prospective accommodation, calculated to afford suitable and adequate provision for the insane poor of Ireland. Since the date of that report no new asylum has been brought into actual operation, but two are about being occupied, one at Letterkenny for the county of Donegal, the other at Castlebar for the county of Mayo, the former constructed for 300, the latter for 250 inmates. The removal to these institutions of the patients belonging to the two counties just named will fully relieve the already overcrowded district asylums at Derry and Ballinasloe, with which, for over a period of thirty years, they have been respectively associated.

New Asylums in progress.

Ennis.

The asylum at Ennis for 260 lunatics belonging to the county Clare, is now so far advanced that it will become available within a year, while by the transference to it of the patients chargeable to Clare from the Limerick district asylum in which they are at present maintained, the latter will be quite equal to meet the wants of the city and county of Limerick.

Down.

As yet the proposed institutions for Down at Downpatrick, and for the united counties of Cavan and Monaghan near the town of Monaghan, each calculated for the reception of 300 patients, are in a more backward condition than could be desired. Great difficulties connected with the selection of suitable sites, and the preparation of satisfactory plans, have practically interfered with their progress; now that these difficulties have been surmounted, we shall urge on the construction of the buildings with the view of having them completed at as early a period as will be consistent with the proper execution of the works.

The institutions already in operation, with the five just referred to, supplemented by some additional provision for about 600

patients, principally in the metropolitan and Mullingar districts, will, we anticipate, afford sufficient accommodation for the insane of all denominations, and who from the nature of their malady may be regarded as fairly chargeable, in asylums, on the public rates.

Richmond Asylum District.

So many counties, however, viz., Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, Meath, Westmeath, and Longford, must necessarily be affected by a change in the existing order of things in the metropolitan and Mullingar districts, and so varied are the conflicting interests, that it will be a very difficult task for the Executive to give satisfaction to all parties. Indeed, as it is, members of the same grand juries disagree among themselves as to the best course to be pursued; as for example, in Wicklow, where some are anxious to have a separate establishment for their own county, while others are in favour of continuing annexed, as at present, to the Richmond or metropolitan asylum.

Under these circumstances it is clear that, however much disposed your Excellency may be to consult the wishes of local authorities, it will in the end become incumbent on the executive to carry out the provisions of the various statutes, which impose a special obligation on the Lord Lieutenant in Council to make suitable provision for the maintenance and proper treatment of the lunatic poor of this kingdom in public asylums.

Cost of Asylums.

No doubt, establishments for the insane are in every way more costly than other benevolent institutions, both from their structural peculiarities and the current expense of their support; hence, there exists in many influential quarters strong objections to their increase;

Corresponding advantages.

still, as supplying means to an end, they stand pre-eminently useful, not only in relation to the individuals themselves who personally and directly benefit by them, but as regards the community at large, whose social well-being is necessarily protected through their means; for while it is incontestably patent that mental disease is on the one hand as curable, and on the other as certainly propagated as bodily affections, a public good is attained by harbouring betimes those whose malady, if allowed to progress out of doors, might be productive of unfavourable results. Thus an opportunity is afforded not only to the curable to regain their lost reason through timely and judicious treatment, but to the incurable, to run in safety their remaining course of life. Your Excellency will therefore perceive that, as heads of the department intrusted to our supervision and control, we have, as it were, a twofold object before us in administering to the wants of the insane.

Statistics of patients in Asylums.

It may be inferred, from the fact that no new accommodation became available within the past year, that little alteration has taken place in the number of lunatics within our immediate inspection. On the 1st January, 1864, there were in public asylums, 4,672; in poorhouses, between actual lunatics, epileptics, and imbeciles, 2,455; in gaols, "criminal" and "dangerous," 389; in private licensed houses, 556; and at Dundrum, or the criminal asylum 127, besides 73 formerly in the Houses of Industry, but now

maintained by Government, making an aggregate of 8,272 human beings labouring under some distinct form of mental affection. At the corresponding date, in January, 1865, the relative proportions were as follow:—in public asylums, 4,729; in workhouses, 2,563; in gaols, 452; in private licensed houses, 553; at Dundrum and maintained by Government, 188; constituting on the whole a surplus difference of 213 in the latter year.

Insane at large.

During the past twelvemonth we instituted no inquiry into the number of the reputed insane at large, and who, comparatively speaking, are unprovided for. The doing so involves no small amount of trouble, while the information collected by persons who, however intelligent in other respects are necessarily incapable of classifying mental diseases, cannot be accepted as accurate in detail. The most recent constabulary returns made out in 1862, and now before us, afford a total between both sexes of 8,200, as being deemed imbecile, epileptic, or in some way mentally affected throughout the 266 police districts of this country.

Total accommodation.

By preparing accommodation in district asylums for 6,800 inmates, we apprehend, every legitimate object will be attained, for if to it be added the provision in the central asylum, now extended to 170 patients, and what is to be found in private establishments for the better classes, we arrive at a total accommodation in round numbers of 7,600 beds, or in proportion to the population of Ireland—one too not likely, under existing circumstances, to increase—of a bed to every 760 of the inhabitants, a proportion fully equal to the most advanced statistics of insanity. If, however, every person labouring under the milder forms of epilepsy, or if every imbecile or harmless idiot were to be located in asylums, whether being admitted at the solicitation of their friends, or transferred to them from poorhouses (as some boards of guardians would desire, from the mistaken idea of sparing local rates), it is quite clear a much larger asylum provision, with a very considerable outlay for buildings and personal maintenance would be entailed thereby, all of which would, as a matter of course, fall on the occupying tenants; for unlike what obtains under the poor law system, where the landlord pays a certain portion of the tax, he is altogether exempted in the support of hospitals for the insane.

Asylum accommodation for public patients.

Independent of the general accommodation just submitted to your Excellency's notice, we would direct the attention of the Executive to a subject which we have already proposed, as being well worthy of consideration. We allude to the advisability of making certain provision for the insane belonging to the civil, military, and naval services, who, while on active duty, may be attacked with mental disease in this country, and who from the very nature of their occupations, and the changeability of their abode, possess no personal claims on public charities. Soldiers, sailors, as well as members of the police and constabulary, like the rest of mankind, are not exempt from lunacy; unfortunately, however, when affected by that visitation,

the greatest difficulty is found in procuring them even a temporary refuge in asylums, as thereby they occupy room already perhaps insufficient to meet the wants of the immediate district. Without imposing on Government the expense of erecting a separate institution, with some forty or fifty beds, for the reception of such patients, we think a very desirable object could be attained by the allocation of a part, specially provided for that purpose, of one of the new buildings, which must necessarily be constructed for the metropolitan counties. From our Tenth Report the following observations, which we are happy to find have been since supported by the English Commissioners in Lunacy, are reproduced:—

"For example, considerable difficulty has been experienced in making even an indifferent provision for soldiers becoming insane, whether at home or abroad. Enlisted, as they frequently are, at a long distance from their station, and unable to give an account of themselves, it is impossible to find out with certainty the localities to which they belong; and no Asylum Board will admit them as a matter of right, unless their chargeability is fairly established. The same holds good, or is perhaps stronger, in regard to the police force; for when a party belonging to it has been resident for some years in a different district, the local authorities of his place of birth not unfrequently deny his claim, because of a long-continued absence from it; whilst those of the county in which he may happen to become insane refuse his application, on the ground that both by birth and the very nature of his duties he is a total stranger. Thus it has occurred, that in the early stages of the malady, active treatment, on which so much depends, has been delayed, and in the end admission only obtained through repeated official applications, or by our own personal interference. Our attention, too, has been directed by the heads of the Constabulary Department to the necessity of having some regular institution in which, where doubt or suspicion existed, the mental condition of parties belonging to their force might be tested. We believe that a considerable portion of the cost of maintenance, at least for a period of six months, during which time, in a majority of the genuine cases of insanity, cures would be effected, might be paid from funds proper to these different services."

Cost of Asylums as compared with Workhouses.

On an analysis of the expenditure hitherto incurred in the erection and furnishing of asylums, and the purchase of land attached to them, we believe that £7 would represent with tolerable accuracy the annual interest thereon for each patient, as against perhaps £1 for the ordinary pauper inmate of a union workhouse. The current yearly maintenance of a lunatic averages £20; that for a pauper, £8; consequently the total charge per annum on the ratepayer may be estimated at £27 and £9 for each, respectively.

Totally exclusive of the outlay on buildings, the cost of supporting the insane poor of all denominations in Ireland, no matter where located, during the twelvemonth just expired, including those in poorhouses at the usual rate for common inmates, viz., £8 per head, reached an aggregate of about £120,000, of

which £96,000 was disbursed in asylums. Large, comparatively speaking, as the expenditure has grown in these last-named establishments, it has not as yet reached its maximum; neither can it until such time as the requisite accommodation to which we have directed your Excellency's attention will have been completed. But while considering the extent of this general expenditure, it should be borne in mind that if the outlay of money is counterbalanced by the advantages derivable therefrom, it is well and judiciously employed; and when objections are raised to the cost of public asylums, we should not overlook the fact that by checking the development of lunacy, a disease of progressive tendency, we render, not only a present, but lasting service to society.

Patients in Asylums during the year.

Adverting to the state of district asylums within the period embraced in this report, there were in them on the 1st January, 1864, 4,672 patients—2,439 males, 2,233 females—while on the 1st of January, 1865, the aggregate of both sexes was 4,729, or in excess 57. 1,242 new cases were admitted—614 males, 628 females—consequently, there was a total in hospital during the year 1864 of 5,914.

Results of treatment.

Comparing the results of treatment in the two past years with each other, they would appear almost analogous, and if placed in juxtaposition with what obtains in England and elsewhere, favourable on the whole. The actual cures, so far as their value can be measured, when judged of by admissions, are proportionately large, being at the rate of 47·18 per cent.; but if by the total under treatment, a little under than 10 per cent.—a result, at first sight, and in the abstract not very encouraging—it is one, however, under similar circumstances observable in every other country.

The relative number of recoveries in public institutions does not necessarily afford a just criterion of the curability of mental disease; for when asylums have been found inadequate to meet the wants of a district, they are sure to become tenanted by old and hopeless cases—the accumulation of a series of years; the consequence is, that in such districts there is at all times a large portion of outstanding applicants for admission, lapsing from day to day into a chronic state; many of whom, as we have already noticed, on evincing violent or dangerous propensities—and others, it must be added, without such justifiable reason—are committed by magistrates to prison for want of proper hospital accommodation; hence the obvious utility of effecting a provision whereby patients can be received at that early period of their malady when professional aid is most likely to be efficacious. To this point, which has always engaged our attention, a steady approach is being made, and when reached we believe a certain check will be given both to the continuance and spread of insanity.

Discharges and deaths.

One hundred and fifteen cases, for the most part at the request of their friends, were discharged convalescent, and 68 unimproved but tranquil. The deaths, 410—218 males, 192 females—average 8·68 per cent. on the daily number under treatment,

a mortality by no means large, but greater by ½ per cent. than in 1863. Two deaths were accidental; no suicide or homicide occurred. Eight patients escaped, 4 of them as recovered, simply anticipating their discharge; thus there remained on the 31st December, 1864, 4,729 lunatics—2,465 males and 2,264 females—in the seventeen public asylums of this country.

Management of Asylums.

With regard to the general management of these various establishments, as prescribed by orders in council, we are enabled to report from constant visitations to them in satisfactory terms. With an occasional but rare exception, boards meet for the despatch of ordinary business once a month; more frequently in some large establishments, as the Cork, Belfast, Richmond, and from time to time for special purposes in all.

Attendance of Governors.

We find that in those localities where Governors have a long distance to travel to their different asylums the attendance is more limited than elsewhere, for which reason it would be highly advisable to increase their number by the appointment of gentlemen resident in the vicinity of these institutions.

Fiscal affairs.

The fiscal business of Irish Asylums being primarily regulated in our office, and all tenders for supplies examined and approved of by us, we are in a position to form a correct opinion as to the mode of expenditure, and the accuracy with which local accounts are kept. This affords us the opportunity of stating for the information of your Excellency that no incorrect use has been made of the moneys advanced quarterly by the Treasury, and that no case of defalcation has had to be inquired into by us in the last twelvemonth. In some instances contractors for supplies having failed, or being unable to meet their engagements, new tenders, on application from the Boards of Asylums, have been advertised for and accepted by us, while in others, when the parties had means, they were required to carry out their proposals.

Contracts.

Owing to irregularities which occurred from time to time at local Boards with respect to the taking of contracts, we issued a circular in accordance with the views of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in order to prevent a recurrence of them, by establishing fixed regulations, as well as for the purpose of enforcing their due fulfilment when made.

Treatment of patients.

We have every reason to believe that an almost uniform system of kindness and compassion towards the insane continues to be maintained in our public asylums. No doubt instances came to our knowledge where attendants had been harsh or inconsiderate, and in which, unless strong extenuating circumstances were adduced, the offending parties have been promptly discharged, or fined; at the same time some allowance should be made for the trying position in which servants in asylums are not unfrequently placed, and particularly in this country, where from the smallness of wages, a class of persons has been hitherto much employed by no means suited to their avocations, particularly as upon their judgment and discretion no small portion of the com-

fort and the quietude of the patient depends. Indeed we might instance one asylum, the Clonmel, from which no less then fourteen attendants emigrated to America in the course of last year, and simply on the score of wages. In this particular, however, an improvement is going on—more liberal allowances being conceded latterly.

Interior arrangements.

The interior arrangements, those particularly of a thoroughly useful character, are in a gradual but marked state of amendment; lavatories, bath-rooms, workshops, and water-closets of an improved description have been introduced, while, when the opportunity offered, the day-rooms and dormitories in some of the old asylums have been enlarged and made more airy; but until a portion of the patients at present in overcrowded institutions, such as the Carlow, Limerick, and Londonderry, are removed to the asylums in preparation for them at Wexford, Clare, and Letterkenny, little in the way of structural changes can be carried out, the number of workmen to be employed in such alterations would cause, from want of room, so serious an inconvenience to the inmates.

Within the lapse of from two to three years, we anticipate that no district asylum in Ireland will be deficient in any of the substantial requisites that tend to the health and well-being of the insane.

Furniture.

Latterly very liberal ideas have been promulgated with reference to the furnishing or rather the decoration of institutions for the lunatic poor. Highly advisable as it unquestionably is that their habitations should be cheerful in appearance, warm, well ventilated, and supplied with due requisites for domestic comforts, and at the same time maintained throughout with a strict regard to neatness and order, we cannot but think that the previous condition of their occupants should not be altogether overlooked, and the likelihood, when cured, of their being exposed to certain privations, which by too great a contrast might be the more sensitively felt.

Asylum farms.

The quantity of land attached to public asylums now occupied, amounts to 343 acres, being in the ratio of about an acre to seven male inmates. The cost of farming the entire last year, including stewards' and gardeners' wages, as well as all incidental expenses, such as fencing, draining, manure, seeds, &c., reached a sum of £2,299. The return in value between the actual receipts for produce sold, and the worth at market price of produce consumed was £4,296, thus leaving a profit of £1,997. This exhibits a satisfactory result in a pecuniary point of view, and indicates the advantages of having farms connected with public asylums. We are convinced from a long experience that where sufficient land is obtainable for the purpose, it would be highly advisable to have dairies for the supply of pure milk, an article not only the most expensive from the quantity of its consumption, but notoriously the most liable to adulteration; a great saving would be thereby effected.

Supply of milk.

In support of the correctness of our views we would observe, that within the last year the Metropolitan Asylum has been principally supplied with milk from the farm belonging to it, diluting the pure

article, as it comes from the cow, in the proportion of five parts of water to seven of milk; and on comparing the mixture with what is supplied by contract as genuine, there is no perceptible difference between the two, either as tested by the tongue or lactometer.

Occupation of patients.

Independent of the profit derivable from farms, as appears from the statement just made, a most important consideration is involved. They afford outdoor occupation, and if there be one curative or tranquillizing accessory better than another, it will be found in exercise, and the healthful employment of the insane out of doors.

The main deficiency in hospitals for the insane is referable in great measure to an absence of means for the continued occupation of their inmates, to whom nothing can be more injurious than a monotonous do-nothing existence within the precincts of a lunatic institution. At the same time we feel justified in stating that from year to year a steady progress in the right direction is observable, and that from being exceptional as formerly, employment, amusements of various kinds in and out door, musical entertainments, and excursions into the country, under the care of watchful attendants are becoming general; thus the barriers which hitherto separated the sane from their less fortunate fellow-creatures are gradually disappearing, and the lunatic is beginning to be regarded with much less prejudice and distrust.

Tuition.

The system of tuition progresses satisfactorily in those asylums where it has been adopted, so that we trust to see it more fully recognised; not that as yet any particular educational benefit is noticeable from it, but as serving to occupy the minds and time of the patients, it produces good effects, and by abstracting the attention from delusions, tends to produce habits of regularity and order.

In the course of the year we submitted a short code of rules which were passed by an order in council, for the better management of asylum Schools, now affiliated to the Board of National Education, and for authorizing salaries to be paid to the teachers in them out of the usual Treasury advances.

Religious observances.

On the subject of religious observances, we have again to express our conviction of their general utility, and the soothing influence they exercise ; in fact, we are not aware of a single instance during the past twelvemonth where inconvenient consequences resulted from them in regard to the feeling and demeanour of the inmates of all persuasions towards each other in lunatic asylums; but at

Belfast Asylum.

Belfast, as heretofore, a majority of the Governors is opposed to the ministration of Chaplains of any creed in their institution. We regret this opposition which, in the opinion of many influential residents in the district, amounts to an actual injustice towards a large section of the patients, while we ourselves are disposed to think, that were clergymen permitted to officiate in it under the cautious rules passed by the Lord Lieutenant in council, the insane within its walls would give an example of quietude and forbearance not unworthy of imitation out of doors.

Dietary in Asylums.

The dietary in Irish asylums, though not uniform, being more

liberal, particularly as regards animal food, in some establishments than in others, continues on the whole to be good. Under the Privy Council regulations, a discretionary power is given to the Inspectors to alter it as they deem fit, but beyond effecting certain modifications we have not latterly interfered. To Local Boards best cognizant with the habitual mode of living of the poor of their respective districts, the superintendence of domestic arrangements legitimately pertains, particularly as they act under the advice of the Medical Superintendents, who have full power to order such extras as they please. During the past twelve months contracts generally were of an average price, with the exception of those for meat and clothing, which were higher than in former years.

Expenditure.

We have already stated that the current expenditure for the support and maintenance of lunatic asylums amounted in 1864, to £96,000; of this sum £902, or about one per cent., was covered by paying patients. Legally speaking, a public district hospital for the insane should not admit any individuals having means of their own; the cases admitted, however, from whom money is taken are very exceptional indeed, and then only under peculiar circumstances, when refusal would seem almost an act of harshness. This brings us to the consideration of how far there exists a necessity for the establishment of what are called intermediate asylums, or asylums for a class of the community above the ordinary grade of the "insane poor" who are unable to meet the charges of regular private asylums, through which the proprietors derive emolument and income. We are satisfied that two or three such establishments in Ireland, if properly conducted, would prove highly useful; but we do not think, as proposed by some influential and humane gentlemen, that it would be advisable for Government to identify itself with or take part in their construction. It appears to us to be altogether a question of local importance, and calculated for the benefit of a class only; at the same time we are convinced, that self-supporting establishments of the kind, say for an aggregate of from three to four hundred patients, which would be the maximum, must confer a great boon on society at large in this country, and as a humane speculation be unattended with pecuniary loss.

Paying patients.

Intermediate Asylums.

Some years ago, we suggested the extension of St. Patrick's Hospital—the institution founded by the celebrated Dean Swift—to meet the most desirable object of an intermediate asylum; it is so practically at present in a minor degree. Government has advanced to the institution from time to time £25,000; numerous legacies have been left it, and we believe, as urged before by us, that in enlarging the sphere of utility of St. Patrick's Hospital, we should only aid in carrying out the more fully and the more efficiently the benevolent object of its illustrious founder.

Proposal respecting Swift's Hospital.

In fact the only difficulty—one, perhaps, more in appearance than reality—is connected with the wording of the testator's directions, which say that the establishment, if a suitable site can be had, is to be erected near Steevens's Hospital, in the city of Dublin. Like St. Luke's in London, it is now in the town and surrounded by buildings. We would recommend its removal to a more open and salubrious situation some two or three miles distant in the coun-

try, and instead of having the patients, 147 in number, restricted as at present to a compass of five or six acres of ground, that the existing premises should be disposed of, and that with the proceeds thereof and a portion of the surplus money, £22,000, in the funds, an asylum perfect in modern improvements, and for double the number of inmates, should be constructed, and surrounded by a farm of proportional extent; that a graduated scale of charges for maintenance according to the means of applicants for admission should be arranged, while the institution, in accordance with the will of the founder, should continue as heretofore under the same control and management. From its intrinsic merits and practical utility, we would venture to express a hope that this question may not be considered unworthy of your Excellency's consideration.

Chancery Lunatics.

Before concluding our general observations on this branch of the present report, there is a subject to which we beg to direct your Excellency's attention. It is one which daily comes within our cognizance, and has reference to the insane of restricted means. Under the head of "Chancery Lunatics," and in regard to them, the Royal Commission of Inquiry, having as chairman the late Sir Thomas Redington, reported on the laws of this country, suggesting certain alterations and amendments in them. It is not within our province to discuss the merits of these alterations or amendments, but we feel justified in quoting the following extracts, conveying in better and clearer language than we can command our own sentiments, which are identical with those expressed by the Commission:—

Cost of Inquiries "*de Lunatico*."

"There remains now to be considered, in connexion with this subject, that class of lunatics who, of humbler means and position, are unable to defray the cost of a *Commission de Lunatico*, but whose small, though not to them insignificant, property is liable to be wasted, to the injury of their family and children.

"We think that in cases where the annual income or net amount of the property is small, the Inspectors, being Commissioners, on application in writing, certified by two Justices, and accompanied by a medical report showing the presumed insanity of the party, should be empowered to hold an inquiry into the state of mind of the person represented as being insane, and that should they certify to the insanity of the party, a copy of such certificate should be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for the county where the property is situated, and forwarded to the applicant as well as to the next of kin to the lunatic.

"The Assistant-Barrister, on production of such certificate, and on application, should make such order relative to the possession and use of the lunatic's property, during his lunacy, as he may think fit, and should order the payment thereout annually of such sums as might be deemed proper for the lunatic's maintenance, and who of course would be subject to the regular visitation of the Inspectors."

The Commissioners do not allude to funded moneys; but it is to be presumed they intended their suggestions to embrace individuals possessed solely of such means.

The costs of an ordinary *Commission de Lunatico* averages

about £70, while the property at issue may be annually little above one half that amount; or if in ready money, not more than a few hundred pounds. Where then the shadow of a doubt cannot exist as to the mental condition of a party, the expensive machinery of a regular commission might be safely and charitably spared to humble and afflicted relatives.

As just stated, it would not become us to question Legislative enactments; nevertheless, even in the instance of individuals in better circumstances, we have known where large sums were most uselessly expended in litigation, to the direct loss of the unhappy lunatic, who at the time was, and long before had been, unmistakably and hopelessly demented, worn out in mind and paralyzed in body.

General Observations.

The periodicity of reports annually presented to Parliament on any particular branch of the public service, renders it difficult for their compilers to furnish new topics in each, so that were we to generalize on the statistics of insanity and the deductions to be obtained from them, we should in great measure be obliged to repeat what has been already stated by us. On the present occasion we may then confine ourselves to remarking that the results of our experience during the past year fully bear out the now generally recognized and exciting causes of mental disease, and the fact that while physical ones predominate in its production among males, and moral or emotional among females, both sexes are alike liable to the malady from habits of dissipation and insobriety.

Special medical treatment, no doubt, but particularly in cases where insanity is connected with bodily affections, is of paramount importance; still the treatment which reacts on the intellectual and sentimental portion of our nature is not a less permanent and certain curative, and hence the advantage of having the staffs belonging to asylums, from the physician in charge of them to the humblest attendant, suited to their duties, and suitably remunerated. On this head we must say there is a deficiency in Irish hospitals for the insane, the salaries and wages to those employed in them, on the whole, being still below what ought to be reasonably paid for effective services.

Salaries and wages.

Hereditary or family predisposition to mental derangement, is now so fully authenticated that we need scarcely refer to the frequency of its influence. At the same time we may notice, in illustration, that at the Armagh Asylum, from the statistical tables of last year, it appears there was an unmarried female patient whose three sisters and a first cousin died lunatic there; and a widow, whose father, mother, and two sisters had been formerly among its inmates; but the most extraordinary instance that has come to our knowledge was in the case of three members of the same family—two sisters, young and intelligent-looking girls, and a brother, being all attacked with acute mania on the same evening, and under which they are still labouring in the Cork District Asylum. The occurrence took place some months ago, at the wedding of a brother, who since then, as we are informed, has himself evinced symptoms of insanity.

Hereditary predisposition to insanity.

POOR-HOUSES.

We now approach another subject of considerable importance, that connected with the workhouses of this country in reference to the statistics of lunacy, and the treatment of the actual insane or mentally affected to be found in them. In the returns which we obtained the lunatic, idiotic, and epileptic inmates of these institutions are grouped under three heads, 1st, those susceptible of curative treatment; 2nd, incurables, but who require constant or special care and attendance; 3rd, persons not unfit to remain in the body of the workhouse and mix with the paupers generally. On the 1st January, 1865, the total of both sexes within the above categories amounted to 2,563, of whom nearly one half, or 1,265, belonging to the third class, were diffused among the ordinary inmates placed on the common house diet, and at liberty, for the most part, to leave when they pleased; their malady consisting principally of simple epilepsy, uncomplicated with dangerous symptoms. The difference, or 1,298, was composed of 284 lunatics regarded as curable, and of 1,014 hopelessly demented, or subject to continued and severe attacks of epilepsy. These latter classes occupied separate wards to themselves, were allowed more liberal sustenance, getting animal food three times in the week, and, generally speaking, under daily medical supervision.

Lunatics in Workhouses.

Although we cannot consider the insane to be as well circumstanced in workhouses as they might be, still they are very far from being in their former neglected condition. In some unions they are treated with commendable care and consideration, and the suggestions submitted by us on our visits to them, for the consideration of Boards of Guardians, are carried into effect. The main difficulty to contend with arises from the diffusion of the insane through so many as 163 workhouses, and the obviously uncalled for expense in establishing in each of them anything like an organized management. The fact is, in many unions, as at Glynn, Dunfanaghy, Portumna, &c., there are not more than two lunatic patients, while in others, as the North and South Dublin, there are no less, of all denominations, than 229; in Belfast, 147; in Limerick, 74. The consequence is, that unless the number of the insane in any one workhouse be so large as to justify the Guardians to employ paid attendants, they are left altogether under the charge of common paupers, who get some little remuneration in the way of increased rations for their self-imposed duties.

Improved system of treatment.

To obviate the disadvantages of this indifferent supervision, and establish a more regular system, whereby better accommodation being provided, the erection of auxiliary buildings to asylums might be avoided, it becomes a question whether now in the untenanted state of some workhouses, one in each small county, and two in the very large ones, such as Cork and Galway, might not, in open healthful localities, where there is land attached to them, have a portion of them fitted up in a plain way for epileptics.

Suggestion for further improvement.

idiots, and the demented, chargeable of course to the unions at large from which they had been removed. We have already suggested a proposition somewhat similar to the present, and revert to it again from a more mature experience of the subject, and a desire to ameliorate the condition of every section of the insane in the speediest and most economic mode. Neither do we think that in our recommendation we wander from the principle of having special asylum provision, although much more expensive in its preparation and working, for the many who absolutely need it.

Illustrative case.

If, for illustration sake, we take the county Kilkenny, having a population of 147,000 inhabitants, and an asylum for 170 patients, with its five unions, containing between them forty hopelessly demented and epileptic inmates, or an average of eight in each workhouse; our proposition would be, to place them all in one workhouse in the open country, such as that at Callan, having airy exercise grounds; to employ paid attendants, and that each patient should be charged to his own union at large. Thus an organization is at once founded at an extra cost to the county of certainly less than £300 a-year, and, at the same time, a saving in the expense of treatment, enlargement, and of an additional staff at the asylum effected. In this manner, for all practical purposes, at a minimum cost to the ratepayers of the district, we derive material benefits, and do away with the opposition advanced by Poor Law Guardians against the admission of idiots and imbeciles into their respective workhouses from hospitals which should be mainly devoted to the treatment of lunacy, but which, when overcrowded with patients utterly fatuous, possessing a mere animal existence, no longer sustain the main object of their erection.

Committal of Lunatics to Gaols from Workhouses.

From the number of parties committed to prison under the 1 Vic., c. 27, and 8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, as dangerous lunatics, a circumstance principally owing to the want of competent and experienced persons to look after them when disposed to be at all unruly, as well as to a very prevalent disposition among Poor Law Guardians and officials to get rid, in the most summary manner, of troublesome inmates, we had a circular issued in the course of last autumn to the various Boards of Governors of District Asylums in Ireland, and at the same time, at our suggestion, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor transmitted a corresponding one to each of the unions throughout the country, for the purpose of obviating this constant committal of lunatics to gaols and bridewells. Directions were given to the masters of workhouses to notify all urgent cases of insanity to the resident physician of the district asylum, who, in his turn, was to receive patients, when duly certified, at once, or on the first available vacancies. This arrangement would work very favourably if a reciprocity could be established whereby fatuous or utterly demented and idiotic patients might be taken from asylums and violent or curable cases in workhouses, to which both were alike chargeable, substituted. A great easing would be thereby effected in hospitals for the insane, particularly in those on which there exists much pressure.

Circular on the subject. *See* App. F.

It is to be regretted that up to the present the authorities of some workhouses have not paid due attention to the instructions on this head issued by their own Commissioners.

Necessity of proper supervision.

In making the preceding observations with reference to an interchange of the insane, it is however conditional on our part that with suitable accommodation, be it even of the plainest nature, due personal care should be secured, through the appointment of competent and paid attendants, to the class of patients transferred to poorhouses as at first suggested.

Statistics.

On referring to the general statistics of union workhouses during the past year, it will be found that the deaths amounted to 6 per cent., and as immediately regards the reputed insane of all denominations to 7·97 per cent., being about the common average. Some years ago the reverse obtained to a marked degree, hence the very fair and satisfactory inference may be drawn that a more generous and humane treatment is being recognised in poorhouses on behalf of our less fortunate fellow creatures of imbecile mind, or of those labouring under epilepsy, the saddest perhaps of all visitations.

Congenital Idiots.

Besides the individuals just referred to there is a class having peculiar claims on the sympathy of those to whom Providence has extended the full exercise of reason. We refer to congenital idiots, whose numbers at present appear to us much less, comparatively speaking, as regards the population at large, than was the case some sixteen or eighteen years ago. The famine of 1846 and 1847, and the great destitution which pervaded the country at that period, was most fatally felt by those unhappy creatures, from their own utter helplessness, and the inability of the poor cottiers, on whose charity their previous scanty sustenance depended, to afford them relief. As a further cause of their diminution, we would refer to the fact that imbecile women, to whom they owe parentage in no small degree, from finding a permanent refuge in poorhouses, are gradually ceasing to propagate the malady. Certain it is that at the close of the year 1864 we learn, from the returns transmitted to us, and made up under the authority of the Medical Officers attached to asylums, that the aggregate of congenital idiots in them was limited to 31.

In the last census returns idiots and imbeciles are grouped under the one head, and as the term imbecile is very elastic in its signification it is impossible to arrive at any definite information as to the exact number coming properly under the specific designation of "Congenital Idiotcy." In order then to arrive at a correct estimate on this point, we purpose to obtain, through the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, whose co-operation has been always most courteously given, a return of the out cases of actual idiocy signed by the Medical Officer of each dispensary district. Pending this inquiry we do not feel in a position, however anxious to benefit the class in question, to suggest any particular mode of carrying out an object in itself so desirable.

GAOLS.

The inspection of gaols, and the supervision of lunatics committed to them as being dangerous to themselves or others, constitute no unimportant part of our official duties. On the 31st December, 1863, in these institutions—thirty-eight in all—the number of insane confined amounted to 389; and at the same date in 1864 to 452, being an excess of 56 in the latter year. The total in custody during the course of the intervening twelvemonth was 1,115, of whom 381 were removed by us to district asylums under warrants of the Lord Lieutenant; 9 were placed in private licensed houses, 262 were liberated by the committing Magistrates as convalescent, or ceasing to be dangerous, and 44 died (inclusive of one by his own hand), constituting a mortality little greater in proportion than that in asylums during the same period. Indeed, in justice to the gaol authorities, we feel bound to state that, generally speaking, they are disposed to carry out our suggestions for the benefit of the insane so far as the limited capabilities of a prison afford an opportunity, and that local Boards of Superintendence authorize their respective medical officers to give such extra liberty and diet to lunatics as may be deemed advisable; not, however, that physicians act in all places, as for example, at Monaghan, with that liberality toward the class in question we could desire. As in workhouses, the lunatic inmates of prisons vary very much in number; in some scarcely any are to be found, and then only for a few days, or until such time as warrants can be procured for their removal. When, however, asylum provision is too restricted for the requirements of a district, the prisons belonging to it are sure to be incumbered with lunatics, hence the very justifiable objection to their detention in these establishments. No doubt the individuals themselves benefit by isolation and the absence of excitement, and are better circumstanced than if they were at liberty while the public at large is to a certain extent protected by their confinement.

Statistics.

Liberality of Boards of Superintendence.

In antecedent reports we have fully expressed our sentiments on the committal of individuals to gaols under the plea of dangerous insanity, as well as on the abuses of a statute which, if strictly carried out, would prove beneficial in many instances; but the liberties taken with it by Magistrates, and the looseness with which they put its provisions into operation, tend to neutralize its value, for, on the most frivolous pretexts, persons reputed to "labour under a derangement of mind, with an intention to commit indictable offences," are too frequently immured in prison through the intervention of relations or poorhouse officials anxious only to get rid of their charges.

Committal of Lunatics.

With all its contingent inconveniences we should not, however, desire to see the Act repealed, certainly not before adequate accommodation for the insane poor will have been established, when it is to be hoped that the abuses already referred to will gradually decline of themselves; meanwhile the inconveniences emanating from them must be remedied by us as best they can.

The proposition of empowering Justices of the Peace to send

Power of committing to Asylums objectionable.

lunatics direct to asylums does not seem to us feasible, for various reasons; the mention of one may be sufficient—namely, a want of room at all times for their reception; and, even if there were room at present, we think that the authority would be unwisely bestowed, for if Magistrates, influenced no doubt by charitable motives, and an interest in the well-being of their own respective neighbourhoods, commit one year with another from 800 to 1,000 exceptional cases to prisons as being dangerously violent, or for having attempted to perpetrate some criminal act, they would at once set about clearing the localities in which they reside of any person who could be at all considered as affected with mental disease.

In view of this consideration, and when it is recollected that there are as many as 3,600 gentlemen holding the commission of the peace in Ireland, it is no exaggeration to assume that in six weeks after the passing of a Bill for the proposed purpose, there would not be a spare bed in any hospital for the insane in this kingdom.

Thus the remedy would be far worse than the evil. In England a different or rather surplus machinery exists, for there private licensed houses, no doubt indifferent substitutes for public establishments, are made available for the reception of union paupers of disordered intellect, and in which they become chargeable to their proper parishes.

We are satisfied that, for all practical objects, admission into district asylums should be under fixed restrictions, and, as heretofore, either through warrants signed by the Lord Lieutenant, or on ordinary forms of application duly filled up, and sanctioned by Boards of Governors, in accordance with the rules laid down by the Privy Council.

Removal to Asylums.

On reference to the general statistics before us, and the returns transmitted in each case to our office, it would appear that for a series of years about one-third of the admissions have been effected from prisons, a fact very clearly indicative of the necessity of enlarged asylum provision. Some time since lunatics, more or less in number, were to be found in all the gaols of this country; at present they are principally restricted to those of certain districts, prominent among which are the Metropolitan—for out of an aggregate of 452 they contain no less than 168 of such inmates, the difference, or 284, being in the county prisons of Armagh, Donegal, Kildare, Down, Wexford, and Monaghan, for which counties additional asylum accommodation is in progress, and in some nearly completed.

Urgent steps required in the case of the Richmond District.

With reference, however, to the metropolitan requirements, one of two solutions must be adopted. The district will have to be subdivided, or the Richmond Asylum enlarged. We are inclined to think that the institution, as it stands, barely sufficient for the city and the county of Dublin, does not admit of any judicious structural additions, certainly not without the purchase of about fourteen acres of land lying partially in front and partially to the rere of the male asylum, adjoining which a plain structure might be raised for about 320 chronic cases belonging to the whole existing district. To obviate a continuance of the pre-

sent truly unsatisfactory state of things, and to obtain if possible an harmonious action between all parties, we should accede to any reasonable proposition. At the same time our opinion remains unchanged as to the superior advantages of having asylums more numerous, consequently more accessible, and of more convenient dimensions. The decision rests altogether with your Excellency; and for the well-being of the insane, we would most respectfully express the hope that, whatever it may be, no delay will mar its speedy operation.

Objections against division of District.

In the summer of 1863 we brought the state of the metropolitan gaols under the notice of the Executive, and pointed out in reply to a minute from the Chief Secretary, Sir Robert Peel, the mode in which, according to our views, it might be best and most speedily remedied. The subject was referred to the Grand Juries of Louth and Wicklow for their consideration, and it remains unaltered as to any result, the majority of the latter continuing adverse to the separation of their county from the metropolitan district, basing their objections mainly on the three following grounds. First a geographical one, viz., the mountainous formation of Wicklow, which divides it for its whole length into two equal parts, east and west, so breaking off the facilities of communication between them, that as a common point Dublin is more accessible to each than any one place in either. This is in some measure true, as had been originally remarked by us, but not, we think, to the extent advanced by the Grand Jury. The second objection was on the score of a larger expense being incurred in the building of a new institution in the county of Wicklow. Here again the Grand Jury is in part correct, but it formed an exaggerated estimate of the cost, and overlooked the fact that the first expenditure on the buildings and for current maintenance would be in the county itself, and that the government of the hospital would be local, and for local purposes. To the third objection we attach no importance whatever, being satisfied that lunatic patients could be as well treated in the country by a competent staff, as in an overgrown establishment in a city, with the necessary adjunct of more physicians.

Under existing circumstances it is evident that some definite arrangement must be speedily arrived at in respect to suitable provision for the lunatic requirements of the metropolitan district, for it is difficult to conceive anything more calculated to the subversion of discipline, or more opposed to the proper organization of public institutions, than to have, for example, fifty-six female lunatics pent up in one of the city bridewells, and fifty-four males in another, inhabiting, it may be said, the same apartments with ordinary felons, and without sufficient means for out-door exercise or employment.

THE DUNDRUM OR CENTRAL ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

With reference to this institution, maintained altogether by Government, and under our immediate control, we have the gratification of stating that it continues to progress satisfactorily, and in full adaptation to the objects of its erection. In the detailed report which was published by us last year of the working of the asylum since its first occupation by patients in 1859, we entered minutely into those questions of lunacy more immediately pertaining to its criminal character or bearing, analysing as best we could from the experience afforded us, the subject of responsibility when offences were committed by the mentally deranged, and drawing those distinctions which appeared to us just and reasonable, as between the recovered, who might or might not be deemed fit objects for an unrestricted discharge, through that prerogative which in this country is now vested in your Excellency.

We also dwelt on the statistics of the institution, grouped together under distinct heads, and extending over a period of fourteen years, when giving a review of its general operations, as well as of the admissions, discharges, and deaths, and of the nature of the offences with which each individual of the total 250 under treatment had been accused and found guilty, but who subsequently became insane in prison, as well as of those for whom an acquittal had been obtained on arraignment under the plea of lunacy.

We further referred to the domestic management of the asylum for the time being, to the absence of insubordination, to the general comfort and tranquillity of its inmates, and to the care bestowed on them by the physicians and staff attached to the establishment. As during the past twelvemonth nothing particular has occurred, and we should, by referring to the preceding topics, only reiterate what has been so lately stated by us, so we shall, on the present occasion, limit our remarks simply to the statistics and occurrences of the year just expired.

Statistics.

On the 31st December, 1863, there were in the Dundrum Criminal Asylum 127 lunatics, 86 males and 41 females; on the 31st of the same month, 1864, 83 males and 37 females, in all 120; four men and two women were admitted in the interval, eight died, three were discharged, and three convalescent but minor culprits effected their escape, the legal period of their confinement having all but expired; one was recaptured, but every effort was unavailing to trace the other two.

Classification of patients as to offences.

With regard to offences the following is a summary of the present inmates:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Homicides, ...	29	7	36
Assaults on the person, ...	32	10	42
Attempts to destroy property, and minor offences of all kinds, the parties being dangerously inclined, ...	22	20	42
Total, . . .	83	37	120

Mortality.

The mortality in 1864, though decidedly under the general average in ordinary hospitals for the insane, more than doubled that in any previous year. In the twelvemonths immediately pre-

ceding, one only died. The patients whose deaths are now recorded were old and long debilitated by bodily disease; four of them were homicides.

In regard to mental condition, 16 are cured, or convalescent, 25 doubtful, and 79, including 25 epileptics, appear hopelessly demented. Of the recovered three are charged with homicide, and these cases are under consideration as to the time, and under what engagements, your Excellency may be pleased to accord their liberty. Two convicted of assaults had been ordered for discharge, but both are alike unwilling to leave the asylum, as one is in delicate health, and the other, who is advanced in years, memorialed to be still further detained, alleging as a reason, that if forced to leave he certainly must become insane again; we have not acted on the warrants; neither shall we, until we can secure a safe provision for them in some charitable institution. Classification as to mental condition.

Contrasting the number more or less educated at Dundrum, and which reaches about 70 per cent. of the inmates, with that in district asylums, it is fully double; a circumstance accounted for by the fact that the patients in it are not confined to the humble classes, many of them having been, immediately prior to their derangement, in good circumstances.

With respect to their social condition, the unmarried at Dundrum, as in all Irish asylums, largely preponderate, fully in the proportion of three to one; the same also obtains in England at the Broadmoor Criminal Institution, whereas the opposite would seem to be the case in the public asylums of the sister country, where married lunatics are considerably in the excess. Social condition.

As observed in a preceding part of this report, continued occupation, be it in or out of doors, constitutes a most important consideration in the management of lunatics; hence we are disposed to attribute much of the success which last year, as hitherto, marked the working of the criminal asylum at Dundrum to the varied employments, combined with a reasonable share of amusements, and of facilities for indulging in different pastimes, ball playing, dancing, evening parties, and the like; whilst to those who desire them, books, illustrated newspapers, and light periodicals are supplied. Employment.

The average number of males daily employed during the twelvemonth, and no one is forced to work, was 83, and of females 25: here we may remark that no obvious distinction is made between the patients as to previous grade, although a consideration of their former condition of life is not overlooked on behalf of the more respectable among them.

It is gratifying to us to be enabled to state that in the past year no accident or personal injury from violence occurred in the asylum; no complaint whatever was recorded against any attendant, and that, notwithstanding the troublesome and dangerous propensities of many of the patients, no restraint has been employed save occasionally, the mildest of all, a camisole, for their own quietude to two incorrigible females. Immunity from accident.

As usual Chaplains attend, twice as a rule, but occasionally oftener, in the week—one belonging to the Established, the other to the Roman Catholic Church; and we have reason to think that Chaplains.

their ministrations afford satisfaction to the inmates, whose attendance at religious duties is in a large proportion to their numbers. Hitherto there was a chapel in common to the members of both persuasions; but as the clergymen seemed, it must be said, to disapprove equally of their respective charges using the same place of Divine worship, to obviate any misunderstanding or cause of jealousy, a second and smaller chapel is about to be erected for the Protestant community, which, proportionably, is limited in numbers. As to the staff and patients themselves, it is but proper to observe that they never objected to the former arrangement, now fourteen years in existence.

Farm. The expenditure on the farm, gardens, and pleasure grounds, which comprise twenty statute acres, amounted to £255 7*s.* during the past year. Of this sum a certain portion was employed in the purchase of grazing-cattle and other stock, as well as of agricultural implements, the value of all which on hands at the close of 1864 might be fairly estimated at £170.

Supply of milk and butter. This establishment was for the time supplied altogether with home-produced milk, 4,796 gallons; and out of 1,076 pounds of butter consumed, 200 only were bought; occasionally, too, the inmates were supported on home-fed pork and bacon, while for wheat and straw sold in the market, a sum of £77 11*s.* was received and placed in bank to credit by the Resident Physician.

Enlargement. The additions and alterations suggested by us a couple of years since are now terminated, with an increased general provision for fifty patients, raising the total accommodation to 170 beds.

Reading and working rooms have been added, as also some cells for refractory patients; a separate dining hall for the males erected; the kitchen remodelled and improved, and a small Turkish bath constructed; so that when the new chapel, a detached Gothic building, is finished, the Dundrum Asylum will be complete in structural requirements. We would, however, desire to see more extended provision for storing the rain water in tanks for laundry purposes, as the pump water is very hard and unsuitable, requiring a great amount of alkalies to render it at all available.

Expenditure. On comparing the total cost of maintenance, salaries, wages, everything included, per head per annum in 1863 and 1864, there is a difference of 5*s.* between the two years: it amounted in the latter to £28 11*s.*, as against £28 6*s.* in the former. It would have been the reverse were it not for this circumstance, that the expense of the staff, which remained unaltered, had to be debited to a smaller number of inmates, inasmuch as while the additions were in progress at either wing of the main building, some bedrooms had to be given up, and thus, for a period of over nine months, the general accommodation was lessened; still we trust that, taking the peculiar character of the institution itself into account, and having regard to the goodness of the dietary, and the otherwise liberal treatment extended to its inmates, it will appear to your Excellency that the Central Asylum at Dundrum has been conducted with economy, and if successfully in the past year as in those that preceded it, we would attribute the results to the attention bestowed on it by the Resident and Visiting Physicians, and the staff generally.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

No variation has taken place in the number of private houses licensed for the reception of the insane since the date of our last report, and but very little in that of their inmates, who, at the close of the year 1863, amounted to 556, and at the corresponding period of 1864, to 553.

We have nothing particular to notice in the domestic details of these institutions during the past twelvemonth. No case of actual complaint or of improper detention in them has come within our cognizance; while from the frequency of our inspections, made at irregular intervals, an infraction of the law could not well be concealed from us; particularly in regard to personal freedom, as strict attention is enforced to the provisions of the statute which direct notification to our office of the admission and discharge of lunatics to be given within a prescribed period. No doubt the law, under urgent circumstances, authorizes the admission of a party into a private asylum on one medical certificate alone, the second to be subsequently procured. On this point of form we had occasion now and then to communicate with the proprietors of licensed houses, and force them to comply with the statutory regulations. In one instance certainly a gentleman was admitted into Bushy Park Asylum, in the county Limerick, without any certificate at all, the excuse to us being that he was so violent and dangerous that there was not time to procure one. We felt it our duty, however, to bring the subject under the consideration of the Lord Chancellor, who left it discretionary with us to take such steps as we might deem advisable; and as, on investigation, there appeared some justification for the course adopted, we restricted ourselves to a reprimand and a caution against a like occurrence, as it would be highly injurious to allow such a precedent to be established.

Frequency of inspections.

The interior arrangements of private asylums in this country vary much in the extent of comfort afforded by them; and, as may be easily inferred, the cause thereof is mainly owing to the different classes of patients and rates of payment for their maintenance.

Interior condition.

Although we have reason, on the whole, to be satisfied with the general management of many of the licensed houses by the proprietors, for the most part professional men who appear to fulfil their obligations faithfully and in a liberal spirit, disposed to administer in every way to the enjoyment and well being of those intrusted to their care, in some few instances such is not the case, at least to the extent we could desire. It certainly must be conceded that small and unremunerative stipends are a poor encouragement to expend money, particularly, too, if, as we are informed, it occasionally happens the promised stipends remain unpaid years after they become due. However, a perceptible amelioration has been gradually taking place even in the exceptional establishments just referred to, one or two of which we threatened to have closed unless our directions were fairly carried

General management.

into effect; and here we may again remark, that the great advantages to be derived from the erection of intermediate asylums would be mainly felt by the insane members of families now obliged to find a receptacle at a low charge in institutions kept for profit.

Charitable institutions.

There are at present three asylums in this country which approximate to the intermediate system in their operation—namely, St. Patrick's or Swift's Hospital, already spoken of; St. Vincent's, under the kind and efficient management of a religious order, for females only; and the Retreat, belonging to the Society of Friends, into which both sexes are admitted, an institution admirably conducted in every respect. Still, as at present constituted, although not kept for individual gain, they do not meet the existing necessity. St. Patrick's, we think, might be made more easily available than either of the others for the purposes of an intermediate asylum.

Number paying licence fees.

Exclusive of the establishments just named, there are eighteen others under our supervision, receiving paying patients. Ten in the vicinity of Dublin, two in the county of Cork, two in the Queen's county, one in the county Limerick, one in the county Wexford, and two in the county Armagh, these latter being the only private institutions for the insane in the north of Ireland, with its large and affluent population. The licences for these different asylums are annually given at Quarter Sessions, when our reports, on which the renewal of them depends, are read, so that the merits or deficiencies of each are thus known to the local Magistrates.

The fees paid for renewing licences during the past year amounted to £197.

Utility of frequent inspection.

Not restricting our inspections to the mere obligation imposed by the Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, of visiting private licensed houses twice in the year, for the purpose of seeing that the law is carried out, and that no person is illegally or improperly detained in them, it cannot fail to strike us that our frequent attendance at these institutions affords great satisfaction to many of the insane themselves, who, neglected by their friends and relatives, look to us in the light of protectors; for it unfortunately happens that in not a few of those cases, members of their own family, and those most nearly related to them—parents, brothers, sisters—once they are certified to be insane, and placed under the control of a lunatic asylum, seem anxious to disembarrass their minds of all recollections connected with them, and of the natural obligations of affinity. Months and even years elapse without a letter or personal inquiry after their afflicted friends, as if with the mere payment of stipends the duties of relationship ceased.

Statistics.

The total number of patients in private or paying institutions for the insane in Ireland, as before stated, amounted in 1864 to 733. On the 1st of January, in that year, they contained 556, and on the same date in 1865, 553. During the twelve months, out of the aggregate under treatment, sixty-seven recovered, and were discharged convalescent, and forty-nine died. Thus, if the operation of private asylums be judged by the test of cures and by that of mortality, the issue is certainly not unfavourable, the

deaths and recoveries, on the whole, bearing comparison with those in district asylums.

So far it certainly is satisfactory, and shows that the proprietors do not desire an unwarranted or lengthened detention of their patients; in fact many of them associate the character and name of their establishments with their successful and, we must add, economical working. Among the deaths we are happy to say that none occurred accidentally or from negligence.

Prevalence of Insanity.

Looking to insanity in the abstract, and the different classifications of the disease, as a general rule, mental affections present no variation in the different grades of life; at the same time, in one respect, there would seem to be a disparity. Among the poor, moral insanity, as it is called, is not so perceptible as it is amongst persons of education and means, who can indulge their desires unrestrictedly, and are exposed to dissipation and excesses. We have had to inquire into various cases of the kind during the past year, when without perceptible delusions the parties were placed under medical certificates in private asylums—the immediate cause of confinement being most frequently an uncontrolled indulgence in spirituous liquors, and with it extravagance and neglect of social duties; another, and perhaps a still worse manifestation of this particular type of the disease, not unfrequently coming under our notice, is to be found in that unbroken tendency to a senseless depravity, which when fully developed, is unfortunately, as regards sex, more irremediable among females.

We have referred to the subject of moral insanity, as it is termed, thus specially, as we continue to find it one of considerable embarrassment in the discharge of our duties, it being hard to decide between symptoms of apparent recovery, coupled with warm professions of amendment by the individuals themselves on the one hand, and on the other our own experience and the warnings of friends conversant with the previous history of the parties.

It has been our object in the preceding pages to bring under your Excellency's observations the most prominent topics connected with the lunatic institutions of this country, and to do so with as much new matter as the incidents of the preceding twelve months furnished us for suggestion and consideration. Trusting that whatever of interest or utility is connected with the department will be found in the annexed Appendices, which have been most carefully prepared, and which contain our minutes of inspection, as also returns tabulated under a great variety of headings by the clerks attached to our office.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

With great respect,

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

JOHN NUGENT.

GEORGE W. HATCHELL.

1*st June*, 1865.

REFORM CLUB PALL MALL

OBSERVATIONS AND REPORTS

ON

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

ARMAGH ASYLUM.

ARMAGH ASYLUM.

Within the past year this asylum has been much improved, and rendered more commodious. The new dining-hall, a spacious structure capable of accommodating 180 patients, has been occupied. New kitchen and laundries have been erected, the airing-courts made more open, and increased provision effected for 60 inmates. On our recommendation to the Board, six acres of land lying between the former boundary walls and the town have been purchased—a most valuable adjunct to the farm. Indeed, we think it highly advisable, that at the north-east side some more ground, perhaps an equal quantity, ought to be secured, to prevent any encroachment on the privacy of the institution.

Unfortunately, this asylum is very much crowded, and must continue so much longer than we could desire, as the proposed asylum at Monaghan is not as advanced as some others.

"*March* 2, 1864.—On my inspection of the Armagh District Asylum, I cannot say I found it in the *condition* I could desire: its general appearance was unsatisfactory, and there seemed a want of order, a want of neatness, and a want of competent attendance, with a want of suitable furniture and domestic means of convenience. The bed-rooms, day-rooms, and corridors admit of considerable improvement. The airing-yards are anything but fit for the purpose, and nothing can possibly be worse than the water-closets out of doors: their construction admit, I apprehend, of no change for the better. I cannot see why the Asylum at Armagh should not be on an equality with any in the South of Ireland; for example, with those at Clonmel and Waterford, which are of the same size and formation. I would recommend the Board to get a head superintendent, say at twenty guineas a year, to act at the male side, immediately under the Resident Physician, and carry out all his orders. The person now employed seems quite incompetent to the task, both from want of energy and ignorance of his duty. A man well versed and acquainted with the habits of lunatics should be employed. The dining-room has no furniture, the hospitals have no regular furniture; indeed I think if a Sub-Committee of the Board were formed, with due powers, it would soon expedite matters; now the Spring Commences is the proper time. The sanitary state of the house is not as favourable as heretofore, a good deal of low fever being prevalent in it. There are various subjects to which Dr. M'Kinstry has directed my attention, and which I have requested him to bring under the notice of the Board, in regard to the details of management and number of attendants."

"*May* 10, 1864.—I this day made a very minute inspection of the Armagh District Asylum, and I am gratified in being able to report that

ARMAGH ASYLUM.

I found it in every particular materially improved since the date of my last visit.

"The house was uniformly clean, well ventilated, and orderly; the patients themselves evidently comfortably and kindly attended to, none under restraint, and four only confined to bed by illness. The bedding was in good repair; the bedsteads, however, are in some of the dormitories very inferior in quality, besides being worn out: a better article should be substituted, generally speaking, too, less in size and less cumbersome than those in use. Some specimens lately purchased appear quite suited. The kitchen and laundry departments are in good working order; and the provisions which I examined are all unexceptionable. With reference to the attendants' bed-rooms, which now encroach on the general lunatic accommodation, I have suggested to the Resident Physician certain arrangements, in the advantage of which he concurs with me. I think, by a little alteration, and at no comparative cost, additional provision for from twenty-five to thirty-five patients may be obtained, so as to raise the total amount to about 165 or 170. On my return to Dublin I shall arrange with the Architect of the Board of Control to visit the Asylum, either with my colleague, Dr. Hatchell, or me, and inquire into the best and most economical mode of effecting the object."

"*August* 12.—Visited the Armagh District Asylum, which I consider to be in a very satisfactory condition in all its details. The patients are evidently carefully and judiciously attended to. The various departments are in good order—cleanly, fresh, and well ventilated, and the sanitary state of the inmates particularly favourable.

"In the infirmaries I should like to have blinds supplied, as the glare of light in them is most trying to the eye. I think, too, it would be advisable were they furnished with screens as suggested by me to the Physicians. The total number of patients in the house this day amounts to 144, and are chargeable proportionally—68, Armagh; 44, Monaghan; 32, Cavan.

"I regret that I cannot hold out a hope that the new asylum at Monaghan will be completed, at soonest, before two years, owing to various circumstances and unforeseen delays. With reference to the difficulty in the arranging for the payment of the contractors, discussed at the last meeting of the Board of Governors, I apprehend it is owing to an oversight on the part of the Board itself in not applying to the Lord Lieutenant in Council, in the first instance, for an issue of additional moneys; and, in the second, to the fact that certain works were undertaken without the knowledge, certainly without the sanction, of the Board of Control. Consequently, when application was made to the latter for funds, it had none at its disposal to meet expenses already incurred at the institution. It will be necessary, therefore, for the Governors to make application to the Lord Lieutenant in Council for the required amount, or something over it."

"*September* 17.—I went over the Armagh District Asylum, and minutely examined it in detail. The house is generally very orderly, clean, and in good working order. Now that the necessary funds are available by an Order in Council to meet all claims, I trust suitable furniture and other desiderata will be speedily procured, and the various suggestions submitted from time to time by the Inspectors fully considered out by the Board, and with which the Resident Physician is acquainted. The total accommodation for male patients under existing circumstances (irrespective of the infirmaries) will be about 96 beds

ARMAGH ASYLUM.

for males, not more than 78 for females, unless the former laundry be rendered available as a dormitory, and which can only be effected by boarding the floors and improving the ceilings. The female refractory day-room is clearly too limited in its area, and the roof should be raised; indeed, by a little structural alterations a dormitory might be created over it and opened into from No. 8 corridor. I calculate the cost thereof would be altogether under £100: the arrangement affording 10 additional beds.

"Dr. M'Kinstry has submitted to me various propositions with reference to the Asylum, which I consider well worthy of the attention of the Board."

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.

The main deficiency hitherto noticeable in this asylum, viz.—the want of an adequate supply of pure water, is now nearly obviated; an apparatus having been constructed, at a cost of £1,000, with forcing pumps and reservoirs, by which, from a distance of over 400 yards, water is conveyed to all parts of the building from the River Suck, which bounds the farm at its western side.

A fire occurred in the laundry, which, fortunately, did not extend beyond it and the kitchen; both were completely burnt down. They were, however, insured to their full value, and the accident was so far a benefit to the institution, inasmuch as more suitable constructions are now in progress, and with them, what we had long wished for, a spacious dining-hall. The whole to be completed, with suitable fitments, &c., at an estimated cost of about £2,000.

The removal of the Mayo patients from the Ballinasloe Asylum to that at Castlebar, now nearly finished, will afford ample accommodation for the lunatic wants of Galway and Roscommon.

The farm operations of this asylum are particularly satisfactory, as will appear on reference to the general table under that head in the Appendix.

"*January* 11, 1864.—Attended the Board, and subsequently, with the Chairman, inspected the house, which we found generally in excellent order, but as heretofore without a due supply of water."

"*May* 14, 1864.—Having inspected the Ballinasloe Lunatic Asylum this day, I have to report very favourably on the general appearance of the patients; they were, with some exceptions, quiet and orderly, and appear, on the whole, to be carefully attended to. I examined the provisions, the meat, bread, &c., which was of good quality. The grounds are kept with great care, the several crops looking clean and healthy.

"I am happy to learn from the Resident Physician that the institution is soon to be properly supplied with cold and hot water; until this takes place, and that the woodwork is painted, I cannot find fault or throw blame on the Resident Physician or Matron for the very dirty and dingy appearance of the several corridors, day-rooms, &c., &c.

"The hospital, notwithstanding the want of water, is kept very clean: it and the rest of the establishment is well ventilated."

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.

"*July* 21, 1864.—The state of the Ballinasloe Lunatic Asylum on my inspection this day was very satisfactory, both as regards the patients, who appear to be judiciously and kindly treated, as well as the cleanliness and order which pervade the different apartments—corridors, dormitories, and sitting-rooms. The sanitary condition of the house is, on the whole, favourable, three of the inmates only being confined to bed from acute disease; there is, however, a considerable number in infirmary and under medical treatment from debility of constitution and old age.

"I saw no person under any kind of restraint or in seclusion. The continued dry weather has seriously interfered with a due supply of water for domestic purposes; but the undertaking now in progress for conveying water from the river to every portion of the establishment, and most plentifully, will, when completed, obviate for the future any probable deficiency. The farm is well tilled and promises an abundant harvest, the potato crop particularly, and which will be sufficient for five or six months' consumption.

"The interior of the house has been much improved lately, for which the Resident Physician deserves great credit, as he employed the attendants and patients only in cleaning down and painting much of the woodwork and the plastering of some of the corridors.

"The total number of patients this day in asylum amounts to 346, 184 being males and 162 females, chargeable thus:—Galway county, 140; Mayo county, 126; Roscommon county, 59; Galway town, 21. There is not only no vacancy but the institution is over-crowded.

"The attendance of the extern officers is regular, but it would be advisable were each officer to daily enter his visits.

"On inquiring from the Resident Physician and Matron, I was happy to hear that the conduct of the servants generally is praiseworthy."

"*July* 29, 1864.—I came down specially this day to investigate into the cause of the fire which took place in this asylum on the evening of the 27th instant, and by which the laundry and kitchen have been, it may be said, altogether destroyed.

"The fire was clearly accidental, and originated in the drying-room of the laundry. With the exception of the wearing apparel, which unfortunately was not insured, no loss can accrue to the establishment. According to the report of Dr. Dillon every credit is due to the attendants for their energy and exertions on the occasion. Providentially not the slightest personal injury was sustained by any of the patients, the servants, the police, or others who assisted in putting down the fire. Some inconvenience must necessarily occur in the establishment until the kitchen and laundry are reconstructed, to obviate which the Physicians and Matron propose, in my opinion, a very judicious course, both as regards the food with which the patients are to be supplied, and the means of washing. Until such time, however, as the Insurance Companies will have arranged the amounts to be repaid for the damages, it would be premature to enter on any particular mode of re-edifying the buildings."

"P.S.—I am sure Mr. Kempster will lose no time in making out the full claims of the institution. Although there is no provision made in the insurance for wearing apparel, I think all furniture, fixtures, and appliances should be included in the demand to be made on the companies.

"It would be well in the next agreements not only to include clothing but also to enlarge considerably the general amount of the policy. Six thousand is a small sum on premises of such dimensions as the Ballinasloe Asylum."

Belfast Asylum.

BELFAST ASYLUM.

The Belfast Asylum within the past year has been much improved; the different corridors and day-rooms have been papered, and for about four feet from the flooring panelled and painted. Thus the interior of the house presents a very warm and comfortable appearance. As a body, too, the attendants, particularly those at the female side, give a good example of order and personal neatness. The patients in this institution having the advantage of a good band, make frequent excursions into the country. With the exception of the denial by the Board to the admission of regular Chaplains this asylum gives every just cause of satisfaction, and in none other are the accounts and estimates more regular. About fifteen years ago twelve additional acres were attached to this asylum on our recommendation; four more, lying in the vicinity of the town, are about to be taken, so as to prevent their being built upon by private parties, and thus interfering with the privacy of the establishment.

"*Friday, March* 11, 1864.—I have to report in favourable terms of the condition in which, on my visit this day to the Belfast Asylum, I found the whole establishment, it being remarkably clean, fresh, and orderly. In fact, making allowances for the refractory wards, neatness in detail is observable throughout. The patients appear to be carefully attended to; one alone was under restraint, and of a very mild form, the camisoli, the party being very violent and malicious.

"The infirmary wards are kept in a most creditable way. I could desire, however, a few movable screens to be introduced into them to separate offensive cases from the view of others. I examined all the attendants' sleeping-rooms, which, too, were very orderly. The provisions were of good quality, and the dairy clean and well ventilated.

"Nothing can give a more homely appearance and an air of comfort than the corridors and day-rooms, which have been greatly improved by painting, pictures, and commodious furniture.

"The Down patients amount to 164; the Antrim, including Carrickfergus and Belfast, to 205; thus Down has a full complement. The house is so crowded I think no new cases should be admitted."

"*Thursday, August* 4, 1864.—There are this day in the Belfast District Asylum 362 patients—201 males, 161 females—chargeable on the aggregate, 190 to Antrim, 165 to Down, and 7 to Carrickfergus.

"The sanitary condition of the establishment is particularly good, though so overcrowded, four only of the inmates being confined to bed by illness. I found none under restraint.

"I have every reason to report in very favourable terms of the order, cleanliness, and freshness of the various departments, and the neatness of the corridors and day-rooms. All the female divisions are now papered and panelled, with the exception of the lower refractory wards; most, too, at the male side are in a similar state. Some portions of the interior woodwork need repainting. On the whole, I cannot but congratulate the Board of Governors on the many improvements which have been effected here since the date of my last visit, all tending to the material advantages and mental restoration of the patients. I have directed the attention of the Resident Physician, Dr. Stewart, to certain deficiencies which I

BELFAST ASYLUM.

noticed, particularly with reference to the comfort of the attendants, in order that, with the sanction of the Board, they may be obviated. No duties are more irksome or unceasing than those of servants on the insane; so, whilst requiring from their constant care and vigilance, due consideration should be paid to their domestic requirements.

"The grounds attached to the institution appear to be well tilled and productive. I am almost afraid to venture on a suggestion to the Board of Governors just now, when the expenditure of money is in question. About ten years ago I was instrumental in inducing the Board to purchase from six to eight acres of ground between the asylum and the town; very strong objections were raised against the proposition, but I believe the result has proved in every respect most beneficial.

"I would now strongly recommend that the slip of land, from two to three acres, between the two roads, should be taken; for if built upon, the privacy and quietude of the establishment would be seriously affected.

"With reference to the question of an intermediate asylum for a class of the community which, from its position is, on the one hand, deprived in great measure of the advantage of public institutions for the insane, and, on the other, cannot afford to meet the expenses of private asylums, I cannot but regard it as one of deep interest, as well as great practical utility; the mode, however, of best effecting the object requires much consideration."

"*Monday, October* 3, 1864.—Visited and attended the Board of Governors, at which a resolution was passed approving of the purchase of four additional acres of ground lying between the town and present asylum boundary walls. The possession of this strip of land I deem highly useful. The house itself is in its ordinary satisfactory state, and I find a commencement made by Mr. Whiteside, the clerk, for a sort of zoological garden."

"*December* 20, 1864.—I inspected the Belfast District Asylum this day, and am happy to report that I find it in every way most satisfactorily managed and looked after. The several recommendations I made last year are now nearly completed, such as painting the woodwork, and panelling the corridors and day-rooms, which, together with the walls being papered and hung with pictures, give them a most homely and cheerful appearance. On visiting the water-closets, lavatories, and bath-rooms, I found them duly clean, and in good order. A new description of bath has lately been introduced, which is a great improvement.

"There are at present 367 patients inmates of this establishment, viz., 202 males and 165 females, all of whom appear to be most carefully looked after. The sanitary state of the patients is very satisfactory, there being only four confined to bed in the infirmaries, which are kept exceedingly clean and well ventilated. I would wish to remark, for the consideration of the Board, that on visiting the basement corridors, Nos. 2 and 6, I found them cold and damp, and think it desirable that stoves should be placed in them. I was pleased very much at seeing that some of the attendants' rooms were papered and carpeted, it being very desirable that the comforts of these people should be looked after.

"In conclusion, I have only to say that I know of no asylum where the welfare and comfort of the patients are better attended to than here."

CARLOW ASYLUM.

CARLOW ASYLUM.

There is nothing new to record since the date of our last report with regard to this asylum; for although many improvements are needed, and in contemplation, it is not thought advisable to undertake them until the completion of the new asylum at Enniscorthy shall have relieved it of the Wexford patients. Any work of importance would be attended with great inconvenience, and interfere too much with the discipline of the house in its present crowded state. The general condition of the inmates during the year has been satisfactory, and their comforts, health, and amusements have, as far as possible, been duly attended to.

"*March* 5, 1864.—Visited this asylum. The number in the house this day amounts to 204—111 males and 93 females. Although the establishment is manifestly overcrowded, the general health of the inmates is satisfactory, four males and three females only being confined to bed; two of the former are labouring under pulmonary consumption, the remaining five are simply in a debilitated state. I am glad to find that the Resident Medical Superintendent is taking steps to get the main sewer of the buildings cleaned, as, from its construction, there seems to be no discharge from it, a circumstance which at any time might injuriously affect the health of the patients. A very good proportion of the inmates, both male and female, appears to be industriously employed, both in and out of doors—something more than a half. The attendance of the Chaplains, I perceive, is very regular, and productive of much benefit. The great deficiency already adverted to by me with reference to seats and chairs in the day-rooms and corridors I regret still exists."

"*May* 8, 1864.—I this day inspected the Carlow District Asylum, which is very crowded. The patients all appear to be very carefully attended to; six are confined to bed by illness. The house I found to be clean, well ventilated, and orderly; many of the inmates being industriously occupied both in and out of doors. The bedding and bedsteads are very indifferent in some of the dormitories; but until the new asylum be finished at Enniscorthy, it would be premature to effect any change or undertake any improvement which would tend to inconvenience the establishment here. On inquiry I find that the extern officers are very regular in their attendance."

"*September* 6, 1864.—I found the Carlow District Asylum, on my visit to it on the present occasion, and in the absence, on leave, of the Resident Physician, generally speaking, very satisfactory. Its various departments were regular, and the patients, all of whom I examined, appeared to be carefully looked after; the great majority, both male and female, being out of doors amusing themselves, or walking about under the supervision of their attendants.

"Ten of the inmates were confined to bed by illness; none under restraint of any kind. The house, as usual, overcrowded: 54 patients chargeable to Carlow town and county, 60 to Kildare, and 90 to Wexford. As I observed in my last report, the bedding is meagre and indifferent: although I do not think it necessary that it should be renewed all through the establishment, in some dormitories it is highly advisable.

"The provisions should be more strictly looked after. The meat contractor, if I am to judge by the quality I saw this day, does not fulfil his engagement correctly. He sent some, which I examined, and it was absolutely putrid—most offensive—dangerous for human use. Again, I find he gets 1*s.* 10*d.* for each ox head; a fair price, higher than is paid in Dublin. I weighed a head, and it was under eleven pounds, almost nothing but bone; there certainly could not have been anything like two pounds of flesh on it, and it was sent up in a half mangled state. The bread and oatmeal were good, and the milk fair, and I understand, better than usual. The extern officers attend regularly." CARLOW ASYLUM.

CLONMEL ASYLUMS.

CLONMEL ASYLUMS.

During the year 1864, these twin institutions for the county Tipperary, one of them allotted to chronic and the other to curable or violent cases, (both of them together being capable of accommodating 301 patients,) have had a fair margin of vacancies; still one so decreasing from month to month, that in the course of another year, it is probable, there will be very few available beds for fresh cases; and what we apprehended will occur, that the North Riding, or Nenagh portion, will not have, in consequence of its remoteness, the full benefit of its expenditure, in making a general accommodation for the district; however, as the Local Board and authorities would have the present arrangements, the inconveniences which may arise will not be from want of advice and warning on our part.

The additional asylum has, as regards management, progressed very satisfactorily, and the most that could be effected in improving the lands and premises of the old House of Industry buildings has been done.

In the course of the autumn a fire broke out, owing to the original ill-construction of an old flue, running along timber joints, but fortunately, little injury was the result, it having been discovered immediately.

The primitive asylum, erected over thirty years, is in excellent working order, and well maintained. It is surrounded by a very productive farm of thirty acres.

Owing to an injury sustained by a patient in this asylum, from the incautious use of a strait-waistcoat, applied as a protection for the benefit of the party himself, but which produced inflammation and festering sores on the wrists, an official inquiry was instituted, and on the report of the Inspectors to the Lord Lieutenant, His Excellency expressed his grave displeasure at the occurrence, while the Resident Physician was acquitted of any charge of intentional cruelty.

The case was subsequently brought before Parliament, and the details given in explanation by the Chief Secretary, Sir Robert Peel, who bore testimony to the humane character and efficient services of the Resident Superintendent. As all the documents connected with the occurrence were called for and printed (*Sessional Paper* 422), it is unnecessary to reproduce them here.

CLONMEL PARENT ASYLUM.

CLONMEL PARENT ASYLUM.

"*April* 25, 1864.—I have this day visited and made a very minute inspection of the Clonmel Parent Asylum, saw and examined every patient in it, all of whom appear to me very carefully and kindly attended to. Two males and one female confined to bed in the hospital by illness, from which there is little, or rather no hope of recovery. In the ordinary sleeping-rooms there were two men and two women also keeping their beds, but more from their own fancy than from necessity. I think, however, whims may be too far indulged in, not, however, that I would desire to see any force employed in their regard.

"The corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories all through the establishment were kept with great cleanliness—the beds and bedding in a very satisfactory condition.

"Twenty-six males and 22 females, according to the daily statement book, are the average employed in and out of doors. On inquiry I found that the female patients are regularly taken out for exercise when the weather permits. The farm is well laid out and well cropped.

"I am happy to learn that the discipline of the house, and moral condition of the servants and attendants in the Asylum, are unexceptionable.

"On looking over the accounts, I find the contracts taken at a very low average, while the provisions are of an excellent quality.

"P.S.—At the request of the Physicians, I examined again J. M., whom I had already seen on 27th January, 1864, and think, under all the circumstances (he himself being anxious to be discharged), that he might very properly be sent home to his family, which I understand to be in comfortable circumstances."

"*September* 22, 1864.—There are at present in the Parent Asylum, Clonmel, 58 male and 52 female patients—36 of the total being chargeable to the North Riding, and 74—somewhat over double the number—to the South Riding of Tipperary.

"The great majority of those belonging to the North Riding being received, not through ordinary certificates, but by warrants of the Lord Lieutenant, the patients having been committed in the first instance as 'dangerous' lunatics to the gaol of Nenagh.

"The sanitary condition of the Asylum is very satisfactory, two patients only being confined to bed by illness.

"The appearance of the patients bespeaks care and attention on the part of the officers and servants.

"I found the day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories clean and in good order, those on the female side are kept with scrupulous neatness; many of the apartments on the male side are dingy, and present an unfavourable contrast with the female side. The Resident Medical Superintendent, however, informs me that he intends making immediate improvements. The refractory day-room for the men is dark and gloomy—it would be a material change for the better if it were converted into a workshop, and the present workshop made into a day-room.

"Nothing can be worse than the privy in No. 2 yard—a new one on an improved principle should replace it.

"I examined the provisions, which were all unexceptionable, and I am told that they are invariably so.

"There is not only a good scale of dietary afforded in this Asylum, but the articles consumed are of the *best* quality.

"I inquired into the various books prescribed to be kept by Order in Council, and consider them regular. CLONMEL PARENT ASYLUM.

"The visits of extern officers are punctual, and duly entered.

"In conclusion, I would direct the attention of the Board to the indifferent provision in this Asylum for the proper performance of religious worship. A suitable chapel should be erected, as in almost every other similar institution in Ireland; a small day-room is certainly not an appropriate locality for Christian worship."

CLONMEL ADDITIONAL ASYLUM.

CLONMEL ADDITIONAL ASYLUM.

"*January* 27, 1864.—I found the additional Asylum this day, on my inspection of it, in a very satisfactory state, and in detail much improved since my last visit; various arrangements, tending to the comfort of the patients, having been effected in it. The principal deficiency which I noticed, and which, on inquiry, the Resident Physician informs me is much felt, is a want of ventilation in the associated dormitories. I have spoken over the subject with the three Physicians, and we think the ventilation may be materially increased, and without expense. The patients as a body are remarkably healthy—one male patient alone being confined to bed. With the exception of two, all the inmates are fit subjects for an Asylum. The two I refer to labour under simple epilepsy, uncomplicated with any disease. The attendance at Divine Service I understand is very full. On looking over the list of patients, I find 105 belonging to the South Riding, and only 41 to the North—a result which I apprehended would be the case. The visits of the extern officers are very regular, and duly entered. The usual books, as prescribed, are kept with punctuality."

"*April* 25, 1864.—It affords me much pleasure to report most favourably of the condition of the Additional Clonmel Asylum, and I could scarcely have hoped that in so short a time so much could have been done for the comfort of the patients. The Resident Physician has been making great improvements, both in and out of doors, since the date of my last inspection. The patients, both male and female, evidence the care bestowed on them, as a body. I found them clean and well clad, and none under restraint of any kind. The sanitary state of the institution is highly satisfactory—one patient alone being confined to bed, not so much from actual illness as debility.

"The books appear to be regularly kept, and, as at the Parent Asylum, the provisions were of very good quality. I was glad to learn the prompt dismissal of the cook for impropriety of conduct."

"*September* 19, 1864.—It affords me much pleasure to report on the very praiseworthy state of the Additional District Asylum for this county. The rooms, without an exception, are fresh, cleanly, and comfortable, while every reasonable enjoyment suited to their condition appears to be extended to their inmates. I cannot but think that both the Resident Physician and Matron have done everything in their power to improve the establishment in its various details. The patients—many of them epileptics, and many advanced in years—are particularly healthy.

"The books are duly kept; and I learn from the superior officers

CLONMEL ADDITIONAL ASYLUM.

that the attendants, as a body, give great satisfaction—as also, that except very occasionally, the contracts are properly fulfilled.

"The grounds are in excellent order, and much more improved than could at all have been expected."

CORK ASYLUM.

CORK ASYLUM.

This establishment, in point of size the second in Ireland, contains 500 beds, which during the year have for the most part been entirely occupied, the average number of vacancies varying only from 10 to 20. With its interior arrangement we have reason to be in part satisfied, and in part dissatisfied. As regards the patients personally, every fair attention is paid them within doors. The rooms which they occupy are kept in a cleanly and orderly manner, and they themselves are duly looked after.

But we cannot speak in the same favourable way of some of the domestic arrangements, particularly as regards the storekeeper's rooms, the dining-hall for the labouring male patients, the larder, bread and meat stores, and laundry. We have frequently directed the attention of the Board of Governors to this unsatisfactory state of things, but it has not been remedied in the manner we could have desired. The same apathy on the part of the Board has existed with respect to improvements in the airing courts, and what should have been pleasure-grounds in front of the buildings. A move, however, has been latterly made in the right direction, from our reiterated recommendations and complaints; so we trust that in the next Report we shall have the honour of presenting to your Excellency, we may be enabled to say that certain amendments, for which there is now ample room, will have been carried out.

The sanitary state of this large asylum has been, on the whole, remarkably good. The infirmary appears, however, to be too restricted in dimensions and badly ventilated; hence it becomes highly necessary to enlarge and render it more airy. The grounds attached to the building, about 50 acres in extent, are extremely well tilled, and give occupation to a considerable number of out-door labourers.

There are various pastimes and amusements for the patients. There is, we regret to say, however, that one of an enlivening character notably absent—namely, music, so calculated to cheer and soothe the patients. It is only employed at the monthly balls.

"*February* 8, 1864.—I this day and yesterday made a minute inspection of the Cork Asylum, which contains at present its full complement of patients, in fact, four over its regular number; the total being 504—265 males and 239 females; 131 of the whole being chargeable to the city and 373 to the county. The sanitary condition of the house is remarkably favourable, 22 of the inmates being in the infirmary, of whom only 8 were confined to bed by illness, and none under restraint or in seclusion throughout the establishment. The female divisions I found

remarkably clean, orderly, and well ventilated, and of an agreeable temperature; the flooring in the day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories are kept in a most creditable state, as well as the beds and bedding. At the male side I did not observe the same regularity or evidence of attention; great room for improvement is perceptible throughout, but particularly in No. 1 and No. 2 departments. The day-rooms in these latter are, no doubt, overcrowded; and as patients from other divisions have their meals in them, they cannot be as tidy as one could desire; still they might be much more so than they are. I trust the Board of Governors will have seats similar to those now in use on the ground floor, at the female side, supplied in the middle and upper galleries.

"The attendants' rooms, generally speaking, are cheerless and unfurnished. They require presses for clothes, matting, and blinds, and at the cost of a few shillings each might be papered. Habitual untidiness on the part of servants, such as many of their rooms indicate, is sure to react on the patients themselves; for which reason I should wish to see attendants made as comfortable as is consistent with their position, and then obliged to show an example to others of neatness and order. With reference to the mental condition of the patients, I have no particular observation to make; they all seemed to me, with one exception, to be fit subjects for an asylum. The individual case to which I allude is that of a man who had been formerly under treatment here, and was discharged as quite recovered in October last. On the 29th of January he was re-admitted from the gaol, under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, as a dangerous lunatic; the depositions before the committing magistrates having been made on the 22nd January for an assault on the 25th December. The Resident Physician states that he was perfectly sane when received from the gaol, and has continued so up to the present; while the man himself asserts he did not commit any assault whatever, and was not brought before any magistrate. As the party in question requests me to bring the matter before the Board, I do so. The kitchen and laundry appeared to be in very good working order. I would, however, repeat the recommendation made by my colleague with regard to providing 'a suitable washing machine, now so generally used, and much approved of in lunatic asylums.' The grounds continue to improve in appearance, especially around the chapel and infirmary. Still, I cannot but think, that the proposed road in front and to the left of the buildings is both practically uncalled for, and likely to prove anything but ornamental. Time and labour could, in my opinion, be far better expended on the airing-yards at the rere of the asylum, which are gloomy, damp, and pent up by cheerless walls."

"*April* 19, 1864.—On my inspection this day and yesterday of the Cork District Asylum I found the female divisions, particularly No. 3, clean, orderly, and well ventilated, most of the inmates belonging to them being either out exercising on the grounds or industriously occupied; all well ordered and apparently carefully looked after. The male side I consider to be very much improved in every respect, and I cannot but express my satisfaction at the state of the wards and bed-rooms allocated to the idiotic and epileptic patients, who are for the most part of uncleanly habits.

"I examined the beds and bedding all through the house, which, on the whole, were unobjectionable in point of cleanliness; at the same time, I think, that in some of the dormitories mattresses would be found to be not only better, but eventually more economical. The attendants' rooms are still as uncomfortable and ill-furnished as on my former visit in February.

"Nothing can be more discreditable than the condition of the water-

CORK ASYLUM.

closets, with the exception of those that have been recently constructed. I was surprised at seeing the door and timber work in some of the passages gnawed and eaten through by rats, which I understand has now become a perfect nuisance; so much so as to require the most prompt and efficient means for their destruction.

"I have so often referred to the unbecoming state of the airing-yards, that it is unnecessary for me to express a further opinion on the subject.

"The kitchen department is satisfactory; and I am glad to learn that the laundry is about to be remodelled. I would again, from my experience of their great utility in other asylums, recommend one or two washing-machines to be provided.

"The provisions which I saw, particularly the meat, were of good quality. I could desire, however, a better store-room for them; as it is quite evident the one in use, though capable of great improvement, was never intended for the purpose.

"I visited the bed-rooms of the out-servants, which were very disorderly, and have directed the Steward's particular attention to them for the future.

"The infirmary, containing twenty-eight patients, chiefly chronic and decrepit cases, seems to be very carefully kept. There are two rooms in it crowded, and of small area, occupied by uncleanly cases, in which the atmosphere is highly offensive and dangerously unwholesome—the result in no small degree of bad ventilation, and originally of unsuitable construction, which no care or cleanliness can effectually obviate. I see but the one mode of correcting the evil, and that is by building additional wards, which can be done during the coming season.

"The lately appointed Steward, Mr. James Vickers, who appears to me a very intelligent and suitable man for his office, has requested of me to recommend the Board to supply him with certain fixtures and articles of furniture, carpet, blinds, &c. (to be the property of the asylum), as his apartments are very bare. Thinking the request not unreasonable, I would take the liberty of bringing it under the notice of the Governors."

"*November* 21, 1864.—Since the date of my last report in August, when I deemed it my duty to direct the attention of the Board to certain faults and deficiencies in the Cork District Asylum, I am happy to observe that various improvements have been effected, particularly in the divisions where the water-closets and the lavatories have been materially altered. The benches, too, are very useful, and give a comfortable appearance to the galleries and day-rooms in which they exist. I would consequently recommend their more general use throughout the house.

"The flooring at the male side on which I animadverted is now in a very creditable condition, and kept with much more cleanliness. I observe also that the suggestions I made with reference to the sleeping rooms of the female attendants have been adopted, curtains, carpets, and presses being afforded them. I think it would be advisable to have the brickwork in their rooms painted for about four feet from the surbase, and which I am informed can be done for about 2*s.* each. I trust that similar arrangements will be immediately carried into effect in the male attendants' apartments. The beds and bedding I found throughout the establishment to be in a satisfactory state, while the patients themselves (one only being under restraint from a strait-waistcoat) appear on the whole to be remarkably healthy, and without any cause of complaint. The kitchen was in good order, but I cannot speak favourably of the laundry. It seems a very neglected department; and as to the store-room for provisions and the general store-rooms, they are anything but creditable—dark, damp, and

dingy, without suitable means of accommodation for the articles at present thrown into them. With reference to the improvements so requisite in the airing courts, it is unnecessary for me to make an observation, as they and other matters connected with the asylum are under the consideration of a committee specially appointed for the purpose. CORK ASYLUM.

"The number of lunatics this day in the establishment amounts to 489 of whom 126 are chargeable to the city and 363 to the county. The visits of the extern officers are regular, and duly entered; while the various books prescribed by order in Council are accurately kept."

KILKENNY ASYLUM.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.

This asylum continues to be maintained in the same satisfactory manner as heretofore noted, and needs no comment by us on the present occasion. It is in every way a most creditable institution, and, we trust, will be found sufficiently ample for the district, which it certainly would not be but for the willingness of the Poor Law Guardians of the Kilkenny Union to receive certain epileptic and demented patients belonging to its electoral divisions into the workhouse, where a provision has been made for them. The Guardians of the Thomastown Union have also adopted a like arrangement; but those belonging to the Callan and Castlecomer Unions are not disposed to act in a similar manner with regard to the hopeless and tranquil incurables belonging to their respective electoral divisions. Should their objections continue, the result will be that a considerable expenditure on their part will have to be incurred in the enlargement of the asylum. In the body of the Report, we referred to the subject of lunatic wards in poor-houses, and took the Kilkenny Asylum—now containing 170 patients, while the population of the district is under 147,000—as a case in illustration.

"*March* 24, 1864.—There are this day in the Kilkenny District Asylum 161 patients—86 males, 75 females; of the total 27 are chargeable to the city, and 134 to the county; thus, according to population, the county has its full number of inmates proportionably with the city. The general condition of the establishment I consider as being very satisfactory, it is kept with due attention to neatness, order, and ventilation; the day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories in the male and female divisions were alike commendable, and I was glad to find the apartments belonging to the different servants very clean and regular. I saw and examined every patient among the females; there are none fit to be discharged or removed to any other institution; some are convalescent. About ten or twelve of the idiotic and imbecile males might, in case of pressure, be placed in the workhouses of the electoral divisions to which they belong. I refer to this disposal of them, as there does not appear anything like accommodation for the urgent and curable cases that from time to time are certain to require proper asylum treatment; at present there is no vacancy at the male side. It is therefore of importance for the Board to take the subject into consideration with reference to meeting future demands, and which can only be effected either by enlarging the asylum or by restricting it as much as possible to cases calculated to derive direct benefit from a residence in it.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.

If Magistrates were less disposed to commit lunatics to gaol as dangerous, no doubt from motives of pure benevolence, often too without seeing the parties or making proper inquiries, Irish asylums would *not* be so crowded as they are. I find a female here, for example, near sixty years of age, who was committed to gaol under the act, whence she was brought here in a car, and so debilitated as to be placed in bed, in which she has ever since remained; further the Physicians do not regard her as having been so insane. To this subject severally the Inspectors, in their Report to Parliament, and which is now in print, are directing the attention of the Executive.

"I examined the stores, and think the provisions of good quality. The various books, as prescribed, appear to be kept with great regularity by the Clerk. Both in and out of doors a large number of the patients were employed. The visits of the extern officers are duly entered, and their attendance in conformity with the Privy Council Rules."

"25th *May*, 1864.—I have to report in the most favourable terms of the appearance which the Kilkenny Asylum presented this day, on my inspection of it. Every department alike was in a praiseworthy state. The corridors, day-room, and dormitories are kept with a remarkable degree ef neatness. Altogether, as a public institution, I cannot but think this asylum most creditable to the Board and officers immediately connected with it. The sanitary condition of the inmates is satisfactory, four of them only being confined to bed from illness or debility. No patient is under restraint or in seclusion, and I noticed less excitement perhaps than usual. The grounds in front of the house—indeed I may say the whole farm—are kept neatly and well cropped, and I am happy to percieve that the flax movement has been practically carried out here, as about a quarter of an acre (certainly not a very large quantity) is under cultivation. I examined the provisions, and as heretofore found them of good quality. On my visit to the workhouse I saw there two females who, being young, and their malady not of a long duration, I think ought to be admitted under the proposed arrangement."

"*August* 19th, 1864.—On my inspection this day of the Kilkenny District Asylum I found it in its usual satisfactory condition. Nothing can be more creditable than the order, cleanliness, and quietude which pervade it. The patients are, I am quite satisfied, male and female, alike kindly and judiciously treated, while restraint of any kind may be regarded as altogether unemployed, occupation and out-door exercise constituting the chief means of management. I examined the books, accounts, &c., &c., which appear to me regular and well kept. There are but eight vacancies—three for females and five for men. In the infirmary there are two bed-ridden women, who were brought here, I am informed, in the lowest state of bodily debility—one from gaol as a dangerous lunatic. I cannot but think they would both be very well cared in a poorhouse in the infirm wards, an opinion in which the Physicians of this asylum fully agree.

"It is a perversion of the object for which the asylum was erected, if persons like M. F., are to be fixed for life in it, at a heavy and useless cost on the county rates."

"14th *November*, 1864.—I have to report to the Board of Governors of the Kilkenny District Asylum that I consider the institution at large to be worthy of commendation. It is maintained in good order and with

KILKENNY ASYLUM.

marked cleanliness, the appearance of the patients affording the best indication of the attention bestowed on them. I find there are ten vacancies, which is a satisfactory margin, so that I think with a little care the asylum will be found ample for the legitimate wants of the district. It is to be regretted that the Union Workhouse at Callan and Castlecomer have not as yet received imbecile and harmless patients from this institution, so as to afford opportunity for the admission into it of urgent cases from their respective divisions of the county. The only mode to meet the difficulty will be by making unions individually responsible for the insane of all denominations belonging to them, and who are resident in this house: in case of any structural additions these unions would have to meet the expense thereof.

"On inquiry I learn that the attendance at religious worship, both by the members of the Church of England and Roman Catholics, is full, and that the patients conduct themselves with great propriety.

"Since my last visit I notice a new mode of occupation within doors has been introduced by the Resident Physician, and with good results—basket and mat making. The Matron, as well as Dr. Delany, report that at no previous period have more of the inmates been industriously engaged than at present. The house is particularly healthy, one person only being confined to bed owing to paralysis, she having been sent from the county prison, and since refused admission into the union to which she belongs, simply, as it appears to me, that the officials there might spare themselves the trouble, if it really deserves the name of 'trouble,' of looking after her.* The cost there would be ten pounds, where she could be quite as well treated as here at an expense of about twenty pounds a year, occupying thus a place for a curable or dangerous lunatic."

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.

The Killarney Asylum, like the Kilkenny, calls for no particular observations from us, it being uniformly well conducted, and exhibiting marked cleanliness, order, and propriety. It has been ample up to the present for the necessities of the county.

"*June* 16, 1864.—The state of the Killarney District Asylum I found to be most satisfactory on my inspection of it this day and yesterday. The whole establishment was orderly, remarkably clean, and well ventilated. The day-rooms, corridors, and sleeping-rooms were uniformly neat. I examined the bedding, which was unexceptionable all through the house.

"The patients appear to be very carefully and kindly attended to; as a body they were well dressed. I heard no complaint of any kind from them. None were under restraint, or confined to bed by illness. At the female side the great majority were industriously occupied. Indeed I know of no asylum where the female department is more creditably kept than in the Killarney. With Dr. Lawlor and Dr. Murphy I inquired into the symptoms and character of the inmates here individually, and we do not think there are more than four or five who could be removed to a union workhouse without danger. The house is now in fact overcrowded with male patients, there being 140, or ten more males in it than it was originally intended for; the number of females is only 84, leaving 30

* This patient has been since transferred to Castlecomer Workhouse, by order of the Poor Law Guardians, on application from the Board of Governors of the Asylum.

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.

vacancies. Under these circumstances, I would direct the attention of the Board of Governors to a report of mine in September last as to the means of providing fresh accommodation in the most economical mode. I will get Mr. Wilkinson to accompany me, as he is architect to the Board of Control; his visit will cost nothing to the district, and he may suggest a plan to meet the requirements.

"The visits of the extern officers are regular, and the usual statutory books are correctly kept."

LIMERICK ASYLUM.

LIMERICK ASYLUM.

As we have already observed, in a preceding part of the present Report, on the removal of the patients chargeable to Clare to the new asylum at Ennis, this asylum will be fully equal to meet the lunatic wants of the city and county Limerick, and also, that spare room will be found in it for infirmary purposes. Consequently we have not acceded to the wishes of the Board in recommending the erection of a detached hospital, which would be attended with considerable additional expense. As they stand, the buildings are straggling, and connected by flagged passages, some of them, so great has been the pressure of applicants for admission, having been converted into day-rooms, and even sleeping apartments. These we propose should be remodelled and renovated, and thus converted to practically good purposes, as soon as the opportunity offers, through a diminution of the existing number of patients.

The Limerick Asylum has, fortunately, for many years, notwithstanding its drawbacks, been particularly healthful, and is conducted with due regard to the comfort of the inmates; the grounds are now admirably tilled.

A handsome chapel for the Roman Catholic inmates has just been erected.

"I have to report in favourable terms of the general condition of the Limerick District Asylum as it appeared to me on inspection this day, when there were entered on the Statement Book 220 males and 219 females, belonging in the aggregate 73 to the city, 198 to the county of Limerick, and 168 to county Clare. The house is remarkably healthy, two only being confined to bed by illness, and under medical treatment. The day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors, are orderly, fresh, and well ventilated. The walls here and there require to be newly plastered, particularly in No. 4 and 5 female divisions. The bedding is good, but the bedsteads on the lowest landings are as bad as they can be.

"A certain amount of amusement and light occupation is afforded to the patients in this institution, but I think a material benefit would result from music more generally encouraged, as in many other asylums.

"I examined the books as directed by the Privy Council Rules; they are all kept, but not so fully as they might be, particularly in regard to visits of extern officers. The Roman Catholic Chaplain, who is most frequent in his visits, does not enter them, which even as a reference it would be advisable for him to do; similarly the length of stay in the house on official business should be duly entered by Rule XXXIV., by the officers themselves.

"With regard to the very important subject of erecting an infirmary, it

LIMERICK ASYLUM.

becomes a question whether its establishment might not fairly and with unquestionable economy be deferred until such time as the Clare patients are likely to be drafted off, certainly in eighteen or twenty months. The rooms vacated by them may be then converted to the desirable object referred to by the Board and Grand Jury."

"27*th April*, 1864.—I find on inspection this day 441 patients in the Limerick asylum, 222 males and 219 females, all remarkably healthy, in fact not one confined to bed by illness, and I am happy to add not one under restraint of any kind, though as I have before noticed and can testify from present observation that in no district in Ireland are the lunatics so noisy and extravagant in demeanour as those belonging to Limerick and Clare.

"The house generally I found well ventilated, clean and in good order, but from the wear of time much out of repair and very deficient in those interior ornaments and structural arrangements, so noticeable in most other district hospitals for the insane of this country; but in an overcrowded establishment such as this, and until the Clare patients are drafted off, there is no room for improvement in various particulars.

"The provisions are reported as being for the most part very good and latterly supplied in due time. The patients capable of employment are constantly occupied usefully in and out of doors, while amusements suited to their different conditions are not neglected.

"The attendance of the extern staff is regular."

"27*th August*, 1864.—I have to report for the information of the Board of Governors, that the condition of the Limerick District Asylum, which I this day inspected is, on the whole very satisfactory. The patients are healthy and well clad, and particularly free from sickness, one female alone being confined to bed from illness. As usual, the house is overcrowded; but I trust in the coming year all the inmates belonging to the county of Clare will have been removed to the asylum at Ennis.

"The fireplaces just erected appear to me to be well adapted to their object. I think that placed in No. 1 corridor, male side, would be much more effective if the door opposite to it leading into the airing yard, and not six feet distant, was closed up and a new doorway opened lower down.

"As there is a large quantity of flagging all through the establishment, additional fires in some of the existing grates would be highly advisable for the next four or five months, particularly in damp or frosty weather.

"The lately built day-rooms require to be newly tarred externally, and it would be well also to paint the wood-work of the ceilings with a thick coating of the common cheap paint used on farm-work.

"The laundry is now in good working order, but I would suggest to the Board that stands should be placed around the troughs for the women who work in it, such as are ordinarily employed, to protect their feet from wet; as in a large institution such as this there must necessarily be a considerable quantity of very foul linen, I would also suggest for obvious reasons that a washing machine should be provided, as in most other asylums. I examined the provisions, bread and meat, both of which appear to be of good quality, but I am informed the milk is frequently indifferent. Considering that milk is regularly given twice a day, and on two days of the week three times, it might be very well substituted in part in the evening by cocoa or coffee. Dietary being thus rendered more varied, would I apprehend be fully as cheap as that in use at present.

"The extern officers are as usual regular in their attendance."

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

LONDONDERRY.

On the removal of the patients belonging to the county of Donegal to the new Lunatic Institution at Letterkenny, and which will take place immediately, this asylum will be restricted solely to the county and city of Derry. It at present contains 230 patients, or fully 50 beyond what it ought reasonably accommodate. Thus, 180 available beds, as at present constituted, might be considered the provision for the lunatic poor of Derry. The house itself, like that of Carlow, is in a very indifferent state of repair, and requires bath-rooms, lavatories, water-closets, additional day-rooms, workshops, but above all an infirmary. A question now arises, and one of considerable importance, not only as regards the lunatic poor of the county, but of the community of the city of Derry itself. We have more than once in previous reports adverted to the position of this asylum and the grounds around it, which may be regarded as almost in the town itself, and offering a barrier to the further extension of the streets at a side most adapted for traffic. Under these circumstances, and being aware that mercantile men in Derry feel this serious interruption to the extension of the town at its seaward side, it becomes a matter of consideration whether it would not be much more advisable to purchase the ground for the site of an asylum somewhat more remote and more in the open country, rather than enlarge the present institution, which in our opinion is ill adapted for any satisfactory increase; and which must necessarily be attended with no small expense. Our recommendation to the Board, now as on former occasions, is to dispose of the whole concern as it stands, for which no doubt a very liberal price would be paid by the Corporation or by some speculative company for the erection of streets thereon. With the money so obtained, and the advances, which probably would not much exceed those necessary for the alterations and improvements referred to, an hospital for the insane of suitable and adequate dimensions might be constructed, having attached to it the requisite quantity of land for the occupation of the patients, and for farming purposes.

With reference to the past year no particular incident has occurred deserving of notice. The house has been satisfactorily conducted, and the official and other returns, when required, regularly transmitted to us. The patients are generally very industriously employed in this institution, particularly the females.

"*June* 27, 1864.—I this day inspected the Derry District Asylum, containing 230 patients, viz., 113 females and 117 males. Of the aggregate, 94 are chargeable to Derry county and city, with a population of 184,000 inhabitants; and 136 to the county of Donegal, with 287,000 inhabitants; thus the latter has, numerically speaking, an accommodation greater than Derry. The general condition of the institution I cannot but regard as very satisfactory, the inmates all having the appearance of being carefully and judiciously attended to; they are clean and well clad. The day-rooms, corridors, and sleeping apartments are orderly and well-ventilated, notwithstanding the overcrowded state of the house by fully sixty patients. The females are, for the great majority, industriously

occupied within doors, whilst the average number of men employed on the farm, irrespective of those at domestic pursuits, amounts to forty-eight. I examined particularly into the school department, which I consider to be a very beneficial one; and from what I learn has proved practically useful as a curative agent. Under any circumstances, whatever engages the mind so as to direct it from the ordinary indulgence in delirium cannot but prove serviceable; and I trust, now that the matter has been tested, that a school will be established for the females likely to benefit thereby. I am happy to find that a fund is about being formed. With reference to the many improvements urgently required in this asylum, as well as to structural alterations and additions, I shall not now dwell on them. The question is one of much importance, and can be best entered on when the asylum at Letterkenny is fit for occupation. I am disposed, however, to think that eventually it will be found much more advisable to abandon the present buildings, which are very much behind modern ideas, to sell the grounds, and with the proceeds, fully ample to erect a new asylum, to select a more appropriate site. If the existing establishment be made what it ought to be, as a curative institution for the insane, the cost thereof will constitute a very large item. The sanitary condition of the asylum is very favourable. One patient only is under restraint, and that of the very mildest form, and for her own protection. The visits of the extern officers are most regular, and duly recorded, whilst the ministrations of the Chaplains are productive of much benefit, and fully valued by their congregations. I was happy to be informed by the Resident Physician and Matron that the attendants are both humane and very well conducted in every point of view. The contracts, too, I understand, are fairly carried out."

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

MARYBOROUGH.

MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.

This institution has not only been increased during the past year by accommodation for 40 inmates, but commodious infirmaries at either side of the house for males and females have been constructed and furnished with every requisite for the benefit of the patients—the total provision for whom amounts now to 260 beds, which will, we anticipate, meet the wants of the King's and Queen's counties now constituting the district. The new buildings are in character and keeping with the old, being of cut stone and modelled upon a suitable plan. They also contain well-sized day-rooms and corridors properly ventilated. A refectory too of spacious dimensions has been erected, and the kitchen enlarged and otherwise improved. We think it, however, highly expedient that from fifteen to twenty acres of land at the rear of the building should be rented or purchased.

"*January* 16, 1864.—I, this day, minutely inspected the Maryborough Asylum, the total number of lunatics in it amounting to 188, of whom 108 belong to the King's, and 80 to the Queen's County; thus it would appear, as the population of the two counties is alike—in round numbers, 90,000—that the former has an excess of 28 inmates above its partner county, a circumstance which should not be overlooked by the Board in the disposition of future vacancies.

"The general condition of the establishment, I regard as satisfactory; the patients are remarkably healthy, one only being confined to bed from

MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.

illness; they are comfortably clad, their personal cleanliness duly looked after—some few, perhaps, being not as tidy in appearance as they might be. The day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories, I found to be orderly, well ventilated, and of a healthful temperature; the bedding, sheets, and blankets, &c., &c., though in parts much worn, were clean, and in good repair. A very large proportion of the females were industriously engaged within doors; the weather not being favourable, few of the males could be employed at outside work. In an agricultural district, it unfortunately happens that there is little suitable in-door occupation available for farm labourers in a lunatic asylum, it therefore becomes the more necessary that means of amusement should be provided for them, to break the monotony of existence, which tends so much to retard the recovery of the insane. I examined the provisions, which, with the exception of meat, obtained at a low contract of 4*d.* a lb., was of good quality. The store-keeper's department seems very restricted in accommodation; the books at present used are correctly kept, but I perceive that the system directed by an order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council is not yet in operation. The visits of the extern officers are regularly entered.

"With reference to the new buildings, I do not think much progress is being made in them; with more energy on the part of the contractor they might be completed and occupied by the close of next autumn. The gaols of the district contain many dangerous lunatics, whose detention in them is injurious to the parties themselves, and subversive of prison discipline. Previous to the conclusion, however, of the contract, various minor alterations and improvements in the old edifice, may be *well worthy* of attention of the Board, as being not only *necessary*, but admitting of being economically carried out, under an advance from the Treasury, the repayment extending over years, and not bearing interest.

"Before concluding, I would respectfully direct the attention of the Governors of the Maryborough Asylum, to the comparatively small salary paid to its resident Medical Superintendent. Being of opinion, that the resident medical officers in Irish lunatic asylums, are, as a body, inadequately remunerated, considering their unceasing duties, their serious responsibilities, and their deprivation of public practice, I cannot but think that Dr. Shiell has strong claims on the favourable and liberal consideration of the Board. By his zeal and assiduity in the fulfilment of the duties imposed on him, both as Manager and Resident Physician he has, since his appointment, afforded every satisfaction to the Executive, and I should hope his services are alike valued by the influential Board, under which he acts.

"The additions and alterations to which I refer, have been already mentioned, in great measure, by the Inspectors in their various reports, and comprise lavatories, sculleries, and water-closets, in each of the different divisions—furniture of a suitable character in the day-rooms—chairs and forms with backs, such as are to be found in almost all other asylums. Bedsteads of a better description than those now in use, and principally of wood, should be purchased for the new building, and those already worn out should be replaced by a like article.

"The flooring in some of the day-rooms needs renovation—and instead of flagging in the dormitories, the floors should be of timber. The heavy iron bars around the fireplaces in the corridors might be removed, as well as the iron bolts on the doors, which give a prison-like appearance to the passages. In fact, the more lightsome and airy an institution for the insane is made, the more its practical utility is increased. The house generally appears to me to require to be re-done up and re-painted, and the old furniture renovated. If the Board coincides in opinion with me on the subject, I would suggest that a Committee of three Governors

should take the whole (after an examination of the details) into consideration, and report thereon, as well as on the propriety of purchasing or renting some eight or ten acres of land in addition, to a future Board in one of the summer months." MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.

"*July* 19, 1864.—I have this day inspected the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum, and have to report very favourably on its general condition. There are at present 98 males and 89 females, all of whom are very carefully attended to; they are well clothed and cleanly in their persons, and, with a few exceptions, very quiet and orderly. The several day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories are kept particularly clean and well ventilated; the bedding, in general, is in good order, but the coverlets, in very many cases, require to be renewed; the wood-work, such as the doors, &c., require painting, which would not only add to the general appearance, but tend to preserve it. I find the new buildings are progressing, which, when finished, will have the effect of relieving the present overcrowded state of the establishment. The male patients are employed on the farm, which is in good order, and producing fair average crops; the females are engaged in the laundry, sewing, knitting, &c."

"*September* 14, 1864.—Visited and found the establishment in the most orderly condition, taking into account the number of tradesmen employed all through the institution. The patients appear to be comfortable, and in each division alike, under very careful supervision."

"*December* 1, 1864.—On inspecting the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum this day, the registered number of patients in it amounts, in the aggregate, to 180—95 males and 85 females, all of whom appear to be carefully looked after—none under restraint of any kind, or confined to bed by illness. The house I consider to be clean, orderly, and well ventilated, and the bedding of good quality. The corridors, in damp weather particularly, should, during the winter months, be well supplied with fires, as they have a cold and cheerless aspect. I think it highly advisable that, instead of cold milk with bread, a hot meal of good cocoa or chocolate should be substituted, with at least eight ounces of bread for the males, and six for the females. The unvaried use of meat soup, I am of opinion, is not so nutritious or wholesome as the economical giving of solid meat, with vegetables—say once in the week—an opinion which I understand has been already expressed as theirs, by the two physicians to the institution. The visits of the extern officers are, I perceive, very regular."

MULLINGAR.

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.

This asylum, which contained at the close of 1863, 305 patients, has experienced a diminution in its numbers during the past year, 291 inmates only remaining on the 31st December last, 150 males and 141 females. It has been characterized by the same general good order and management as heretofore, and continues to provide every necessary comfort, occupation, and amusement for the advantage of its inmates. The pleasure grounds are particularly well laid out, and present a pleasing appearance, while the farm is judiciously and profitably cultivated, the house being supplied with plenty of vegetable food of various kinds and of the finest growth. As the fullest details are given in the Appendix and in

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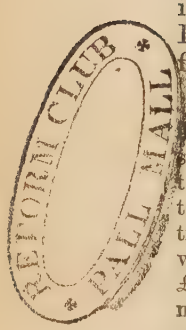
our Minutes of Inspection it is not necessary to repeat them here. We may observe, however, that we have had occasion to advert to the mode of taking contracts in this as in one or two other asylums. What is required by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and by the Audit Comissioners is plainly set forth in the Circular given in the Appendix P.; and we trust that in this institution the instructions issued under the authority of the Privy Council Rules will be carefully observed, and the prescribed forms adopted for the future.



"*February* 20, 1864.—I found the Mullingar Lunatic Asylum, on my inspection of it this day, in a satisfactory state—clean, orderly, and well supplied with fires; the day-rooms and dormitories fresh and well ventilated; the patients—who, as a body, appear to be very carefully attended to—remarkably healthy, a considerable number of them being industriously occupied. On examining the books, which are regularly kept, I was happy to find that a saving of expenditure, amounting to about £900 in the year, has been effected, during which period many improvements have been carried out, both interiorly and on the farm. The aggregate number of patients amounts to 302, and are thus chargeable:—126 to Westmeath, to Meath 124, and to Longford 52. I could desire to see the sleeping-rooms belonging to the servants and attendants made somewhat more comfortable and better furnished. The walls, at a very moderate cost, might be wainscotted for a height of about four feet, and blinds affixed to the windows. I have directed the attention of Dr. Berkeley to the subject, in order that he may submit it to the Board for consideration. I further think that when the servants of the institution are thus kindly regarded, they themselves should become examples of neatness and order to the patients, as untidy attendants are sure to have the insane placed under their care wanting in regularity and cleanliness."

"*May* 14, 1864.—I have this day inspected the Mullingar District Lunatic Asylum. The several day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors were particularly clean, orderly, and well ventilated, the beds and bedding clean, and in good order. The patients were all quiet and tranquil, presenting a very healthy appearance. The sanitary condition of the establishment is very satisfactory, there being but one (a female) confined to bed.

"The grounds are in excellent order, the crops looking clean and healthy.

"The damp walls, which have been so long in a bad state, have undergone thorough repair, and are now dry and in good order."

"*May* 30, 1864.—I visited the Mullingar Asylum this day, and have to report of it in the same favourable terms as my colleague, Dr. Hatchell, did on his last inspection about a month back.

"The house generally being in a most satisfactory state, the patients cleanly in appearance, well clad, tranquil for the great majority, and content. I did not hear a single complaint from any of them.

"The reconstruction of the sewers and the laying down of the drain pipes for soft water for the laundry and other purposes, cannot fail of being highly useful as well as economical in their results. The contract, from the nature and extent of the works, appears to me not only very cheap, but as being efficiently carried out.

"There was a subject to which the Inspectors frequently directed the attention of the Board, as being one of much importance; I refer to the

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dampness and dry rot, which seemed to me to have been daily increasing. I am happy to find that the plan adopted, with the sanction of the Board, by the Resident Medical Superintendent, has been successful in remedying the evil. I have examined some of the joists, which it was thought necessary to remove; nothing could be worse than their condition. They were completely decayed.

"The upper corridors are very monotonous, at the male side particularly, from one uniform whiteness, unbroken by a single attempt at ornamentation.

"I have requested Dr. Berkeley to make some little improvement in them, by a slight contrast of colour, and the addition of a few cheap and homely articles of furniture.

"The attendants' rooms too in the male divisions are bare, dingy, and neglected. I trust that an improvement will be speedily effected in them.

"The sanitary state of the inmates is best exemplified by the fact that no individual in the establishment is confined to bed from illness, and but one on my colleague's late inspection.

"I witnessed the patients at chapel, and was much gratified at their quiet and becoming demeanour.

"As the question of increased accommodation for the insane poor of the district is just now one of some interest, I made special and personal inquiry into each case in the asylum, and think that not more than ten males and eight females of the whole number, 286, could with propriety be withdrawn from regular treatment here.

"There are at present but fourteen vacancies."

"*July* 23, 1864.—I this day visited the Mullingar District Asylum, which presented its usual orderly appearance; and from what I observed I cannot entertain a doubt of the kindly and judicious treatment which the patients receive.

"Their sanitary condition continues very satisfactory, one inmate only being confined to bed from bodily disease, and none under mechanical restraint of any kind, or in seclusion.

"In some dormitories the blankets and counterpanes will speedily need renewal, as those in use are much worn. I am glad to perceive that the means adopted, with the sanction of the Board, by the Resident Physician, have been particularly successful, and at a most moderate expense, in obviating the dry rot and damp which was so prevalent in the front centre of the building.

"The grounds too are much improved.

"I regret, however, to find that the neglected state of the attendants' rooms at the male side, and which I had already pointed out to Doctor Berkeley, is still noticeable, as the excuse given me by him is that he had other work on hand which occupied him. I trust he will at once turn his attention to this matter and to other details which I have brought before him.

"On looking over the Daily Statement Book since the date of my last inspection, I perceive an entry made by Dr. Berkeley to the effect that two of the attendants returned to the asylum under the influence of drink, but not to any great extent. As their previous character was unexceptionable, I recommended him instead of dismissing them altogether, to inflict a pecuniary fine on them, but for the future should any servant return to the house similarly affected, he should be dismissed.

"There are at present 293 patients in the house, or only 7 under the full number, 118 being chargeable to Westmeath, 124 to Meath, and 51 to Longford."

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.

"*September* 12, 1864.—The general condition of this asylum I consider to be most satisfactory. The house is remarkably clean, orderly, and well ventilated, the patients kindly and judiciously treated, none of them confined to bed by bodily illness, and none under restraint.

"The improvements commenced in the course of the summer within doors in regard to painting, wainscotting, &c., will, on the completion of the new water-closets, render all the interior portions of the house allocated to the officers and the insane themselves particularly comfortable; but I observe that the sleeping-rooms of the attendants are much in the same unfinished state that I remarked upon in a former report. As no servants have more trying or unceasing duties than those in charge of lunatics, when they show themselves, as is the case here, deserving of consideration, I think it should be extended to their minor domestic comforts.

"The farm appears to be well cultivated and the crops abundant, but the ornamental ground along the front wall is not kept with the care I could desire. The ball-alley just erected, and at the moderate cost of sixteen pounds, cannot fail of being very useful. I have suggested to the Resident Physician to get the other or eastern face of the wall similarly plastered with cement, if the Board of Governors did not object, as thus, at the additional expense of two or three pounds, a second court, quite as good in every respect as the first, would be made.

"The male side of the establishment is now fully occupied, or rather contains three inmates beyond its proper number, while the female is all but filled; hence it is quite evident that as the Mullingar Asylum is not adequate to meet the wants of existing, independent of contingent or outstanding cases, the gaols of the three counties will gradually become encumbered with lunatics committed to them as dangerous by local Magistrates. At present there are in the institution 121 patients belonging to Westmeath, 125 to Meath, and 51 to Longford. As the mode of obtaining a prospective accommodation has been already brought under the notice of the Executive and the Governors of this asylum, it is unnecessary for me to refer further to the subject at present.

"On examining with the Physicians into the cases individually as they present themselves, I do not think that more than five and twenty out of the whole, if even so many, could be removed from the Mullingar Asylum to poorhouses, where, too, they would require a certain care and supervision; further, considering the difficulties which Boards of Guardians for the most part throw in the way of taking the insane of any denomination, however tranquil or demented, into union workhouses, it is apparent that fresh accommodation of some kind or other must be speedily provided for the district."

OMAGH ASYLUM.

OMAGH ASYLUM.

The great want of out-door employment is the chief drawback to the well-being of this institution, and, as recommended in our last Report, additional land is required to give occupation of a useful and profitable kind to the male inmates. We then stated, "The farm, comprising only 24 acres, is evidently too small for the general number of male patients, 160, in the asylum. From 16 to 20 acres should be taken in addition, and which from their position, scarcely 100 yards distant at the south-west side from portions of the building, it would be particularly advantageous to obtain." Our opinions have undergone no change on this subject; and we feel that, for the reasons set forth at pp. 39, 40 of the Thirteenth Report,

the Governors could not do better than adopt the suggestion, which, among other advantages, would prove eventually most economical in its results, and by giving occupation to a greater number of the inmates than can at present be employed be of essential service to them in a curative point of view.

Omagh Asylum.

"*March* 26, 1864.—I have to report very favourably on the general condition of the Omagh District Lunatic Asylum, which I inspected this day. There are at present 311 patients in the institution, viz. :—178 males and 133 females ; 79 being from the county Fermanagh and 232 from Tyrone. The patients all appeared quiet and orderly, none being under restraint or seclusion. They are comfortably clothed, and clean in their persons. The sanitary condition of the house is very satisfactory, there being but three females and one male confined to bed. On inspecting the several day-rooms and corridors, I observed they all required whitewashing, in short the entire house requires it. It would add much to the appearance of the corridors on the men's side if the walls were coloured the same as on the female side.

"On visiting the infirmary, I found one side of it used as a barn for thrashing corn, which I think is most decidedly objectionable, and am of opinion, that it ought to be kept ready for its legitimate purpose, which might be required at any moment; independent of which, the fact of storing corn in it has caused it to be infested by rats, to the great injury of the woodwork, such as the doors, flooring, &c. A shed could be built at a trifling expense for farming purposes, which would save a building that cost the county a large sum, I understand £1,500.

"I have examined the provisions, they are all of good quality, and very well kept. The books are also correct. It would be a great advantage to the patients if more backed seats were placed in the corridors. The water-closets on the male side were not as clean as they ought to be."

"*May* 10, 1864.—I this day made a very minute inspection of the Omagh District Asylum, in which if I found much to approve of, I also found many deficiencies. The sanitary condition of the house continues in the same satisfactory way, as noticed by my colleague on his last visit, and I make no doubt but that the patients, both male and female, are most humanely treated.

"I examined all the books, as prescribed to be kept by the Privy Council Rules, and have to report, that the greatest credit is due to the Clerk for their regularity.

"The female divisions are on the whole very orderly, clean, and well ventilated, the beds and bedding good, and the floors in corridors, day-rooms and dormitories, alike to be commended. The walls are for the most part cold and cheerless, nothing in the shape of flowers, prints, or homely ornament to break their monotonous appearance, while a few pounds judiciously expended would make a most material difference for the better. On this head we are far behind the English Asylums. I was glad to see a considerable number of the females industriously occupied. The airing courts allocated to them appear to be quite neglected, just as they were six years ago. The male divisions are on the whole dingy and unfurnished, the beds and bedding in some rooms indifferent, or quite worn out, and the apartments themselves look as if, with a little more care on the part of the attendants, they might be much improved. With reference to means of indoor amusement or employment, I could discover none. I think they should be devised. Out of 178 men, I am told there

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are only six available as tailors, carpenters, shoemakers, &c., while the average on the farm is only twenty, one day with another.

"In the Daily Statement Book, the Physicians' Abstract of Cases is overlooked, an error which I hope will be speedily rectified. I think it would be advisable to limit the number of passes on any one day to an eighth of the attendants.

"It is quite evident unless due care be taken by the Board in the selection of cases to be admitted, that very shortly this asylum will be found much too small for the district, and it might be well for the Physicians to report on those who being simply imbecile or utterly demented, but tranquil, might be located in their respective unions; as it is, there are in the house twenty-eight at the male side over the proper number, and more ought not be received except under very urgent circumstances. Tyrone too, has beyond its fair proportion five-and-twenty or thirty patients.

"I fully coincide in the views taken by Dr. Hatchell about the infirmary and colouring of the walls, and trust they will be acted on by the Board.

"The provisions, with the exception of the milk, were all of good quality. The attendance of the Chaplains I find to be regular. I ought not omit to mention the great improvement in the social life of the inmates of this asylum effected lately through the formation of a band, the music of which I listened to with the greatest pleasure. In the summer months I think all the patients should be brought out on the grounds to hear it; for, if there be one enjoyment which the human mind in its lowest state can feel, it is music."

"*September* 15, 1864.—I have this day inspected the Omagh District Lunatic Asylum, and found it in very creditable order. The several day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories, on both the male and female side of the house were clean and well ventilated; the beds and bedding in good order, with the exception of the quilts, many being very much out of repair, in fact worn out. I was glad to observe the walls of corridors on the male side are painted up to about four feet, and hope to see those on the female side painted to the same height. The airing yards are as yet in an unfinished state. I would suggest for the consideration of the Board, the necessity of having stone steps instead of those cut in the earth, which become dangerous to the infirm patients, particularly in wet weather.

"The sanitary condition of the establishment is very satisfactory, there being only four—two males and two females—confined to bed. There are none under restraint or in seclusion."

RICHMOND ASYLUM.

RICHMOND ASYLUM.

From the frequency of our visits to the Richmond Asylum, and the intercourse we are thus enabled to have with the Board of Governors at their meetings, when we have the advantage of personally discussing with them details connected with the improvement and management of this large establishment, containing altogether over 900 inmates, staff included, we have found it unnecessary to inscribe special Reports on its condition in the ordinary mode adopted elsewhere.

Within the year no material alteration or increase of a structural

RICHMOND ASYLUM.

character has been effected in it; but in a variety of ways the house has been improved, particularly in regard to baths and facilities for promptly diffusing hot water through all the divisions and lavatories. Washing-stands have been placed in some of the associate dormitories—an arrangement which we approve of, as giving them a more homely character. The painting and papering of the rooms and corridors have materially progressed, and we can report most favourably of the condition of the various female work-rooms, and of the schools generally, the attendance of the patients at which has conduced to habits of order and self-control, and otherwise has been productive of good results, the daily average number of patients receiving instruction being over 100.

The grounds, too, have undergone improvement, and are now in an advanced state of cultivation, supplying the house with vegetables of every description throughout the year, the value of which, when fresh and of good quality, as a dietetic accessary, cannot possibly be over-estimated in institutions for the insane.

The large number of lunatics in this establishment necessarily taxes the Resident Medical Superintendent's invention to provide a greater variety of occupations and amusements for them than in smaller institutions; hence we find that various games and exercises out of doors, and lectures, music, and exhibitions in doors, have been successfully established. In a preceding portion of this Report, under the head of Gaols, reference was made to the advantages of taking additional ground both in the front and rear of the present buildings, in case their enlargement should be decided on. We would here, however, observe, that under any circumstances, and from the advantages hitherto derived from having dairy cattle, even to a limited extent, on the farm, in our opinion, it would be highly advisable, even on the score of economy, that the land in question should be annexed to the institution.

A refectory capable of dining 500 patients, has been approved by the Board of Governors, the money (£1,300) for the erection of which we have recommended to the Lord Lieutenant and Council should be issued in the usual way.

On the 31st December last the number of lunatics in this asylum amounted to 713, and were thus chargeable to the component parts of the district:—

		Population.
Dublin City, . . .	367	255,000
Dublin County, . . .	185	155,400
County Wicklow, . .	80	86,500
County Louth, . . .	68	76,000
County of the Town of Drogheda,	13	15,000

Thus Dublin had one bed in the asylum to every 700 of its population; Dublin county, 1 to every 840; county Wicklow, county Louth, and the county of the town of Drogheda all nearly the same, or about 1 bed to every 1,080 of their inhabitants.

Sligo Asylum.

SLIGO ASYLUM.

With reference to this asylum, we have little to observe beyond the fact, that it is satisfactorily conducted, as we have uniformly stated in all our preceding reports, and that not only through judicious management has it proved equal to the demands on it from the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, to which it belongs, but that there is at all times a considerable margin of vacancies. We are happy to state that the Board of Governors have acceded to a suggestion made by us in a minute of inspection, and have applied to the Privy Council for permission to rent thirteen statute acres, in addition to the present farm, which we always considered of rather small dimensions. For the purposes proposed by the Governors themselves, namely—to supply the house fully during winter and summer with milk and butter, the Steward is of opinion that ten acres more will be required, and which, if the Governors adopt our views, they will acquire without difficulty, as the present tenant in occupation is about to surrender.

"*April* 1, 1864.—There are this day in the Sligo District Asylum 187 patients—102 males, 85 females: of the total 127 chargeable to the county Sligo, 60 to the county Leitrim. The institution generally is in the same favourable condition as hitherto I have had occasion to notice. The patients, in regard to their bodily health, are particularly fortunate, only two being confined to bed, while in the treatment of their mental affections no recourse whatever is had to mechanical coercion or restraint, however violent or dangerous they may be. I cannot, therefore, but think that a very judicious management both in and out of doors characterizes this institution. The house itself, now that the winter is gone by, requires a general cleaning; many of the day-rooms, corridors, and sleeping-rooms appear to me dingy and somewhat out of repair. I examined the beds and bedding, and I regret I cannot approve of the state in which I found them at the female side, which should always be kept with the greatest attention to neatness and order. The nurses themselves are by no means, as a body, models of regularity and cleanliness; so it is in vain to expect that lunatics will present a cared-for appearance unless those in charge of them, be they men or women, give them a good example. I trust, on the next visit of inspection, either by my colleague or me, that an improvement will have been effected.

"The books, as prescribed by the Privy Council, and the general accounts, appear to be accurately kept, and the visits of the extern officers regular and duly entered. The provisions which I saw are of good quality."

"*July* 26, 1864.—On my inspection of the Sligo District Asylum, and examination into its general details of management, the gratifying opportunity is afforded me of reporting, as has been so often the case, that I found it in a most creditable state. The health of the inmates is particularly good, and their creature comforts in every respect duly attended to. The day-rooms, corridors, and sleeping apartments, single as well as associated, fully clean, orderly, and well ventilated; and I was glad to notice a marked improvement in the dress of the female servants as well as in the condition of their rooms, on which I had to animadvert at my last visit.

"The attendance at the school appears, under all circumstances, to be large, no less than 50, between the patients of both sexes, receiving

daily instruction, of the benefit of which a satisfactory proof is afforded in the fact that one of the lunatics was primarily educated in it, and on recovery is now employed as a paid assistant in the laundry. I examined the various books prescribed by the Privy Council Rules, which I signed, as being fully and accurately kept. SLIGO ASYLUM.

"The farm appears to be very well cropped, and the grounds about the house in proper character and tastefully arranged. I think the Resident Physician, in allowing the patients, both male and female, to be out together listening to the band, and under due supervision, acts on a very humanizing principle, as the nearer an establishment for the insane can be brought to the level of what obtains in out-door life, the more beneficial it is to the inmates, and the more thereby are the prejudices in the public mind against the term 'lunacy' removed.

"With reference to any wants or deficiencies in the house, to which I ought to call the attention of the Board, there appear to me at present but very few. I could, however, desire to see some iron chairs, or seats with backs, in the infirmary, airing courts, and three or four in front of the building, for the use of the infirm, in listening to the band. The woodwork in part of the central building, occupied by the Resident Physician and Matron, requires to be re-painted.

"The total number of patients in Asylum at this date amounts to 198—85 females and 113 males—chargeable in the aggregate, 138 to Sligo town and county, 60 to Leitrim. The employed yesterday was 72 males and 53 females—a very large proportion of the whole. In conclusion, I cannot but congratulate the Board of Governors on the fact that, while there is a large margin of vacancies in this institution, no party who could reasonably seek admission has been refused to participate in the benefits afforded by the Sligo District Asylum."

WATERFORD ASYLUM.

WATERFORD ASYLUM.

Considerable inconvenience has been felt in this institution from the want of proper chapel accommodation. A plan for providing such had been prepared and approved by the Commissioners of Control and Correspondence, but the Governors objected to the proposition, which was to have a detached building, and were anxious that an apartment in the asylum should be fitted up for the purpose; the principal objection to which is, that in going to chapel the females should pass through the male portion of the house, an arrangement of which we could not approve, as it would be very difficult to maintain due discipline and order, above all at a time when propriety of demeanour should be especially observed. We trust, however, that in the course of the current year steps may be taken to provide in a becoming manner for the due celebration of divine service, which contributes so powerfully to tranquillize the minds of those patients who are capable of the influence of religious observances.

The condition of the Waterford Asylum has been highly satisfactory, under the supervision of the Resident Medical Superintendent appointed in 1863, on the retirement of the then manager. The recommendations contained in our reports from time to time have been carefully attended to, and such alterations, with a view to improvements in the apartments, corridors, &c., &c., as we felt it necessary to suggest, promptly adopted.

WATERFORD ASYLUM.

"*February* 22, 1864.—I this day inspected the Waterford District Asylum, in which are 154 patients, 78 being males, and 76 females. Of the whole number, 102 belong to the county, and are chargeable to it, and 52 to the city. The relative population of the county and city, at the Census of 1861, was 109,000 and 23,000: thus the city has proportionally four times more to pay on the score of accommodation. At the present date, last year, there were only 130 lunatic inmates in the establishment. It appears to me that an erroneous action has been taken in regard to the infirmary provision, which ought not to be considered as a *bona fide* addition. The infirmary beds should not be counted as forming portion of the general accommodation. They are intended for patients, already in the asylum, who may be affected with serious bodily disease, or attacked by any prevailing epidemic. I think great discretion should be exercised in the admission of patients, otherwise the asylum will have to be speedily and considerably enlarged. Many individuals are located in hospitals for the insane (to the exclusion of urgent and curable cases), who, if carefully looked after, and put on good food in union workhouses, might get on very well. There is a respectable party here, who, I understand, has nearly £200 a year; he was received from the gaol as a dangerous lunatic. Arrangements could be very properly made to have him placed, at his own expense, in a private licensed house, and not charged on the public rates. The establishment I found, generally speaking, in a very satisfactory state, and particularly healthy. The patients all seem to be carefully and judiciously attended to. The female divisions were orderly, clean, and well ventilated; and the male divisions, though not as neat in some respects as they might be, were still comfortable. I could desire that some small sum, say £10, should be handed over to the Resident Physician to effect various little improvements in the day-rooms and corridors at the male side.

"I examined the provisions, which, with the exception of the bread, were good.

"The attendance of the extern officers are regular, and daily entered."

"*March* 8, 1864.—I have this day inspected the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum, and have to report very favourably on its general condition. The several day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors on both sides of the house are clean, orderly, and well ventilated. The bath-rooms and water-closets are in good order, and well supplied with water. I think the baths should have a supply of hot water as well as cold, which would facilitate very much the washing and cleansing of the patients, and save the necessity of having hot water brought up from the laundry. I have examined the provisions; they were all of good quality. The patients were all tranquil and orderly, and their sanitary state satisfactory. They appear to be carefully attended to, both as to occupation and amusement. The day being fair, many of the males were walking round the grounds, enjoying themselves with music. On examining the book, I find the attendance of the Visiting Physician and the other officers to be regular."

"*May* 2, 1864.—I have to report in very favourable terms of the state in which I found the Waterford District Asylum on my inspection of it this day. The day-rooms, corridors, and sleeping-rooms were all remarkably clean and orderly, and I make no doubt of the kind and judicious treatment adopted towards the patients. I could, however, desire that some more furniture, of a suitable character, should be provided: I refer to a few easy chairs in the infirmaries, and seats with backs in the day-rooms. I think, too, it would be well if the new sitting-rooms were

WATERFORD ASYLUM.

panelled for a height of about 3½ feet. In consequence of the observations made by Mr. Blake, in a passing visit, and as from his position, as member of the city, just attention is due to all he states, particularly on lunatic subjects, I made inquiry as to the amusement and light occupation at the command of the inmates of this house, and I am informed that dancing parties are regular at the female side once a week, where two hired musicians attend, with a violin and violincello. Every day there is a band at the male side, consisting of flute, picolo, fife, drum, tambourine, and triangle, played from twelve to two o'clock by patients and attendants. The males dance constantly in the evenings. Outdoor there is football and nine-pins. Both exercise at all hours in fine weather. Indoors there are newspapers, periodicals, cards and drafts, and the corridors have birds, plants, &c., &c. No doubt amusements should be liberally supplied; and as Mr. Blake does not consider them sufficient, I think he very properly brings the subject under the notice of his brother Governors, who, I am sure, will give his opinion due consideration.

"The provisions which I examined were all of good quality.

"Having attended at the Board meeting, various questions connected with the discipline of the house were discussed at it."

"*September* 20, 1864.—I found the Waterford Lunatic Asylum, on my visit to it this day, very clean, and all through well ventilated. The patients, from the appearance they present, I make no doubt are carefully and kindly looked after. Three were confined to bed by illness, one under restraint, but of a mild form, his hand being muffled to prevent his injuring others. The house is certainly much overcrowded, and rooms are converted from their original object to purposes far different. The infirmary is made, for example, a common sleeping-room for ordinary inmates not labouring under any bodily affection, and day-rooms have been changed into dormitories. It is quite clear that additional accommodation for the insane poor of the district is required, and should be provided. Two large dormitories and two day-rooms, of suitable size, appear to be most necessary; so I beg to bring the subject officially before the Governors. I apprehend the proposed mode of heating No. 1 corridor will not be effective; at the same time it will injure materially the appearance and neatness of the corridor itself. If the tubes are to be practically of benefit they should pass through the cells, as at the Cork Asylum."

"*December* 15, 1864.—I have to report in favourable terms of the state of the Waterford Asylum this day, on my inspection of it. It appears very clean and well ventilated, and, at the same time, with a genial temperature. The bedding I find particularly clean, and infirmaries comfortable. I think blinds in them highly advisable. With the exception of some few, both at the male and female side of the house, the inmates are well clad, suitably to the season. The sleeping and day rooms are very crowded, particularly the latter. With reference to the erection of a chapel (much needed), Mr. Wilkinson reports that, on examining the premises, he is of opinion that a detached building would, for various reasons, be the most advisable. I fully coincide with him. As I have already expressed my views at the Board, it is unnecessary now to repeat them."

Rules for the Management of Asylum Schools.

Rules for the Management of Asylum Schools.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

Wodehouse.

Whereas, by an order of this Board made the 16th day of January, 1862, certain general rules were made, framed, and established for the good conduct of the several District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland:

And whereas it is expedient that certain further rules should be added thereunto.

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the powers given unto us by the statutes in that case made and provided, do hereby order and direct that the following further rules shall be added to and form a part of the said rules and regulations made, framed, and established as aforesaid.

RULES.

1. That a system of education be authorized in those asylums where the Governors are disposed to adopt it, but subject to the following regulations:—

2. That the Resident Medical Superintendent alone shall select such patients as may be deemed likely to benefit by tuition, and shall regulate the hours at which such tuition may be given.

3. The elementary books to be used shall be those of the National Board of Education.

4. No religious instruction shall be given in the schools.

5. The Board of Governors may employ a male teacher and a female teacher in each asylum. The salary of the former not to exceed forty pounds a-year, and of the latter thirty pounds.

6. When a larger salary is proposed to be paid, or when, from the size of the asylum, more than one teacher of either sex is required, the Board shall apply to the Lord Lieutenant for an authority to appoint such salary or teacher.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 11th day of February, 1865.

Maziere Brady, *C.*		F. Blackburne.
Fred. Shaw.		T. B. Cusack Smith.
J. D. Fitzgerald.	R. Deasy.	James A. Lawson.

APPENDIX A.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Insane of all Classes who received Relief in Workhouses in Ireland, during the Year ended 31st December, 1864, distinguishing Males and Females.

UNIONS.	Number in Workhouse on 31st December, 1863.			Number admitted during the year ended 31st December, 1864.			Total Number who were in the Workhouse during the year.			Number discharged during the year ended 31st December, 1864.			Number who died during the year ended 31st December, 1864.			Total discharged and died during the year.			Number remaining in the Workhouse on 31st December, 1864.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Abbeyleix,	3	8	11	7	3	10	10	11	21	7	3	10	1	–	1	8	3	11	2	8	10
Antrim,	3	10	13	2	3	5	5	13	18	3	–	3	1	3	4	4	3	7	1	10	11
Ardee,	5	10	15	4	12	16	9	22	31	1	13	14	–	1	1	1	14	15	8	8	16
Armagh,	12	11	23	3	3	6	15	14	29	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	3	13	13	26
Athlone,	1	2	3	3	1	4	4	3	7	2	2	4	1	–	1	3	2	5	1	1	2
Athy,	5	9	14	2	3	5	7	12	19	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	7	11	18
Bailieborough,	3	9	12	2	–	2	5	9	14	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	5	7	12
Ballina,	7	9	16	6	5	11	13	14	27	4	6	10	1	1	2	5	7	12	8	7	15
Ballinasloe,	2	5	7	–	–	–	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7
Ballinrobe,	2	4	6	–	1	1	2	5	7	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	3	4
Ballycastle,	6	6	12	4	2	6	10	8	18	3	2	5	2	–	2	5	2	7	5	6	11
Ballymahon,	6	10	16	4	–	4	10	10	20	4	7	11	–	–	–	4	7	11	6	3	9
Ballymena,	3	13	16	2	4	6	5	17	22	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	6	6	5	11	16
Ballymoney,	3	5	8	1	–	1	4	5	9	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	4	3	7
Ballyshannon,	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	2
Ballyvaghan,	–	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	2
Balrothery,	3	8	11	2	2	4	5	10	15	–	3	3	2	3	5	2	6	8	3	4	7
Baltinglass,	5	9	14	7	7	14	12	16	28	5	5	10	–	–	–	5	5	10	7	11	18
Banbridge,	10	11	21	6	–	6	16	11	27	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	4	5	15	7	22
Bandon,	–	8	8	2	1	3	2	9	11	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	7	9
Bantry,	1	4	5	2	4	6	3	8	11	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	6	9
Bawnboy,	2	7	9	3	–	3	5	7	12	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	7	10
Belfast,	69	71	140	51	55	106	120	126	246	32	36	68	8	23	31	40	59	99	80	67	147
Belmullet,	2	3	5	1	6	7	3	9	12	1	4	5	–	1	1	1	5	6	2	4	6
Borrisokane,	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Boyle,	9	8	17	6	2	8	15	10	25	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	12	9	21
Caherciveen,	1	1	2	3	1	4	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6

[continued.

No. 1.—Return of the Number of Insane of all Classes who received Relief in Workhouses in Ireland—*continued.*

Unions.	Number in Workhouse on 31st December, 1863.			Number admitted during the year ended 31st December, 1864.			Total Number who were in the Workhouse during the year.			Number discharged during the year ended 31st December, 1864.			Number who died during the year ended 31st December, 1864.			Total discharged and died during the year.			Number remaining in the Workhouse on 31st December, 1864.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Callan,	3	8	11	–	1	1	3	9	12	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3	3	6	9
Carlow,	7	11	18	8	2	10	15	13	28	6	1	7	2	2	4	8	3	11	7	10	17
Carrickmacross,	2	12	14	–	1	1	2	13	15	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	2	11	13
Carrick-on-Shannon,	3	2	5	4	2	6	7	4	11	3	–	3	–	1	1	3	1	4	4	3	7
Carrick-on-Suir,	8	20	28	1	16	17	9	36	45	2	11	13	1	1	2	3	12	15	6	24	30
Cashel,	5	5	10	1	3	4	6	8	14	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	7	12
Castlebar,	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	5	7	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	5
Castleblayney,	5	8	13	–	2	2	5	10	15	–	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	5	3	7	10
Castlecomer,	6	2	8	2	2	4	8	4	12	–	1	1	2	–	2	2	1	3	6	3	9
Castlederg,	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5
Castlerea,	6	10	16	4	1	5	10	11	21	2	6	8	2	1	3	4	7	11	6	4	10
Castletown,	2	1	3	3	4	7	5	5	10	3	4	7	1	–	1	4	4	8	1	1	2
Cavan,	11	18	29	5	3	8	16	21	37	5	–	5	1	2	3	6	2	8	10	19	29
Celbridge,	2	9	11	3	7	10	5	16	21	3	9	12	1	1	2	4	10	14	1	6	7
Claremorris,	5	6	11	–	4	4	5	10	15	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	4	6	10
Clifden,	–	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	3
Clogheen,	5	3	8	19	6	25	24	9	33	20	2	22	3	–	3	23	2	25	1	7	8
Clogher,	5	8	13	7	9	16	12	17	29	9	11	20	–	1	1	9	12	21	3	5	8
Clonakilty,*	4	5	9	43*	1	44	47*	6	53	41	1	42	–	2	2	41	3	44	6	3	9
Clones,	4	7	11	16	6	22	20	13	33	17	7	24	–	–	–	17	7	24	3	6	9
Clonmel,	4	10	14	1	2	3	5	12	17	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	11	16
Coleraine,	10	12	22	3	–	3	13	12	25	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	2	6	9	10	19
Cookstown,	4	10	14	–	–	–	4	10	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10	14
Cootehill,	4	15	19	5	3	8	9	18	27	6	4	10	–	–	–	6	4	10	3	14	17
Cork,	25	55	80	28	52	80	53	107	160	24	49	73	4	5	9	28	54	82	25	53	78
Corrofin,	2	2	4	5	3	8	7	5	12	5	2	7	–	–	–	5	2	7	2	3	5
Croom,	2	12	14	4	4	8	6	16	22	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6	4	12	16
Delvin,	3	2	5	1	–	1	4	2	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	2	5
Dingle,	1	5	6	2	5	7	3	10	13	1	6	7	–	–	–	1	6	7	2	4	6
Donaghmore,	2	–	2	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Donegal,	–	6	6	7	4	11	7	10	17	5	–	5	–	1	1	5	1	6	2	9	11

Downpatrick,	5	16	21	3	6	9	8	22	30	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6	6	18	24
Drogheda,	10	11	21	6	9	15	16	20	36	5	7	12	2	1	3	7	8	15	9	12	21
Dromore West,	3	4	7	–	1	1	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8
Dublin, North,	27	67	94	26	31	57	53	98	151	12	22	34	9	10	19	21	32	53	32	66	98
Dublin, South,	70	43	113	59	33	92	129	76	205	31	15	46	16	12	28	47	27	74	82	49	131
Dundalk,	5	11	16	3	7	10	8	18	26	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	5	6	15	21
Dunfanaghy,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Dungannon,	9	10	19	7	6	13	16	16	32	5	4	9	1	–	1	6	4	10	10	12	22
Dungarvan,	3	6	9	2	4	6	5	10	15	–	3	3	1	–	1	1	3	4	4	7	11
Dunmanway,	2	4	6	1	2	3	3	6	9	1	4	5	–	2	2	1	6	7	2	–	2
Dunshaughlin,	4	8	12	1	2	3	5	10	15	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	6	2	7	9
Edenderry,	6	6	12	3	1	4	9	7	16	4	1	5	–	1	1	4	2	6	5	5	10
Ennis,	7	15	22	1	–	1	8	15	23	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	15	22
Enniscorthy,	11	15	26	5	4	9	16	19	35	2	2	4	5	5	10	7	7	14	9	12	21
Enniskillen,	2	3	5	3	1	4	5	4	9	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	4	7
Ennistymon,	5	5	10	3	3	6	8	8	16	4	1	5	–	1	1	4	2	6	4	6	10
Fermoy,	5	4	9	–	1	1	5	5	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	4	9
Galway,	3	8	11	1	3	4	4	11	15	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	9	12
Glenamaddy,	2	4	6	1	4	5	3	8	11	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	4	5	2	4	6
Glenties,	4	4	8	4	3	7	8	7	15	3	2	5	–	1	1	3	3	6	5	4	9
Glin,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Gorey,	13	9	22	2	2	4	15	11	26	2	2	4	2	1	3	4	3	7	11	8	19
Gort,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Gortin,	4	4	8	1	–	1	5	4	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	4	8
Granard,	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Inishowen,	16	16	32	4	2	6	20	18	38	2	3	5	2	–	2	4	3	7	16	15	31
Irvinestown,	2	2	4	2	6	8	4	8	12	2	5	7	–	–	–	2	5	7	2	3	5
Kanturk,	12	28	40	8	25	33	20	53	73	6	34	40	–	1	1	6	35	41	14	18	32
Kells,	5	9	14	3	3	6	8	12	20	2	3	5	–	1	1	2	4	6	6	8	14
Kenmare,	1	2	3	1	3	4	2	5	7	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4	2	1	3
Kilkeel,	2	3	5	6	4	10	8	7	15	4	3	7	–	2	2	4	5	9	4	2	6
Kilkenny,	16	26	42	7	10	17	23	36	59	5	6	11	2	–	2	7	6	13	16	30	46
Killadysert,	5	5	10	–	–	–	5	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10
Killala,	2	–	2	2	1	3	4	1	5	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	–	2
Killarney,	6	3	9	12	1	13	18	4	22	12	–	12	1	–	1	13	–	13	5	4	9
Kilmacthomas,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Kilmallock,	10	13	23	20	18	38	30	31	61	14	7	21	1	4	5	15	11	26	15	20	35
Kilrush,	11	10	21	4	3	7	15	13	28	5	3	8	–	–	–	5	3	8	10	10	20
Kinsale,	2	3	5	1	–	1	3	3	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	2	5

[*continued.*

* Clonakilty Union.—Of these, one idiot came into the Workhouse eighteen times during the year; one idiot sixteen times; one idiot sixteen times; one idiot three times; and one lunatic twice.

No. 1.—Return of the Number of Insane of all Classes who received Relief in Workhouses in Ireland—*continued.*

Unions.	Number in Workhouse on 31st December, 1863.			Number admitted during the year ended 31st December, 1864.			Total Number who were in the Workhouse during the year.			Number discharged during the year ended 31st December, 1864.			Number who died during the year ended 31st December, 1864.			Total discharged and died during the year.			Number remaining in the Workhouse on 31st December, 1864.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Larne,	7	10	17	1	2	3	8	12	20	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	6	12	18
Letterkenny,	2	2	4	1	–	1	3	2	5	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Limerick,	24	51	75	14	22	36	38	73	111	4	8	12	2	6	8	6	14	20	32	59	91
Lisburn,	14	13	27	3	1	4	17	14	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	14	31
Lismore,	3	4	7	2	2	4	5	6	11	1	1	2	–	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	8
Lisnaskea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Listowel,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2
Londonderry,	19	26	45	2	8	10	21	34	55	1	5	6	3	3	6	4	8	12	17	26	43
Longford,	10	4	14	25	2	27	35	6	41	25	2	27	1	–	1	26	2	28	9	4	13
Loughrea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lurgan,	18	33	51	8	16	24	26	49	75	3	10	13	5	3	8	8	13	21	18	36	54
Macroom,	3	11	14	2	5	7	5	16	21	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	4	14	18
Magherafelt,	1	9	10	2	2	4	3	11	14	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	3	9	12
Mallow,	3	6	9	2	6	8	5	12	17	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	3	4	4	9	13
Manorhamilton,	1	1	2	2	–	2	3	1	4	2	–	2	–	1	1	2	1	3	1	–	1
Midleton,	8	10	18	50	7	57	58	17	75	48	8	56	2	1	3	50	9	59	8	8	16
Milford,	1	5	6	5	1	6	6	6	12	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	5	9
Millstreet,	–	3	3	1	2	3	1	5	6	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	2	2
Mitchelstown,	1	4	5	2	2	4	3	6	9	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3	3	3	6
Mohill,	4	2	6	–	1	1	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7
Monaghan,	4	8	12	4	8	12	8	16	24	5	6	11	–	1	1	5	7	12	3	9	12
Mount Bellew,	3	10	13	–	1	1	5	11	14	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	3	10	13
Mountmellick,	4	3	7	15	7	22	19	10	29	10	2	12	1	–	1	11	2	13	8	8	16
Mullingar,	6	11	17	3	8	11	9	19	28	3	8	11	1	–	1	4	8	12	5	11	16
Navan,	12	22	34	3	2	5	15	24	39	2	5	7	2	5	7	4	10	14	11	14	25
Nenagh,	4	5	9	7	7	14	11	12	23	4	7	11	–	–	–	4	7	11	7	5	12
Newcastle,	5	3	8	4	2	6	9	5	14	1	–	1	2	1	3	3	1	4	6	4	10
Newport,	4	10	14	6	2	8	10	12	22	3	–	3	1	2	3	4	2	6	6	10	16
Newry,	4	1	5	1	1	2	5	2	7	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	4	1	5
New Ross,	13	25	38	11	7	18	24	32	56	5	9	14	2	3	5	7	12	19	17	20	37
Newry,	12	32	44	51	69	120	63	101	164	44	68	112	4	5	9	48	73	121	15	28	43

Newtownards,	13	20	33	2	7	9	15	27	42	1	2	3	–	3	3	1	5	6	14	22	36
Newtownlimavady,	1	8	9	2	3	5	3	11	14	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	3	9	12	
Oldcastle,	5	6	11	4	3	7	9	9	18	4	2	6	–			–	2	6	5	7	12
Omagh,	4	4	8	2	1	3	6	5	11	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	4	8
Oughterard,	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Parsonstown,	11	7	18	4	6	10	15	13	28	4	3	7	1	–	1	5	3	8	10	10	20
Portumna,	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	1	3	–			2	1	3	–	1	1
Rathdown,	19	28	47	21	25	46	40	53	93	12	25	37	6	2	8	18	27	45	22	26	48
Rathdrum,	9	15	24	2	5	7	11	20	31	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4	9	18	27
Rathkeale,	–	10	10	–	5	5	–	15	15	–	6	6	–	2	2	–	8	8	–	7	7
Roscommon,	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Rosorea,	3	10	13	3	4	7	6	14	20	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	13	17
Scariff,	3	4	7	4	8	12	7	12	19	2	8	10	3	–	3	5	8	13	2	4	6
Shillelagh,	2	3	5	1	–	1	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
Skibbereen,	–	2	2	3	1	4	3	3	6	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	3	4
Skull,	2	2	4	4	1	5	6	3	9	4	1	5	–	1	1	4	2	6	2	1	3
Sligo,	6	17	23	–	7	7	6	24	30	1	5	6	–	1	1	1	6	7	5	18	23
Strabane,	1	4	5	1	–	1	2	4	6	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	3	4
Stranorlar,	3	–	3	–	1	1	3	1	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3
Strokestown,	7	17	24	5	8	13	12	25	37	–	5	5	1	–	1	1	5	6	11	20	31
Swineford,	1	7	8	3	1	4	4	8	12	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	7	10
Thomastown,	3	4	7	7	2	9	10	6	16	1	–	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	8	5	13
Thurles,	3	4	7	–	2	2	3	6	9	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	4	6
Tipperary,	7	10	17	5	9	14	12	19	31	5	3	8	1	1	2	6	4	10	6	15	21
Tobercurry,	3	4	7	6	4	10	9	8	17	6	2	8	1	–	1	7	2	9	2	6	8
Tralee,	4	11	15	5	7	12	9	18	27	5	5	10	–	–	2	5	7	12	4	11	15
Trim,	2	8	10	–	1	1	2	9	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	11
Tuam,	4	5	9	1	1	2	5	6	11	–	1	1	2	–	2	2	1	3	3	5	8
Tulla,	8	10	18	–	–	–	8	10	18	1	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	4	6	8	14
Tullamore,	4	7	11	11	4	15	15	11	26	7	2	9	–	–	–	7	2	9	8	9	17
Urlingford,	4	4	8	–	1	1	4	5	9	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	3	4	7
Waterford,	19	26	45	6	12	18	25	38	63	4	5	9	2	6	8	6	11	17	19	27	46
Westport,	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2
Wexford,	6	10	16	6	4	10	12	14	26	4	5	9	1	–	1	5	5	10	7	9	16
Youghal,	5	6	11	3	3	6	8	9	17	–	3	3	2	3	5	2	6	8	6	3	9
Total, Ireland,	954	1,501	2,455	849	797	1,646	1,803	2,298	4,101	660	612	1,212	147	179	326	747	791	1,538	1,056	1,507	2,563

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatic, Idiotic, and Epileptic Insane distinguishing Males

Names of Unions, &c.	(1.) Persons requiring curative treatment.											(2.) Persons whose cases are of an incurable nature, but who require medical treatment, or constant care and attendance, as not being able to perform the commonest offices for themselves.										
	Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.			Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.		
					Lunatic.		Idiotic.									Lunatic.		Idiotic.				
ULSTER.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Antrim:																						
Antrim,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	10	10
Ballycastle,	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	1	2	3	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Ballymena,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	1	–	4	2	9	11
Ballymoney,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
Belfast,	5	8	2	3	–	–	–	–	7	11	18	14	36	22	6	28	6	6	6	70	54	124
Larne,	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	3	4	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	7	7
Lisburn,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	2	2	4
Co. Armagh:																						
Armagh,	5	5	6	3	–	1	2	2	13	11	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lurgan,	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	3	6	9	1	10	–	–	4	4	5	3	10	17	27
Co. Cavan:																						
Bailieborough,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Bawnboy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	1	2	1	1	–	2	1	–	3	5	8	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	6	9	15
Cootehill,	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	4	5
Co. Donegal:																						
Ballyshannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Donegal,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Dunfanaghy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glenties,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Inishowen,	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	14	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	3
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Milford,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Stranorlar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Down:																						
Banbridge,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	3	–	–	–	3	1	7	2	9
Downpatrick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkeel,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Newry,	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12	–	4	3	4	–	–	1	2	4	10	14
Newtownards,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	13	–	4	1	–	8	17	25
Co. Fermanagh:																						
Enniskillen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
Irvinestown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Lisnaskea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Londonderry:																						
Coleraine,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	4	–	–	2	1	9	5	14
Londonderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	16	2	8	1	1	2	1	17	26	43
Magherafelt,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newtownlimavady,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Monaghan:																						
Carrickmacross,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	5	1	8	9
Castleblayney,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Clones,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaghan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Tyrone:																						
Castlederg,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clogher,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cookstown,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dungannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gortin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Omagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Strabane,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, Ulster,	30	47	14	13	2	4	4	3	50	67	117	35	85	51	64	38	21	25	28	149	198	347

Inmates of Workhouses in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1864, and Females.

(3.) Other Cases—as of Persons incurable but harmless, and not unfit to remain in the Workhouse, and mix generally with the inmates.											(4.) Total Insane.											Names of Unions, &c.
Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.			Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.			
				Lunatic.		Idiotic.									Lunatic.		Idiotic.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
																						ULSTER.
																						Co. Antrim:
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	1	4	–	–	–	2	1	10	11	Antrim.
–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	4	5	–	–	1	1	5	6	11	Ballycastle.
2	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	2	3	4	–	1	–	4	5	11	16	Ballymena.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	4	3	7	Ballymoney.
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	3	2	5	19	44	24	9	28	6	9	8	80	67	147	Belfast.
–	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	5	2	7	–	5	4	5	1	1	1	1	6	12	18	Larne.
1	1	11	5	–	–	–	5	12	11	23	3	3	13	6	–	–	1	5	17	14	31	Lisburn.
																						Co. Armagh:
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	7	6	3	–	1	2	2	13	13	26	Armagh.
4	11	1	2	–	–	–	–	5	13	18	6	23	3	6	4	4	5	3	18	36	54	Lurgan.
																						Co. Cavan:
–	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	2	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	7	12	Bailieborough.
3	2	–	1	–	4	–	–	3	7	10	3	2	–	1	–	4	–	–	3	7	10	Bawnboy.
–	2	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	5	6	2	7	2	4	2	5	4	3	10	19	29	Cavan.
–	–	1	4	1	1	–	1	2	6	8	–	7	2	5	1	1	–	1	3	14	17	Cootehill.
																						Co. Donegal:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Ballyshannon.
1	–	1	3	–	–	–	3	2	6	8	1	–	1	6	–	–	–	3	2	9	11	Donegal.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	Dunfanaghy.
–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	Glenties.
1	5	5	3	–	–	–	–	6	8	14	8	12	6	3	1	–	1	–	16	15	31	Inishowen.
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	Letterkenny.
–	1	3	–	–	–	–	2	3	3	6	1	2	3	1	–	–	–	2	4	5	9	Milford.
–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	Stranorlar.
																						Co. Down:
1	1	3	2	2	–	1	1	7	4	11	2	3	6	2	3	–	4	2	15	7	22	Banbridge.
–	–	6	18	–	–	–	–	6	18	24	–	–	6	18	–	–	–	–	6	18	24	Downpatrick.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	Kilkeel.
1	2	6	8	–	–	–	–	7	10	17	5	14	9	12	–	–	1	2	15	28	43	Newry.
–	–	6	5	–	–	–	–	6	5	11	–	–	13	18	–	4	1	–	14	22	36	Newtownards.
																						Co. Fermanagh:
–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	3	4	–	1	2	2	1	–	–	1	3	4	7	Enniskillen.
–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	Irvinestown.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lisnaskea.
																						Co. Londonderry:
–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	3	–	4	9	–	–	2	1	9	10	19	Coleraine.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	16	2	8	1	1	2	1	17	26	43	Londonderry.
–	5	–	4	3	–	–	–	3	9	12	–	5	–	4	3	–	–	–	3	9	12	Magherafelt.
2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	10	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	9	12	Newtownlimavady.
																						Co. Monaghan:
1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	1	–	2	–	3	1	5	2	11	13	Carrickmacross.
–	–	1	1	1	2	–	3	2	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	–	3	3	7	10	Castleblayney.
–	–	2	3	–	–	1	3	3	6	9	–	–	2	3	–	–	1	3	3	6	9	Clones.
2	2	1	4	–	–	–	3	3	9	12	2	2	1	4	–	–	–	3	3	9	12	Monaghan.
																						Co. Tyrone:
–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	2	3	5	Castlederg.
–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	2	5	7	–	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	Clogher.
–	–	3	4	–	–	–	5	3	9	12	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	5	4	10	14	Cookstown.
–	–	9	11	–	–	1	1	10	12	22	–	–	9	11	–	–	1	1	10	12	22	Dungannon.
–	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	Gortin.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	8	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	8	Omagh.
1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	Strabane.
23	49	93	110	8	9	8	36	132	204	336	88	181	158	187	43	34	37	67	331	469	800	Total, Ulster.

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatic, Idiotic, and Epileptic Insane distinguishing Males

Names of Unions, &c.	(1.) Persons requiring curative treatment.											(2.) Persons whose cases are of an incurable nature, but who require medical treatment, or constant care and attendance, as not being able to perform the commonest offices for themselves.										
	Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.			Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.		
					Lunatic.		Idiotic.									Lunatic.		Idiotic.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
MUNSTER.																						
Co. Clare:																						
Ballyvaghan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corrofin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ennis,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
Ennistymon,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Killadysert,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	–	–	1	–	5	5	10
Kilrush,	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	1	–	–	3	5	3	1	8	7	15
Scariff,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	4	4
Tulla,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2
Co. Cork:																						
Bandon,	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Bantry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castletown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonakilty,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2
Cork,	3	6	1	3	1	4	–	–	5	13	18	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Dunmanway,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Fermoy,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kanturk,	2	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Kinsale	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	3
Macroom,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	3	–	–	1	–	2	6	8
Mallow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	3
Midleton,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	3
Millstreet,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mitchelstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skibbereen,	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skull,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Youghal,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Co. Kerry:																						
Caherciveen,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dingle,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenmare,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Killarney,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2
Listowel,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tralee,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	7	–	–	2	1	4	11	15
Co. Limerick:																						
Croom,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	4	5
Glin,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilmallock,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4
Limerick,	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	9	6	18	8	16	2	2	6	6	22	42	64
Newcastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rathkeale,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Co. Tipperary:																						
Borrisokane,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Carrick-on-Suir,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	4	2	6	–	4	2	5	5	19	24
Cashel,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Clogheen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	–	–	–	2	5	8	13
Nenagh,	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Roscrea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Thurles,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Tipperary,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	1	6	2	–	–	–	3	6	9
Co. Waterford:																						
Dungarvan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilmacthomas,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lismore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6
Total, Munster,	22	33	5	7	1	7	2	2	30	49	79	14	36	42	63	8	11	19	25	83	135	218

Inmates of Workhouses in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1864, and Females—*continued.*

(3.) Other Cases—as of Persons incurable but harmless, and not unfit to remain in the Workhouse, and mix generally with the inmates.											(4.) Total Insane.											Names of Unions, &c.
Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.			Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.			
				Lunatic.		Idiotic.									Lunatic.		Idiotic.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
																						MUNSTER.
																						Co. Clare:
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	Ballyvaghan.
–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	Corrofin.
–	–	4	4	–	–	3	6	7	10	17	–	–	4	9	–	–	3	6	7	15	22	Ennis.
–	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	3	3	2	1	1	–	–	4	6	10	Ennistymon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	–	–	1	–	5	5	10	Killadysert.
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	4	3	–	–	3	6	3	1	10	10	20	Kilrush.
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	4	6	Scariff.
–	–	5	7	–	–	–	–	5	7	12	–	–	6	7	–	–	–	1	6	8	14	Tulla.
																						Co. Cork:
–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	2	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	7	9	Bandon.
–	–	2	5	–	–	1	1	3	6	9	–	–	2	5	–	–	1	1	3	6	9	Bantry.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	2	Castletown.
–	–	3	2	–	–	1	–	4	2	6	1	–	3	2	–	–	2	1	6	3	9	Clonakilty.
4	14	1	20	6	1	6	5	17	40	57	7	20	5	23	7	5	6	5	25	53	78	Cork.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	Dunmanway.
–	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	1	5	3	–	–	–	–	5	4	9	Fermoy.
–	4	2	3	–	–	5	5	7	12	19	2	7	7	6	–	–	5	5	14	18	32	Kanturk.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	5	Kinsale.
–	–	1	5	–	–	1	3	2	8	10	–	3	2	8	–	–	2	3	4	14	18	Macroom.
–	–	1	–	–	–	2	7	3	7	10	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	9	4	9	13	Mallow.
–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	1	2	6	6	–	–	1	–	8	8	16	Midleton.
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Millstreet.
–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	Mitchelstown.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	Skibbereen.
–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	2	1	3	Skull.
1	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	1	–	4	3	–	–	1	–	6	3	9	Youghal.
																						Co. Kerry:
–	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	3	2	5	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	4	2	6	Caherciveen.
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	4	4	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	2	2	4	6	Dingle.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	Kenmare.
–	–	2	3	–	–	1	1	3	4	7	1	–	2	3	–	–	2	1	5	4	9	Killarney.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Listowel.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	7	–	–	2	1	4	11	15	Tralee.
																						Co. Limerick:
–	2	2	2	–	–	–	2	2	6	8	1	4	3	4	–	–	–	4	4	12	16	Croom.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Glin.
–	4	11	8	–	–	3	4	14	16	30	1	8	11	8	–	–	3	4	15	20	35	Kilmallock.
7	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	11	18	16	35	8	16	2	2	6	6	32	59	91	Limerick.
–	–	6	10	–	–	–	–	6	10	16	–	–	6	10	–	–	–	–	6	10	16	Newcastle.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	7	Rathkeale.
																						Co. Tipperary:
–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	4	Borrisokane.
–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	6	3	9	–	4	2	5	6	24	30	Carrick-on-Suir.
–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	–	1	5	6	–	–	–	–	5	7	12	Cashel.
–	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	6	7	–	2	1	4	–	–	–	1	1	7	8	Clogheen.
–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	5	9	–	–	–	2	5	11	16	Clonmel.
–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	3	2	2	2	2	–	–	2	–	6	4	10	Nenagh.
2	1	1	11	–	–	–	1	3	13	16	2	1	2	11	–	–	–	1	4	13	17	Roscrea.
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	2	4	6	Thurles.
1	5	–	3	–	1	–	–	1	9	10	3	5	1	9	2	1	–	–	6	15	21	Tipperary.
																						Co. Waterford:
–	1	2	3	–	–	2	3	4	7	11	–	1	2	3	–	–	2	3	4	7	11	Dungarvan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kilmacthomas.
–	3	3	1	1	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	3	3	1	1	–	–	–	4	4	8	Lismore.
–	9	12	9	–	5	2	3	14	26	40	–	10	17	9	–	5	2	3	19	27	46	Waterford.
18	64	91	135	10	9	33	54	152	262	414	54	133	138	205	19	27	54	81	265	446	711	Total, Munster.

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatic, Idiotic, and Epileptic Insane distinguishing Males

Names of Unions, &c.	(1.) Persons requiring curative treatment.											(2.) Persons whose cases are of an incurable nature, but who require medical treatment, or constant care and attendance, as not being able to perform the commonest offices for themselves.										
	Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.			Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.		
					Lunatic.		Idiotic.									Lunatic.		Idiotic.				
LEINSTER.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Carlow:																						
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	3	2	4	6	10
Co. Dublin:																						
Balrothery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	4	6
Dublin, North,	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	3	2	16	–	4	15	23	4	5	21	48	69
Dublin, South,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	25	8	4	16	3	9	3	55	35	90
Rathdown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	20	5	2	6	4	–	–	22	26	48
Co. Kildare:																						
Athy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Celbridge,	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Naas,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	7	–	–	2	–	6	7	13	
Co. Kilkenny:																						
Callan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	2	3
Castlecomer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	2	3
Kilkenny,	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	9	19	1	1	2	–	–	2	12	22	34
Thomastown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Urlingford,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	1	–	2	–	–	3	3	6
King's Co.:																						
Edenderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Parsonstown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tullamore,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	6	3	–	–	–	–	6	3	9
Co. Longford:																						
Ballymahon,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	3
Granard,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Longford,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	2	3	–	3	2	8	4	12
Co. Louth:																						
Ardee,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	1	4	2	6
Drogheda,	2	2	2	3	–	–	1	1	5	6	11	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5
Dundalk,	1	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	11	12	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	4	4
Co. Meath:																						
Dunshaughlin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Kells,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	3	5	8
Navan,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oldcastle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trim,	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Queen's Co.:																						
Abbeyleix,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Donaghmore,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mountmellick,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Westmeath:																						
Athlone,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Delvin,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Mullingar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	5	3	8
Co. Wexford:																						
Enniscorthy,	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	4	5	5	10	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Gorey,	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	3	4	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
New Ross,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	1	3	–	–	5	2	8	10	18
Wexford,	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Wicklow:																						
Baltinglass,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	3	4
Rathdrum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	4	–	–	–	–	3	7	10
Shillelagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	3
Total, Leinster,	13	28	2	5	3	4	6	7	24	44	68	52	99	40	55	48	36	35	23	175	213	388

Inmates of Workhouses in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1864, and Females—*continued.*

(3.) Other Cases—as of Persons incurable but harmless, and not unfit to remain in the Workhouse, and mix generally with the inmates.											(4.) Total Insane.										Names of Unions, &c.
Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.			Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.		
				Lunatic.		Idiotic.									Lunatic.		Idiotic.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
																					LEINSTER.
																					Co. Carlow :
–	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	4	8	–	–	3	2	7	10	17	Carlow.
																					Co. Dublin :
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	4	7	Balrothery.
6	3	4	2	–	9	–	2	10	16	26	9	20	4	6	15	33	4	7	32	66	98	Dublin, North.
16	12	11	2	–	–	–	–	27	14	41	38	37	19	6	16	3	9	3	82	49	131	Dublin, South.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	20	5	2	6	4	–	–	22	26	48	Rathdown.
																					Co. Kildare :
–	–	7	11	–	–	–	–	7	11	18	–	–	7	11	–	–	–	–	7	11	18	Athy.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	1	–	–	1	6	7	Celbridge.
–	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	5	6	11	1	1	8	13	–	–	2	–	11	14	25	Naas.
																					Co. Kilkenny :
–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	2	2	4	–	–	1	–	3	6	9	Callan.
–	–	1	1	–	–	4	–	5	1	6	–	–	1	2	–	–	5	1	6	3	9	Castlecomer.
–	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	2	6	8	11	21	3	7	2	–	–	2	16	30	46	Kilkenny.
7	1	–	2	–	–	1	2	8	5	13	7	1	–	2	–	–	1	2	8	5	13	Thomastown.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	2	–	–	3	4	7	Urlingford.
																					King's Co. :
–	1	4	1	–	2	1	–	5	4	9	–	2	4	1	–	2	1	–	5	5	10	Edenderry.
1	3	8	5	–	–	1	2	10	10	20	1	3	8	5	–	–	1	2	10	10	20	Parsonstown.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	3	5	–	3	6	3	–	–	2	3	8	9	17	Tullamore.
																					Co. Longford :
–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	5	3	–	–	1	–	6	3	9	Ballymahon.
1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	Granard.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	3	–	3	2	9	4	13	Longford.
																					Co. Louth :
–	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	1	2	5	5	2	–	–	1	8	8	16	Ardee.
–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	4	5	4	6	–	–	1	1	9	12	21	Drogheda.
3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	4	10	2	1	–	3	–	1	6	15	21	Dundalk.
																					Co. Meath :
1	4	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	7	8	2	4	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	7	9	Dunshaughlin.
–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	2	4	8	–	–	–	–	6	8	14	Kells.
3	–	3	3	–	2	1	–	7	5	12	3	–	3	3	–	2	1	–	7	5	12	Navan.
1	–	2	2	–	–	2	5	5	7	12	1	–	2	2	–	–	2	5	5	7	12	Oldcastle.
–	–	1	4	–	–	–	2	1	6	7	–	2	1	5	–	–	1	2	2	9	11	Trim.
																					Queen's Co. :
1	2	1	4	–	–	–	2	2	8	10	1	2	1	4	–	–	–	2	2	8	10	Abbeyleix.
–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	Donaghmore.
–	–	2	6	–	–	5	1	7	7	14	1	1	2	6	–	–	5	1	8	8	16	Mountmellick.
																					Co. Westmeath :
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Athlone.
–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	3	2	5	Delvin.
–	4	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	8	8	–	4	–	3	2	2	3	2	5	11	16	Mullingar.
																					Co. Wexford :
–	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	2	2	4	6	–	–	3	4	9	12	21	Enniscorthy.
–	–	8	3	–	–	–	–	8	3	11	1	1	10	6	–	–	–	1	11	8	19	Gorey.
–	–	9	10	–	–	–	–	9	10	19	2	5	10	13	–	–	5	2	17	20	37	New Ross.
2	6	–	–	3	1	–	–	5	7	12	2	7	–	–	5	2	–	–	7	9	16	Wexford.
																					Co. Wicklow :
1	2	–	–	–	–	5	5	6	7	13	1	2	–	1	–	–	6	8	7	11	18	Baltinglass.
–	–	6	11	–	–	–	–	6	11	17	–	3	9	15	–	–	–	–	9	18	27	Rathdrum.
–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	–	–	2	1	3	3	6	Shillelagh.
45	42	100	110	3	15	23	26	171	193	364	108	171	142	170	54	55	64	56	370	450	820	Total, Leinster.

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatic, Idiotic, and Epileptic Insane distinguishing Males

Names of Unions, &c.	(1.) Persons requiring curative treatment.											(2.) Persons whose cases are of an incurable nature, but who require medical treatment, or constant care and attendance, as not being able to perform the commonest offices for themselves.										
	Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.			Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.		
					Lunatic.		Idiotic.									Lunatic.		Idiotic.				
CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Co. Galway:																						
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clifden,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galway,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	–	1	–	–	1	7	8
Glenamaddy,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Gort,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loughrea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mount Bellew,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	2	–	–	2	6	8
Oughterard,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portumna,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Tuam,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Leitrim:																						
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manorhamilton,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Mohill,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
Co. Mayo:																						
Ballina,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Ballinrobe,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Belmullet,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	4	5
Claremorris,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killala,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newport,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Swineford,	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	2	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	3
Westport,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Co. Roscommon:																						
Boyle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	2	–	–	–	–	7	3	10
Castlerea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	3	4
Roscommon,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Strokestown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Co. Sligo:																						
Dromore West,	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Sligo,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	5
Tobercurry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2
Total, Connaught,	1	6	3	2	1	4	3	–	8	12	20	1	8	16	16	4	8	1	7	22	39	61

SUMMARY OF

Ulster,	30	47	14	13	2	4	4	3	50	67	117	35	85	51	64	38	21	25	28	149	198	347
Munster,	22	33	5	7	1	7	2	2	30	49	79	14	36	42	63	8	11	19	25	83	135	218
Leinster,	13	28	2	5	3	4	6	7	24	44	68	52	99	40	55	48	36	35	23	175	213	388
Connaught,	1	6	3	2	1	4	3	–	8	12	20	1	8	16	16	4	8	1	7	22	39	61
Total, Ireland,	66	114	24	27	7	19	15	12	112	172	284	102	228	149	188	98	76	80	83	429	585	1,014

Inmates of Workhouses in Ireland, on the 31st December 1864, and Females—*continued.*

(3.) Other Cases—as of Persons incurable but harmless, and not unfit to remain in the Workhouse, and mix generally with the inmates.											(4.) Total Insane.											Names of Unions, &c.
Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.			Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.			
				Lunatic.		Idiotic.									Lunatic.		Idiotic.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
																						CONNAUGHT.
																						Co. Galway:
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	2	5	7	Ballinasloe.
–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	Clifden.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	2	4	–	2	1	4	2	3	–	–	3	9	12	Galway.
1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	2	4	6	Glenamaddy.
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Gort.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Loughrea.
1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	–	1	8	1	2	–	–	3	10	13	Mount Bellew.
–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	Oughterard.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Portumna.
–	–	1	2	–	–	2	2	3	4	7	–	1	1	2	–	–	2	2	3	5	8	Tuam.
																						Co. Leitrim:
2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	3	2	5	2	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	4	3	7	Carrick-on-Shannon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Manorhamilton.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	3	3	–	–	4	1	–	1	–	1	4	3	7	Mohill.
																						Co. Mayo:
2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	6	7	13	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	8	7	15	Ballina.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	Ballinrobe.
–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	Belmullet.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	4	5	Castlebar.
–	–	2	5	1	–	1	–	4	5	9	–	1	2	5	1	–	1	–	4	6	10	Claremorris.
–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	Killala.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	Newport.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	6	3	7	10	Swineford.
–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Westport.
																						Co. Roscommon:
–	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	5	6	11	–	–	10	9	2	–	–	–	12	9	21	Boyle.
–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	5	1	1	3	–	–	6	4	10	Castlerea.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Roscommon.
1	3	4	11	–	–	6	5	11	19	30	1	3	4	12	–	–	6	5	11	20	31	Strokestown.
																						Co. Sligo:
–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	3	5	8	Dromore West.
–	–	4	–	–	4	–	8	4	12	16	–	4	4	–	1	6	–	8	5	18	23	Sligo.
–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	1	2	6	8	Tobercurry.
7	7	37	48	4	8	12	28	60	91	151	9	21	56	66	9	20	16	35	90	142	232	Total, Connaught.

PROVINCES.

23	49	93	110	8	9	8	36	132	204	236	88	181	153	187	48	34	37	67	331	469	800	Ulster.
18	64	91	135	10	9	33	54	152	262	414	54	133	138	205	19	27	54	81	265	446	711	Munster.
45	42	100	110	3	15	23	26	171	193	364	108	171	142	170	54	55	64	56	370	450	820	Leinster.
7	7	37	48	4	8	12	28	60	91	151	9	21	56	66	9	20	16	35	90	142	232	Connaught.
93	162	321	403	25	41	76	144	515	750	1265	259	506	494	628	130	136	171	239	1,056	1,507	2,563	Total, Ireland.

APPENDIX

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Patients who were in District Asylums on 31st December, 1863, Admissions during Year ending 31st December, 1864, Discharges, Escapes, and Deaths,

Asylums.	Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1863.			Admitted during Year ending 31st December, 1864.			Total under treatment during the Year.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	73	73	146	22	14	36	95	87	182
Ballinasloe,	183	154	337	29	37	66	212	191	403
Belfast,	196	166	362	37	40	77	233	206	439
Carlow,	111	93	204	24	31	55	135	124	259
Clonmel:									
Parent Asylum,	57	61	118	38	27	65	95	88	183
Additional Asylum,	87	60	147	16	9	25	103	69	172
Cork,	261	240	501	80	82	162	341	322	663
Kilkenny,	88	74	162	11	14	25	99	88	187
Killarney,	129	83	212	29	20	49	158	103	261
Limerick,	221	216	437	48	57	105	269	273	542
Londonderry,	117	115	232	21	37	58	138	152	290
Maryborough,	99	89	188	18	27	45	117	116	233
Mullingar,	150	155	305	43	28	71	193	183	376
Omagh,	177	130	307	57	61	118	234	191	425
Richmond,	310	370	680	86	97	183	396	467	863
Sligo,	104	84	188	35	19	54	139	103	242
Waterford,	76	70	146	20	28	48	96	98	194
Total,	2,439	2,233	4,672	614	628	1,242	3,053	2,861	5,914

Asylums.	Escapes during the Year.			Deaths.						Total Deaths.		
				Natural.			Accidental.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	2	–	2	13	10	23	–	–	–	13	10	23
Ballinasloe,	1	–	1	18	13	31	–	–	–	18	13	31
Belfast,	–	–	–	7	6	13	1	–	1	8	6	14
Carlow,	–	–	–	7	14	21	–	–	–	7	14	21
Clonmel:												
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	4	8	12	–	–	–	4	8	12
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	5	6	11	–	–	–	5	6	11
Cork,	1	–	1	31	28	59	–	–	–	31	28	59
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	6	4	10	–	–	–	6	4	10
Killarney,	–	–	–	6	7	13	–	–	–	6	7	13
Limerick,	2	–	2	17	13	30	–	–	–	17	13	30
Londonderry,	–	–	–	11	14	25	–	–	–	11	14	25
Maryborough,	1	–	1	12	6	18	–	–	–	12	6	18
Mullingar,	–	–	–	17	12	29	–	–	–	17	12	29
Omagh,	–	–	–	15	8	23	–	–	–	15	8	23
Richmond,	1	–	1†	34	28	62	1	–	1	35	28	63
Sligo,	–	–	–	7	8	15	–	–	–	7	8	15
Waterford,	–	–	–	6	7	13	–	–	–	6	7	13
Total,	8	–	8	216	192	408	2	–	2	218	192	410

* Of these, 16 males and 9 females, incurable, were removed to the Auxiliary Asylum.

B.

Asylums on the 31st December, 1864; also the Number of Admissions, during the Year ending thereon.

Discharged during the Year ending 31st December, 1864.									Total Discharged.			Asylums.
Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
7	4	11	–	2	2	–	–	–	7	6	13	Armagh.
15	13	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	13	28	Ballinasloe.
17	17	34	7	19	26	–	–	–	24	36	60	Belfast.
18	14	32	–	–	–	–	1	1	18	15	33	Carlow.
												Clonmel:
19	15	34	–	–	–	17	12	29*	36	27	63	Parent Asylum.
1	2	3	1	–	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	Additional Asylum.
55	41	96	4	9	13	4	–	4	63	50	113	Cork.
8	5	13	4	2	6	1	1	2	13	8	21	Kilkenny.
6	4	10	1	3	4	1	–	1	8	7	15	Killarney.
19	23	42	4	14	18	3	6	9	26	43	69	Limerick.
7	24	31	1	2	3	–	–	–	8	26	34	Londonderry.
11	20	31	–	5	5	–	–	–	11	25	36	Maryborough.
26	29	55	–	1	1	–	–	–	26	30	56	Mullingar.
23	30	53	7	2	9	4	5	9	34	37	71	Omagh.
24	40	64	5	13	18	4	–	4	33	53	86	Richmond.
20	13	33	–	1	1	2	–	2	22	14	36	Sligo.
8	8	16	6	2	8	1	2	3	15	12	27	Waterford.
284	302	586	40	75	115	38	28	66	362	405	767	Total.

Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, during the Year.			Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1864.			Asylums.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
22	16	38	73	71	144	Armagh.
34	26	60	178	165	343	Ballinasloe.
32	42	74	201	164	365	Belfast.
25	29	54	110	95	205	Carlow.
						Clonmel:
40	35	75	55	53	108	Parent Asylum.
8	9	17	95	60	155	Additional Asylum.
95	78	173	246	244	490	Cork.
19	12	31	80	76	156	Kilkenny.
14	14	28	144	89	233	Killarney.
45	56	101	224	217	441	Limerick.
19	40	59	119	112	231	Londonderry.
24	31	55	93	85	178	Maryborough.
43	42	85	150	141	291	Mullingar.
49	45	94	185	146	331	Omagh.
69	81	150	327	386	713	Richmond.
29	22	51	110	81	191	Sligo.
21	19	40	75	79	154	Waterford.
588	597	1,185	2,465	2,264	4,729	Total.

† Retained at home by friends, as recovered.

No. 2.—Table showing the Ages of Patients Admitted, ending 31st

Asylums.	Admitted.														
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	2	–	2	8	4	12	2	6	8	3	1	4
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	2	5	7	12	21	33	6	5	11	4	2	6
Belfast,	–	–	–	5	1	6	14	14	28	9	12	21	3	10	13
Carlow,	–	–	–	4	1	5	8	14	22	4	11	15	5	1	6
Clonmel:—															
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	2	3	5	8	9	17	7	8	15	12	3	15
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	–	–	–	9	9	18	26	22	48	22	18	40	9	15	24
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	3	8	1	5	6	2	3	5
Killarney,	–	–	–	5	4	9	11	9	20	3	3	6	2	2	4
Limerick,	–	–	–	10	7	17	20	19	39	7	11	18	2	8	10
Londonderry,	–	–	–	2	2	4	9	18	27	3	12	15	4	2	6
Maryborough,	–	–	–	3	3	6	3	7	10	7	3	10	5	4	9
Mullingar,	–	–	–	4	1	5	13	7	20	10	10	20	5	2	7
Omagh,	–	–	–	4	4	8	14	18	32	17	8	25	7	13	20
Richmond,	–	–	–	8	15	23	23	43	66	25	14	39	13	16	29
Sligo,	–	–	–	5	4	9	11	5	16	8	1	9	5	3	8
Waterford,	–	–	–	1	4	5	8	8	16	2	3	5	2	4	6
Total,	–	–	–	68	63	131	193	221	414	133	130	263	83	89	172

Asylums.	Discharged														
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	–	2	1	2	3	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	4	2	6	2	6	8	3	4	7	3	–	3
Belfast,	–	–	–	3	–	3	7	5	12	3	6	9	2	4	6
Carlow,	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	6	9	8	2	10	3	2	5
Clonmel:—															
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	3	3	6	6	4	10	4	3	7	3	3	6
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	–	–	–	6	7	13	21	15	36	12	7	19	6	9	15
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	4	3	7	1	–	1
Killarney,	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	–	–	–
Limerick,	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	11	9	20	2	7	9
Londonderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	13	17	–	7	7	1	2	3
Maryborough,	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	5	8	3	5	8	4	4	8
Mullingar,	–	–	–	3	1	4	6	8	14	8	7	15	2	7	9
Omagh,	–	–	–	1	5	6	10	12	22	6	3	9	2	3	5
Richmond,	–	–	–	1	6	7	4	16	20	7	7	14	3	8	11
Sligo,	–	–	–	2	2	4	9	4	13	4	1	5	3	3	6
Waterford,	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	3	8	–	2	2	–	1	1
Total,	–	–	–	34	34	68	88	98	186	75	69	144	35	53	88

and of those Discharged Recovered, during the Year December, 1864.

Admitted.												Asylums.
50 to 60 years.			60 and upwards.			Age not specified.			Total Admitted.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
3	3	6	4	–	4	–	–	–	22	14	36	Armagh.
4	3	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	29	37	66	Ballinasloe.
4	3	7	2	–	2	–	–	–	37	40	77	Belfast.
2	2	4	1	2	3	–	–	–	24	31	55	Carlow.
												Clonmel:—
7	4	11	–	–	–	2	–	2	38	27	65	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	16	9	25	16	9	25	Additional Asylum.
11	13	24	3	5	8	–	–	–	80	82	162	Cork.
–	3	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	11	14	25	Kilkenny.
2	1	3	6	1	7	–	–	–	29	20	49	Killarney.
2	7	9	7	5	12	–	–	–	48	57	105	Limerick.
3	1	4	–	2	2	–	–	–	21	37	58	Londonderry.
–	5	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	18	27	45	Maryborough.
3	6	9	5	2	7	3	–	3	43	28	71	Mullingar.
6	11	17	9	7	16	–	–	–	57	61	118	Omagh.
12	4	16	4	2	6	1	3	4	86	97	183	Richmond.
3	4	7	3	2	5	–	–	–	35	19	54	Sligo.
5	6	11	2	3	5	–	–	–	20	28	48	Waterford.
67	76	143	48	37	85	22	12	34	614	628	1,242	Total.

Recovered.												Asylums.
50 to 60 years.			60 and upwards.			Age not specified.			Total Discharged Recovered.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	Armagh.
2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	15	13	28	Ballinasloe.
2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	17	17	34	Belfast.
2	2	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	18	14	32	Carlow.
												Clonmel:—
2	1	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	19	15	34	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	Additional Asylum.
8	3	11	2	–	2	–	–	–	55	41	96	Cork.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	8	5	13	Kilkenny.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	Killarney.
1	3	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	19	23	42	Limerick.
2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	7	24	31	Londonderry.
1	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	20	31	Maryborough.
–	2	2	6	4	10	1	–	1	26	29	55	Mullingar.
2	5	7	2	2	4	–	–	–	23	30	53	Omagh.
5	–	5	3	1	4	1	2	3	24	40	64	Richmond.
2	1	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	20	13	33	Sligo.
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	16	Waterford.
33	29	62	16	15	31	3	4	7	284	302	586	Total.

No. 3.—Table showing the duration of Disease previous to Year ending 31st

Asylums.	Months.									Years.								
	Under 3.			3 to 6.			6 to 9.			Under 1.			1 to 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	7	7	14	3	2	5	1	1	2	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	11	11	22	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2
Carlow,	6	6	12	4	1	5	1	–	1	2	1	3	1	3	4	1	–	1
Clonmel:																		
Parent Asylum,	7	9	16	5	3	8	4	2	6	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	47	39	86	3	1	4	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	–	2	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	7	3	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Killarney,	6	2	8	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	8	9	17	5	7	12	1	1	2	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	–
Londonderry,	5	16	21	2	4	6	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryborough,	2	10	12	4	3	7	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2
Mullingar,	13	10	23	2	4	6	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	2	4
Omagh,	11	10	21	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Richmond,	13	16	29	4	4	8	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Sligo,	13	12	25	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Waterford,	5	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Total,	163	169	332	41	37	78	13	13	26	14	9	23	8	8	16	5	6	11

No. 4.—Table showing the length of Residence in Year ending 31st

Asylums.	Months.															Years.					
	Under 4.			4 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 to 12.			12 to 18.			Under 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh.	–	2	2	3	–	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	6	4	10	1	3	4	1	2	3	3	2	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1
Belfast,	6	4	10	6	5	11	2	2	4	–	2	2	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1
Carlow,	3	7	10	4	–	4	2	3	5	2	2	4	4	1	5	2	–	2	1	–	1
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	8	6	14	3	2	5	4	2	6	2	2	4	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Cork,	18	21	39	9	9	18	8	4	12	7	3	10	7	–	7	–	1	1	2	1	3
Kilkenny,	1	–	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	4	–	4	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	7	9	16	5	4	9	3	4	7	1	2	3	2	–	2	–	2	2	1	1	2
Londonderry,	4	4	8	1	6	7	–	2	2	1	5	6	–	2	2	1	4	5	–	–	–
Maryborough,	4	6	10	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	2	3
Mullingar,	13	9	22	3	1	4	3	3	6	4	3	7	1	4	5	1	–	1	–	3	3
Omagh,	12	15	27	4	7	11	5	4	9	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Richmond,	12	14	26	1	9	10	2	1	3	4	8	12	2	3	5	1	2	3	–	1	1
Sligo,	7	6	13	3	2	5	1	1	2	3	1	4	5	2	7	–	–	–	1	–	1
Waterford,	4	1	5	1	–	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	1	1
Total,	109	108	217	50	53	103	35	33	68	35	39	74	25	20	45	5	16	21	8	9	17

Admission of Patients Discharged Recovered, during the December, 1864.

Years.																		Total Discharged Recovered.			Asylums.
3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 and upwards.			Period not specified.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	13	28	Ballinasloe.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	34	Belfast.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	18	14	32	Carlow.
																					Clonmel:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	15	34	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	Additional Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	41	96	Cork.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	8	5	13	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	Killarney.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	19	23	42	Limerick.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	24	31	Londonderry.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	11	20	31	Maryborough.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	17	26	29	55	Mullingar.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	15	27	23	30	53	Omagh.
–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	16	19	24	40	64	Richmond.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	20	13	33	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	8	8	16	Waterford.
2	1	3	2	2	4	1	3	4	–	–	–	2	1	3	33	53	86	284	302	586	Total.

Asylums of Patients Discharged Recovered, during the December, 1864.

Years.																					Total Discharged Recovered.			Asylums.
3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 7.			7 to 8.			8 to 9.			9 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	15	13	28	Ballinasloe.
1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	34	Belfast.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	14	32	Carlow.
																								Clonmel:
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	15	34	Parent Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	Additional Asylum.
2	–	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1		55	41	96	Cork.
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	13	Kilkenny.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	Killarney.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	23	42	Limerick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	24	31	Londonderry.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–		2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	11	20	31	Maryborough.
1	4	5	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	29	55	Mullingar.
–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	23	30	53	Omagh.
1	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	40	64	Richmond.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	13	33	Sligo.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	16	Waterford.
6	7	13	4	7	11	3	3	6	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	5		284	302	586	Total.

No. 5.—Table showing Authority for the Admission of Patients Received into District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

Asylums.	Ordinary Cases admitted by the Board.			Cases admitted by Medical Superintendent as "urgent."			"Dangerous Lunatics" admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Lunatics charged with Offences admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Lunatics detained in Gaols in default of bail, admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Total admitted during Year.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	6	1	7	7	3	10	8	7	15	1	3	4	–	–	–	22	14	36
Ballinasloe,	10	7	17	2	3	5	16	26	42	1	1	2	–	–	–	29	37	66
Belfast,	23	31	54	7	7	14*	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	40	77
Carlow,	19	14	33	2	4	6	3	13	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	31	55
Clonmel:																		
Parent Asylum,	10	9	19	8	11	19	20	7	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	27	65
Additional Asylum,	16	9	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	9	25
Cork,	21	24	45	28	40	68	25	17	42	5	1	6	1	–	1	80	82	162
Kilkenny,	3	3	6	2	4	6	5	6	11	1	–	1	–	1	1	11	14	25
Killarney,	15	11	26	9	5	14	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	20	49
Limerick,	2	7	9	20	33	53	24	14	38	1	1	2	1	2	3	48	57	105
Londonderry,	10	16	26	8	10	18	3	11	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	37	58
Maryborough,	9	15	24	–	3	3	9	9	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	27	45
Mullingar,	4	11	15	11	7	18	28	10	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	28	71
Omagh,	6	2	8	40	55	95	9	4	13	2	–	2	–	–	–	57	61	118
Richmond,	16	35	51	27	41	68	40	21	61	1	–	1	2	–	2	86	97	183
Sligo,	3	–	3	28	18	46	3	1	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	35	19	54
Waterford,	5	9	14	10	18	28	4	1	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	20	28	48
Total,	178	204	382	209	262	471	209	153	362	14	6	20	4	3	7	614	628	1,242

* In the Belfast Asylum urgent cases are admitted by an order of three Governors, on the recommendation of the Medical Officers.

No. 6.—Table showing the Cause of Death of Patients who died in Irish District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

Asylums.	Abdominal Affections.			Cerebral Affections.			Consumption and Diseases of Lungs.			Disease of Heart and Arteries.			Debility and Old Age.			Fever and Other Diseases.			Accident, Violence, or Suicide.			Total Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	4	4	8	2	2	4	1	2	3	5	–	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	13	10	23
Ballinasloe,	5	4	9	8	4	12	4	3	7	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	18	13	31
Belfast,	–	1	1	3	1	4	–	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	–	1	1	–	1	8	6	14
Carlow,	3	4	7	1	3	4	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	14	21
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12
Additional Asylum,	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	11
Cork,	5	6	11	6	3	9	11	10	21	3	–	3	2	7	9	4	2	6	–	–	–	31	28	59
Kilkenny,	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	–	–	–	6	4	10
Killarney,	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	7	13
Limerick,	–	2	2	3	1	4	4	4	8	1	–	1	8	4	12	1	2	3	–	–	–	17	13	30
Londonderry,	3	2	5	1	2	3	3	7	10	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	2	3	–	–	–	11	14	25
Maryborough,	5	2	7	2	–	2	3	1	4	1	1	2	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	12	6	18
Mullingar,	3	3	6	11	7	18	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	17	12	29
Omagh,	2	–	2	6	3	9	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	3	5	3	1	4	–	–	–	15	8	23
Richmond,	6	5	11	8	4	12	17	15	32	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	2	2	1	–	1	35	28	63
Sligo,	–	–	–	4	2	6	1	5	6	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	15
Waterford,	2	–	2	–	1	1	3	5	8	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	13
Total,	36	31	67	62	40	102	64	68	132	7	5	12	33	33	66	14	15	29	2	–	2	218	192	410

No. 7.—Table showing the Number of Relapsed Cases admitted into District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

Asylums.	In Asylum Once before.			In Asylum Twice before.			In Asylum Three times before.			In Asylum Four times before.			In Asylum Five times before.			In Asylum Six times before, and oftener.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	3	2	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7
Ballinasloe,	3	–	3	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8
Belfast,	3	4	7	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	12
Carlow,	2	3	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	4
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	19	24	43	7	8	15	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	28	33	61
Kilkenny,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Killarney,	2	2	4	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7
Limerick,	4	4	8	3	6	9	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	14	21
Londonderry,	3	7	10	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	10	16
Maryborough,	1	3	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5
Mullingar,	4	4	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9
Omagh,	5	6	11	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	8	12	20
Richmond,	9	6	15	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	10	19
Sligo,	4	1	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9
Waterford,	3	1	4	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	5	4	9
Total,	66	69	135	19	32	51	3	12	15	2	2	4	3	2	5	1	4	5	94	121	215

No. 8.—Table showing the Form of Mental Disease in Patients admitted during the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

Asylums.	Mania.			Melancholia.			Dementia.			Monomania.			Imbecility.			Idiocy.			Mental Affections complicated with Epilepsy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	19	12	31	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	22	14	36
Ballinasloe,	23	22	45	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	–	1	1	2	5	7	29	37	66
Belfast,	25	23	48	9	2	11	1	2	3	2	13	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	40	77
Carlow,	11	20	31	4	8	12	2	1	3	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	24	31	55
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	26	19	45	3	2	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	4	9	38	27	65
Additional Asylum,	5	6	11	–	–	–	5	1	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	7	16	9	25
Cork,	53	57	110	9	8	17	9	10	19	4	3	7	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	4	5	80	82	162
Kilkenny,	4	10	14	5	2	7	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	11	14	25
Killarney,	20	13	33	7	5	12	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	29	20	49
Limerick,	43	47	90	4	8	12	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	48	57	105
Londonderry,	14	29	43	1	4	5	–	–	–	6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	37	58
Maryborough,	10	18	28	5	5	10	2	2	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	18	27	45
Mullingar,	34	21	55	7	3	10	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	43	28	71
Omagh,	39	41	80	10	17	27	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	3	7	1	–	1	1	–	1	57	61	118
Richmond,	52	61	113	19	21	40	6	7	13	2	5	7	–	–	–	1	2	3	6	1	7	86	97	183
Sligo,	20	12	32	6	4	10	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	35	19	54
Waterford,	14	21	35	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	20	28	48
Total,	412	432	844	95	100	195	29	31	60	31	34	65	9	6	15	6	5	11	31	21	52	614	628	1,242

No. 9.—Table showing the Form of Disease of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1864.

Asylums.	Mania.			Melancholia.			Dementia.			Monomania.			Imbecility.			Idiocy.			Mental Affections complicated with Epilepsy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	62	56	118	2	2	4	8	12	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	73	71	144
Ballinasloe,	131	106	237	1	3	4	2	4	6	1	1	2	14	29	43	3	2	5	26	20	46	178	165	343
Belfast,	129	102	231	34	24	58	6	8	14	19	20	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	10	23	201	164	365
Carlow,	70	48	118	12	26	38	9	13	22	12	7	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8	110	95	205
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	43	36	79	–	–	–	10	9	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	10	55	53	108
Additional Asylum,	22	30	52	3	1	4	17	2	19	9	5	14	19	10	29	2	–	2	23	12	35	95	60	155
Cork,	102	86	188	29	35	64	18	31	49	25	24	49	41	30	71	10	22	32	21	16	37	246	244	490
Kilkenny,	50	42	92	8	18	26	6	6	12	10	6	16	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	4	9	80	76	156
Killarney,	80	48	128	15	22	37	40	16	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	12	144	89	233
Limerick,	143	117	260	33	51	84	26	26	52	1	–	1	–	–	–	9	11	20	12	12	24	224	217	441
Londonderry,	68	82	150	14	8	22	14	9	23	18	9	27	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	3	8	119	112	231
Maryborough,	56	60	116	10	11	21	4	4	8	2	2	4	1	3	4	7	2	9	13	3	16	93	85	178
Mullingar,	95	79	174	16	31	47	5	1	6	10	11	21	–	–	–	7	7	14	17	12	29	150	141	291
Omagh,	102	73	175	22	23	45	14	16	30	1	1	2	15	18	33	14	5	19	17	10	27	185	146	331
Richmond,	161	233	394	71	76	147	23	29	52	20	22	42	–	–	–	5	6	11	47	20	67	327	386	713
Sligo,	45	35	80	11	6	17	28	27	55	8	2	10	2	2	4	2	2	4	14	7	21	110	81	191
Waterford,	44	50	94	5	10	15	10	12	22	3	2	5	–	–	–	9	2	11	4	3	7	75	79	154
Total,	1403	1283	2686	286	347	633	240	225	465	139	112	251	92	92	184	70	61	131	235	144	379	2465	2264	4729

No. 10.—Table showing the supposed Cause of Mental Disease of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moral Causes.			
Poverty and reverse of fortune,	111	122	233
Grief, fear, and anxiety,	97	165	262
Love, jealousy, and seduction,	50	89	139
Domestic quarrels and afflictions,	31	59	60
Religious excitement,	54	69	123
Study and mental excitement,	45	9	54
Ill-treatment,	8	22	30
Pride,	7	7	14
Anger,	1	6	7
Total Moral Causes,	404	548	952
Physical Causes.			
Intemperance and irregularity of life,	221	70	291
Cerebral diseases,	146	105	251
Congenital idiocy, &c.,	50	42	92
Febrile affections,	21	67	88
Effects of climate, sunstroke, &c.,	61	10	71
Bodily injuries and disorders,	124	67	191
Abuse of Medicine,	14	3	17
Sedentary Occupations,	11	8	19
Total Physical Causes,	648	372	1,020
Hereditary Predisposition,	285	263	548
Not known,	1,128	1,081	2,209
Total in District Asylums,	2,465	2,264	4,729

No. 11.—Table showing the Social Condition of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1864.

Asylums.	Married.			Single.			Widowed.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	15	14	29	56	48	104	1	6	7	1	3	4	73	71	144
Ballinasloe,	31	44	75	112	98	210	2	14	16	33	9	42	178	165	343
Belfast,	40	51	91	157	108	265	4	5	9	–	–	–	201	164	365
Carlow,	19	12	31	57	42	99	11	15	26	23	26	49	110	95	205
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	15	17	32	21	23	44	5	4	9	14	9	23	55	53	108
Additional Asylum,	9	11	20	28	27	55	–	1	1	58	21	79	95	60	155
Cork,	42	48	90	198	171	369	6	25	31	–	–	–	246	244	490
Kilkenny,	7	23	30	72	49	121	1	4	5	–	–	–	80	76	156
Killarney,	77	24	101	43	45	88	15	13	28	9	7	16	144	89	233
Limerick,	44	65	109	173	132	305	4	14	18	3	6	9	224	217	441
Londonderry,	35	31	66	75	61	136	9	20	29	–	–	–	119	112	231
Maryborough,	12	14	26	80	58	138	1	10	11	–	3	3	93	85	178
Mullingar,	18	31	49	125	91	216	–	8	8	7	11	18	150	141	291
Omagh,	39	36	75	141	93	234	5	17	22	–	–	–	185	146	331
Richmond,	64	91	155	233	231	464	6	20	26	24	44	68	327	386	713
Sligo,	23	17	40	84	57	141	3	7	10	–	–	–	110	81	191
Waterford,	17	19	36	54	49	103	4	11	15	–	–	–	75	79	154
Total,	507	548	1,055	1,709	1,383	3,092	77	194	271	172	139	311	2,465	2,264	4,729

No. 12.—Class of Life or previous Occupation of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1864.

Class of Life or Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Labouring class,	1,062	428	1,490
Farming,	281	165	446
Domestic Servants,	58	398	456
Clerks,	41	–	41
Shopkeepers,	37	41	78
Tailors and Seamstresses,	45	160	205
Artisans,	57	–	57
Painters and Glaziers,	16	–	16
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	28	–	28
Masons and Bricklayers,	28	–	28
Carpenters,	54	–	54
Weavers,	48	15	63
Shoemakers,	71	3	74
Hatters,	6	–	6
Factory Workers,	8	13	21
Victuallers,	19	–	19
Pedlars and Hucksters,	16	29	45
Lawyers,	1	–	1
Medical Men,	8	–	8
Members of Religious Communities,	14	5	19
Students and Teachers,	38	19	57
Soldiers and Pensioners,	115	–	115
Police,	29	–	29
Sailors,	26	–	26
Publicans,	5	–	5
Mendicants,	24	46	70
Various Employments,	92	127	219
No occupation, or unknown,	238	815	1,053
Total,	2,465	2,264	4,729

No. 13.—Classification of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1864.

Asylums.	Convalescent.			Quiet and Orderly but Insane.			Moderately Tranquil.			Noisy and Refractory.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	–	1	33	27	60	14	12	26	25	32	57	73	71	144
Ballinasloe,	7	6	13	58	52	110	60	47	107	53	60	113	178	165	343
Belfast,	44	34	78	51	52	103	53	36	89	53	42	95	201	164	365
Carlow,	14	11	25	33	25	58	45	34	79	18	25	43	110	95	205
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	18	10	28	15	16	31	10	20	30	12	7	19	55	53	108
Additional Asylum,	1	–	1	49	32	81	28	12	40	17	16	33	95	60	155
Cork,	20	7	27	123	82	205	64	77	141	39	78	117	246	244	490
Kilkenny,	2	1	3	15	16	31	36	31	67	27	28	55	80	76	156
Killarney,	8	5	13	46	36	82	85	36	121	5	7	12	144	89	233
Limerick,	20	15	35	110	65	175	50	57	107	44	80	124	224	217	441
Londonderry,	29	12	41	38	39	77	27	42	69	25	19	44	119	112	231
Maryborough,	4	5	9	32	27	59	35	18	53	22	35	57	93	85	178
Mullingar,	11	12	23	76	50	126	45	38	83	18	41	59	150	141	291
Omagh,	3	2	5	127	72	199	30	31	61	25	41	66	185	146	331
Richmond,	14	11	25	187	247	434	113	112	225	13	16	29	327	386	713
Sligo,	8	7	15	29	32	61	27	30	57	46	12	58	110	81	191
Waterford,	3	5	8	36	19	55	18	34	52	18	21	39	75	79	154
Total,	207	143	350	1,058	889	1,947	740	667	1,407	460	560	1,020	2,465	2,264	4,729

No. 14.—Table showing the Educational Condition of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1864.

Asylums.	Well Educated.			Can Read and Write well.			Can Read and Write indifferently.			Can Read only.			Cannot Read.			Unascertained.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	3	4	7	14	3	17	19	10	29	9	21	30	25	32	57	3	1	4	73	71	144
Ballinasloe,	8	2	10	20	16	36	41	30	71	13	9	22	73	86	159	23	22	45	178	165	343
Belfast,	13	5	18	100	61	161	20	13	33	49	50	99	19	27	46	–	8	8	201	164	365
Carlow,	6	2	8	14	9	23	23	14	37	21	24	45	25	27	52	21	19	40	110	95	205
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	8	7	15	9	8	17	6	3	9	4	3	7	19	25	44	9	7	16	55	53	108
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	5	2	7	14	4	18	10	8	18	12	14	26	54	32	86	95	60	155
Cork,	11	17	28	54	25	79	83	35	118	10	46	56	71	86	157	17	35	52	246	244	490
Kilkenny,	6	5	11	18	10	28	26	17	43	12	15	27	18	29	47	–	–	–	80	76	156
Killarney,	13	4	17	15	17	32	–	–	–	36	20	56	50	40	90	30	8	38	144	89	233
Limerick,	22	12	34	17	10	27	84	73	157	40	22	62	47	89	136	14	11	25	224	217	441
Londonderry,	7	5	12	18	15	33	25	11	36	30	28	58	39	53	92	–	–	–	119	112	231
Maryborough,	9	1	10	18	–	18	18	17	35	29	26	55	19	29	48	–	12	12	93	85	178
Mullingar,	3	4	7	29	15	44	32	23	55	38	29	67	28	51	79	20	19	39	150	141	291
Omagh,	13	5	18	16	12	28	65	22	87	36	52	88	50	54	104	5	1	6	185	146	331
Richmond,	60	37	97	69	71	140	76	90	166	62	87	149	36	71	107	24	30	54	327	386	713
Sligo,	2	3	5	13	3	16	40	20	60	23	10	33	32	45	77	–	–	–	110	81	191
Waterford,	6	3	9	23	12	35	19	13	32	9	10	19	18	41	59	–	–	–	75	79	154
Total,	190	116	306	452	289	741	591	395	986	431	460	891	581	799	1,380	220	205	425	2,465	2,264	4,729

No. 15.—Condition as to Probability of Recovery of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1864.

Asylums.	Probably Curable.			Probably Incurable.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	12	13	25	61	58	119	73	71	144
Ballinasloe,	42	38	80	136	127	263	178	165	343
Belfast,	66	47	113	135	117	252	201	164	365
Carlow,	36	39	75	74	56	130	110	95	205
Clonmel:									
Parent Asylum,	18	15	33	37	38	75	55	53	108
Additional Asylum,	1	–	1	94	60	154	95	60	155
Cork,	118	118	236	128	126	254	246	244	490
Kilkenny,	25	17	42	55	59	114	80	76	156
Killarney,	21	22	43	123	67	190	144	89	233
Limerick,	48	54	102	176	163	339	224	217	441
Londonderry,	19	12	31	100	100	200	119	112	231
Maryborough,	19	26	45	74	59	133	93	85	178
Mullingar,	44	37	81	106	104	210	150	141	291
Omagh,	54	38	92	131	108	239	185	146	331
Richmond,	69	73	142	258	313	571	327	386	713
Sligo,	18	13	31	92	68	160	110	81	191
Waterford,	50	55	105	25	24	49	75	79	154
Total,	660	617	1,277	1,805	1,647	3,452	2,465	2,264	4,729

No. 16.—Number of Paying Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1864; and also of Patients who are known or supposed to have Means, but who contribute nothing towards their Maintenance.

Asylums.	Paying Patients.			Amount received from Paying Patients.	Average per Patient.	Patients known or supposed to have Means, but who are not Paying Patients.		
	M.	F.	T.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	1	–	1	18 5 0	18 5 0	2	1	3
Ballinasloe,	4	–	4	43 14 6	10 18 7	–	–	–
Belfast,	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	–
Carlow,	3	–	3	52 19 3	18 3 1	–	–	–
Clonmel:								
Parent Asylum,	1	–	1	12 0 0	12 0 0	2	2	4
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	–
Cork,	4	1	5	67 1 3	13 8 3	1	–	1
Kilkenny,	3	8	11	151 5 0	13 15 0	1	–	1
Killarney,	6	1	7	143 19 6	20 11 4	1	1	2
Limerick,	4	1	5	53 4 9	10 12 11	2	2	4
Londonderry,	–	–	–	—	—	–	–	–
Maryborough,	–	–	–	—	—	–	1	1
Mullingar,	3	2	5	90 0 0	18 0 0	–	–	–
Omagh,	9	2	11	112 4 2	11 0 4	–	2	2
Richmond,	1	1	2	16 0 0	8 0 0	2	2	4
Sligo,	5	3	8	149 5 0	18 13 1	1	–	1
Waterford,	2	2	4	57 2 6	14 5 7	2	1	3
Total,	46	21	67	967 0 11	14 8 8	14	12	26

No. 17.—Table showing the Relationship to each other of Patients who were treated in District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1864, as far as can be accurately ascertained.

Asylums.	Degree of Relationship.																				
	Parents and their Children.			Brothers and Sisters.			Uncles and Aunts, Nephews and Nieces.			First Cousins.			Second Cousins.			More distant degrees of Relationship.			Patients who had Relatives in Asylums previous to the period of these Returns.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	*5	6
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	–	2	2	5	3	8	–	–	–	1	3	4	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	–	3
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	3	5
Killarney,	–	–	–	3	1	4	6	2	8	5	–	5	–	–	–	13	8	21	–	–	–
Limerick,	2	2	4	3	1	4	1	3	4	2	4	6	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	2	2
Londonderry,	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Maryborough,	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mullingar,	1	1	2	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Omagh,	2	2	4	9	9	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	8	10	18
Richmond,	3	1	4	2	–	2	1	1	2	2	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	8	3	11
Waterford,	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	–	–	–	5	6	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	11	11	22	42	29	71	14	12	26	16	14	30	27	18	45	15	11	26	25	26	51
	Total Number having Relationship, 220.																				

* Three sisters and a first cousin of one of these females died in the Asylum; and the father, brother, and two sisters of another patient were formerly patients therein.

No. 18.—Table showing the Average Number of Patients Daily Employed, and how Employed, during the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

Asylums.	Males.											Females.									Total.	
	Garden and Farm Labour.	Basket-making.	Pumping Water.	Weaving.	Tailoring.	Shoemaking.	Carpentry Work.	Painting.	Assisting Servants to clean House, &c.	Miscellaneous Employments.	Total employed daily.	Spinning and Carding Flax.	Needlework.	Knitting.	Quilting.	Fancy Needlework.	Assisting in Laundry.	Assisting Servants to clean House.	Miscellaneous Employments.	Total employed daily.	Daily average of Patients employed.	Daily average of Patients unemployed.
Armagh,	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	8	38	–	20	9	–	–	4	13	14	60	98	47
Ballinasloe,	30	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	20	12	68	–	17	10	–	–	13	16	–	56	124	220
Belfast,	89	1	14	8	3	2	–	–	28	16	161	23	26	20	3	1	26	12	–	111	272	94
Carlow,	30	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	12	20	66	4	18	10	4	–	14	20	–	70	136	69
Clonmel:																						
Parent Asylum,	21	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	9	6	37	–	10	8	–	–	12	–	6	36	73	45
Additional Asylum,	20	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	10	39	–	10	–	1	–	8	8	–	27	66	90
Cork,	48	–	–	–	3	5	3	–	23	46	128	–	44	37	–	–	19	23	26	149	277	210
Kilkenny,	25	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	13	8	48	–	14	17	–	–	18	13	–	62	110	51
Killarney,	30	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	7	26	66	–	13	12	–	–	8	5	3	41	107	117
Limerick,	32	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	14	7	54	–	44	33	–	–	21	20	23	141	195	244
Londonderry,	43	–	–	5	3	2	2	–	8	38	101	21	15	23	1	5	5	11	16	97	198	34
Maryborough,	13	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	9	18	45	–	18	16	2	–	15	14	6	71	116	69
Mullingar,	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	44	–	16	15	–	–	16	29	–	76	120	176
Omagh,	18	–	14	2	–	–	1	–	22	16	73	4	16	19	–	–	6	14	6	65	138	181
Richmond,	91	–	–	–	15	12	4	4	31	19	176*	–	113	16	1	1	47	35	10	223†	399	297
Sligo,	24	–	4	–	3	3	2	1	18	11	66	–	15	13	–	–	9	9	8	54	120	74
Waterford,	19	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	15	38	3	11	10	2	–	4	7	6	43	81	73
Total,	571	1	36	15	39	32	13	5	260	276	1,248	55	420	268	14	7	245	249	124	1,382	2,630	2,091

* In addition to the number of patients employed in various avocations, as many as 70, on an average, attend the Asylum School daily.
† Eighty-three female patients attending school daily.

No. 19.—Return of Escapes, and Attempts at Escape, from District Asylums, during the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

Asylums.	Number of Escapes.			Unsuccessful Attempts.			Asylums.	Number of Escapes.			Unsuccessful Attempts.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	2	–	2	3	–	3	Limerick,	2	–	2	2	2	4
Ballinasloe,	1	–	1	3	–	3	Londonderry,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	–	–	–	3	–	3	Maryborough,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mullingar,	–	–	–	3	1	4
Clonmel:							Omagh,	–	–	–	5	3	8
Parent Asylum,	–	–	–	1	–	1	Richmond,	1	–	1	5	4	9
Additional Asylum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sligo,	–	–	–	3	3	6
Cork,	1	–	1	7	2	9	Waterford,	–	–	–	2	–	2
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	1	–	1							
Killarney,	–	–	–	4	1	5	Total,	8	–	8	42	16	58

No. 20.—Return of Superannuation Allowances granted to Officers and Servants of District Asylums, during the Year ending 31st December, 1864 (*in continuation of Table* 21, *App. B., Inspectors' Thirteenth Report*).

Asylum.	Persons Superannuated.	Office.	Annual Salary on Retirement.	Estimated Annual Value of Emoluments.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Amount of Superannuation granted.	Date of Retirement.	Observations.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Years.	Yrs. Mhs.	£ s. d.		
Clonmel:									
Parent Asylum,	James Boland,	Head Attendant,	24 0 0	26 0 0	50	20 6	18 0 0	20 July, 1864,	
Cork,	Denis Sullivan,	Furnace-man,	21 5 10	17 9 0	56	11 0	7 2 0	23 Apr., 1864,	
Kilkenny,	Anne Butler,	Laundress,	9 0 0	16 0 0	64	12 0	5 0 0	20 Sept., 1864.	
Maryborough,	Sarah Delany,	Cook,	7 7 0	14 1 0	50	10 0	3 11 4	16 Jan., 1864.	
Richmond,	James Fitzsimons,	Clerk and Storekeeper,	80 0 0	–	72	10 0	13 6 8	3 Mar., 1864.	
,,	Eliza Norton,	Infirmary Matron,	30 0 0	81 11 9	58	12 0	22 6 4	1 Sept., 1864.	

No. 21.—Return of Receipts and Expenditure for

Asylums.	RECEIPTS.																				
	Balance in hands on 31st December, 1863.			Treasury Advances.			Received for Pay Patients.			Received for Sale of Farm and Garden Produce.			Received for Offal, Old Stores, &c.			Received from Miscellaneous Sources.			Total Receipts.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Armagh,	412	13	1	3,350	0	0	13	15	0	4	16	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	3,783	7	3
Ballinasloe,	773	7	10	6,522	9	10	48	5	6	75	11	5	12	15	10	2	15	11	7,435	6	4
Belfast,	404	18	11	6,673	15	4	—			88	15	7	16	10	11	22	19	1	7,206	19	10
Carlow,	122	14	7	3,750	0	0	27	1	6	11	1	1	—			—			3,910	17	2
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	285	3	11	3,493	1	11	12	0	0	154	12	1	—			2	2	10	3,947	0	9
Additional Asylum,	199	5	7	3,515	15	11	—			102	19	0	2	16	4	1	18	0	3,822	14	10
Cork,	492	16	8	9,100	0	0	101	11	4	19	4	11	3	3	6	14	5	0	9,731	1	5
Kilkenny,	391	14	3	2,700	0	0	152	5	0	30	11	2	3	12	2	0	11	9	3,278	14	4
Killarney,	—			4,085	7	4	122	15	4	73	16	6	6	12	6	71	15	6	4,360	7	2
Limerick,	664	8	5	7,461	13	9	54	18	9	53	14	10	18	3	4	2	0	2	8,254	19	3
Londonderry,	699	5	1	5,010	0	0	9	2	6	40	17	6	—			—			5,759	5	1
Maryborough,	746	8	4	3,798	11	10	—			45	10	5	6	6	0	1	9	6	4,598	6	1
Mullingar,	984	12	2	6,292	12	4	71	3	0	13	19	0	10	0	0	3	2	0	7,375	8	6
Omagh,	819	11	1	5,365	0	0	102	0	2	126	6	0	8	8	8	15	12	1	6,436	18	0
Richmond,	393	10	11	16,652	10	5	43	10	0	301	18	7	92	19	6	5	7	3	17,489	16	8
Sligo,	369	3	3	3,831	4	9	132	4	8	22	13	4	17	7	3	12	8	9	4,385	2	0
Waterford,	250	5	7	3,386	8	9	11	10	0	17	1	1	4	13	4	11	1	3	3,681	0	0
General Total,	8,009	19	8	94,988	12	2	902	2	9	1,183	8	6	205	9	4	167	12	3	105,457	4	8

Asylums.	EXPENDITURE—(*continued.*)																	
	Bedding and Furniture.			Repairs and Alterations.			Farm and Garden Expenses.			Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.			Printing, Stationery, and Books.			Medicines and Medical Diet.			Wine, Beer, and Whisky.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Armagh,	294	1	11	278	16	8	33	2	9	27	19	10	18	0	1	21	10	7	—		
Ballinasloe,	272	18	0	576	11	1	162	4	8	5	8	6	32	16	3	58	5	8	—		
Belfast,	261	11	5	451	6	3	73	11	1	22	12	6	48	18	8	16	0	0	3	12	0
Carlow,	244	11	2	99	2	11	16	11	6	22	9	10	39	7	11	1	2	2	10	16	11
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum,	151	12	9	243	14	2	47	12	0	11	18	2	57	2	2	38	5	11	44	16	9
Additional Asylum,	175	14	5	152	15	7	104	11	5	28	3	6	18	19	5	27	9	0	42	14	7
Cork,	364	13	4	609	14	4	263	12	2	32	9	0	41	14	3	84	4	9	39	5	3
Kilkenny,	112	8	3	27	15	1	31	4	3	12	9	11	21	0	4	19	9	10	22	1	9
Killarney,	199	16	7	158	8	9	109	1	0	12	15	0	21	17	4	23	0	1	48	3	0
Limerick,	322	0	11	550	17	3	37	19	8	19	0	8	47	4	11	31	7	5	55	8	9
Londonderry,	260	17	6	261	11	8	109	3	10	3	15	0	59	0	11	50	2	5	117	17	9
Maryborough,	182	15	1	182	5	3	81	2	11	8	13	9	37	10	0	104	6	3	77	2	9
Mullingar,	127	5	1	734	1	2	72	11	6	18	15	0	22	0	3	113	13	5	16	5	3
Omagh,	233	15	7	133	13	0	105	10	2	7	10	0	59	0	2	37	7	3	74	8	2
Richmond,	884	8	6	859	13	10	500	9	4	44	14	2	89	17	3	146	9	7	304	4	2
Sligo,	112	6	2	184	8	11	38	4	8	15	16	1	50	1	3	10	19	1	10	4	7
Waterford,	183	19	3	151	14	3	25	15	0	—			34	12	2	31	15	4	39	3	1
General Total,	4,384	15	11	5,656	10	4	1,812	7	11	294	10	11	699	3	4	815	8	9	906	4	2

the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

EXPENDITURE.

Provisions, including Groceries.	Clothing: For Patients.	Clothing: For Servants.	Fuel and Light.	Washing and Water Supply.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Servants.	Asylums.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1,206 12 4	386 6 9	17 10 0	263 9 5	33 7 8	475 0 0	238 10 4	Armagh.
2,470 0 6	693 15 3	98 7 11	577 2 7	104 5 5	721 0 0	516 3 10	Ballinasloe.
3,031 6 10	871 1 5	48 8 0	435 6 1	95 2 7	650 0 0	492 13 4	Belfast.
1,590 13 8	332 4 7	65 0 0	341 2 10	51 4 8	620 0 0	243 5 0	Carlow.
							Clonmel:
1,107 3 7	188 5 2	42 4 0	178 10 6	41 17 4	675 0 0	373 1 0	Parent Asylum.
1,341 15 8	206 8 7	56 2 7	168 0 2	36 15 7	480 0 0	337 11 7	Additional Asylum.
3,570 1 6	1,018 8 1	248 15 4	582 16 1	118 2 8	1,016 13 4	648 2 5	Cork.
1,170 7 1	244 7 7	50 17 10	230 12 1	35 2 2	630 0 0	246 13 4	Kilkenny.
1,829 1 6	274 6 5	67 3 9	348 19 4	105 5 4	655 6 10	378 12 6	Killarney.
3,711 8 3	694 4 3	83 11 8	405 7 10	211 0 4	824 11 6	581 1 0	Limerick.
1,876 12 5	390 10 0	78 10 0	330 8 4	89 6 7	635 0 0	352 19 3	Londonderry.
1,456 2 6	281 14 9	103 11 4	341 9 7	55 7 7	567 9 6	265 16 3	Maryborough.
2,819 19 10	514 19 2	60 11 0	448 2 8	76 17 6	752 6 4	437 18 6	Mullingar.
2,299 5 6	445 16 9	99 0 6	530 0 2	56 11 7	665 0 0	482 2 5	Omagh.
7,176 19 7	1,442 16 2	292 17 2	1,161 18 8	226 19 3	1,661 5 0	1,246 5 3	Richmond.
1,606 11 9	467 11 8	61 17 7	276 9 4	34 6 0	649 3 4	319 0 2	Sligo.
1,262 4 3	277 0 7	50 11 10	143 2 8	35 15 3	650 0 0	284 4 1	Waterford.
39,576 6 9	8,729 17 2	1,525 0 6	6,762 18 4	1,407 7 6	12,377 15 10	7,444 0 3	General Total.

EXPENDITURE—(*continued.*)

Tobacco and Snuff.	Incidental Expenses.	Superannuation Pensions.	Total Outlay.	Balances on hands 31st December, 1864.	Daily Average Number of Patients maintained.	Average cost of Maintenance, &c., per head, per annum.	Asylums.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
21 10 10	21 11 10	50 1 9	3,387 12 9	395 14 6	145	23 7 3	Armagh.
40 18 9	34 10 3	323 10 8	6,687 19 4	747 7 0	344	19 8 10	Ballinasloe.
—	179 13 0	31 9 11	6,762 13 1	444 6 9	366	18 9 6	Belfast.
—	105 3 9	41 12 1	3,824 9 0	86 8 2	205	18 13 1	Carlow.
							Clonmel:
7 12 0	42 1 10	111 1 2	3,361 18 6	585 2 3	118	28 9 9	Parent Asylum.
5 8 10	57 15 1	—	3,240 6 0	582 8 10	156	20 15 5	Additional Asylum.
84 0 10	331 15 4	57 19 11	9,112 8 7	618 12 10	487	18 14 2	Cork.
—	63 9 6	0 19 5	2,968 18 5	309 15 11	161	18 8 9	Kilkenny.
39 4 11	89 4 10	—	4,360 7 2	—	224	19 9 3	Killarney.
63 16 11	29 6 10	—	7,668 8 2	586 11 1	439	17 9 4	Limerick.
50 9 8	83 18 1	222 6 4	4,972 9 9	786 15 4	232	21 8 7	Londonderry.
14 13 4	27 6 4	90 12 4	3,877 18 11	720 7 2	185	20 19 2	Maryborough.
29 12 0	238 3 8	—	6,483 2 4	892 6 2	296	21 18 0	Mullingar.
42 17 1	149 18 2	—	5,421 16 6	1,015 1 6	319	16 19 11	Omagh.
98 12 10	309 6 5	543 0 5	16,989 17 7	499 19 1	696	24 8 2	Richmond.
6 13 9	104 7 6	—	3,948 1 10	437 0 2	194	20 6 0	Sligo.
14 7 2	67 8 5	115 5 9	3,366 19 1	314 0 11	154	21 17 3	Waterford.
519 18 11	1,935 0 10	1,587 19 9	96,435 7 0	9,021 17 8	4,721	20 8 6	General Total.

No. 22.—Return of Outlay on, and Produce of District Asylum Farms for the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

Asylums.	Quantity of Land cultivated				Amount of		
	By Spade.	By Plough.	In Grass.	Total.	Outlay.	Produce.	Net Profit.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	4 0 34	—	14 0 16	18 1 10	33 2 9	60 15 0	27 12 3
Ballinasloe,	6 1 12	17 1 26	12 1 30	36 0 28	162 4 8	413 16 8	251 12 0
Belfast,	27 1 0	—	14 0 0	41 1 0	73 11 1	190 15 7	117 4 6
Carlow,	6 3 0	—	1 2 0	8 1 0	16 11 6	109 6 7	92 15 1
Clonmel:							
Parent Asylum,	10 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	16 0 0	99 2 0	206 12 1	107 10 1
Additional Asylum,	4 1 0	—	0 0 20	4 1 20	104 11 5	154 19 0	50 7 7
Cork,	25 2 0	—	3 0 0	28 2 0	263 12 2	459 8 2	195 16 0
Kilkenny,	9 0 0	—	6 0 0	15 0 0	31 4 3	124 17 9	93 13 6
Killarney,	2 0 0	14 0 0	1 0 0	17 0 0	109 0 11	188 8 1	79 7 2
Limerick,	4 0 0	3 3 0	9 0 0	16 3 0	67 19 8	143 0 9	75 1 1
Londonderry,	19 2 0	—	0 2 0	20 0 0	109 3 10	217 17 6	108 13 8
Maryborough,	12 3 9	—	7 3 8	20 2 17	81 2 11	128 7 5	47 4 6
Mullingar,	5 0 0	2 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0	72 11 6	123 10 11	50 19 5
Omagh,	11 0 0	—	9 3 32	20 3 32	339 6 1	536 18 7	197 12 6
Richmond,	10 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	34 0 0	500 9 4	778 15 4	278 6 0
Sligo,	8 2 0	12 0 0	1 2 30	22 0 30	196 8 11	337 0 9	140 11 10
Waterford,	8 1 28	—	2 0 0	10 1 28	38 15 0	121 13 6	82 18 6
Total,	174 2 3	62 0 26	107 0 16	343 3 5	2,298 18 0	4,296 3 8	1,997 5 8

No. 23.—Return showing the Contract Prices of the undermentioned Articles of Provisions, &c., for District Asylums, on 31st December, 1864.

Asylums.	White Bread, per 4lb. Loaf.	Brown Bread, per 4lb. Loaf.	Beef, per lb.	Mutton, per lb.	New Milk, per Gallon.	Oatmeal, per Stone.	Rice, per Stone.	Butter, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Brown Sugar, per lb.	Cocoa, per lb.	Coals, per Ton.	Straw, per cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Armagh,	0 5	–	0 4½	0 4½	0 8	–	–	–	2 10	0 4½	–	18 6	1 10
Ballinasloe,	0 5	0 4	0 4¼	0 3¾	0 8	1 4½	2 3	1 0	3 0	0 4¼	0 2⅛	22 6	1 3
Belfast,	0 5¼	–	0 4	0 4	0 7¾	1 8¾	5 0	1 0	3 0	–	–	11 11	2 6
Carlow,	0 4⅝	–	0 4½	0 4¾	0 8	1 3⅜	2 11	0 11½	3 0	0 4¾	0 2½	20 10	1 7
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 6	
Clonmel Parent,	0 4⅞	–	0 4⅜	0 4⅜	0 7¼	1 10½	2 1½	–	2 8¾	0 5 1/16	–	18 4	1 6⅜
,, Additional,	0 4⅞	–	0 4⅜	0 4⅜	0 7¼	–	2 1½	–	2 8¾	0 5 1/16	–	18 4	1 6⅜
Cork,	–	0 4⅞	0 5¼	0 5¾	0 3¾	1 3½	2 4	–	2 7	0 4½	0 1⅝	15 3	–
Kilkenny,	0 4½	–	0 3¾	0 3¾	0 6	1 4¼	2 2¼	1 0	2 11	0 5	–	19 0	–
Killarney,	0 5⅛	0 5¼	0 5½	–	0 6¼	1 4 1/20	2 7½	–	3 0	0 5½	–	25 0	–
			0 3										
Limerick,	0 4⅝	–	0 3 3/64	0 3 3/64	0 5⅝	–	3 0	–	2 3	0 5	0 3½	24 0	1 8
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19 0	
Londonderry,	0 5½	–	0 5	0 7	0 5¾	1 3 5	2 6	–	3 3	0 4½	–	13 8	1 11
Maryborough,	0 5⅞	–	0 4	0 4½	0 4	1 6	2 9	1 0	3 0	0 5¼	–	20 6	1 4⅝
Mullingar,	0 5½	–	0 6	0 6	0 6½	1 3	2 11	0 11½	3 0	6 4⅓	0 2½	21 0	2 0
Omagh,	0 5	–	0 4½	0 5½	0 7	1 2 7/16	2 2¼	–	3 0	0 4 1/14	0 2 9/14	18 5	1 11
Richmond,	0 4¾	–	0 6	0 6	0 7	1 3¾	2 6	1 0½	2 5	0 4	0 4½	15 5	2 4
Sligo,	0 5¼	–	0 5¼	0 5⅜	0 7	1 7½	2 1½	1 1	3 4	0 5	0 4	15 3	1 0
Waterford,	0 4¼	–	0 5½	0 6½	0 10	1 6	1 1	1 2	3 0	0 5	0 2¼	18 9	–

No. 24.—Return showing the Total Quantities of the under-mentioned Articles consumed in the several District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

Asylums.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Oatmeal.	Rice.	Beef.	Mutton.	Ox-heads.	New milk.	Butter.	Tea.	Cocoa.	Sugar.	Pork.	Indian Meal.	Fish.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	Gallons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Armagh,	68,264	52,640	26,880	42	9,176	16	212	12,026	–	189	–	700	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	146,680	177,016	39,200	101	35,602	–	30	20,102	656	288	3,094	1,267	–	–	330
Belfast,	132,918	84,560	80,640	672	39,705	–	1,404	29,139	1,240	832	–	3,584	–	–	–
Carlow,	105,264	9,408	301,010	1,293	12,157	1,957	468	14,240	423	384	3,280	4,844	–	–	–
Clonmel (Parent),	66,668	2,800	15,030	2,128	17,969	–	–	7,722	183	409	–	2,621	–	–	–
,, (Additional),	80,187	–	20,048	1,120	21,774	–	–	9,496	149	478	–	3,109	–	–	–
Cork,	216,807	193,256	58,800	84	43,840	6,814	–	38,831	546	783	5,208	10,374	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	82,080	14,889	16,576	2,677	15,146	650	–	12,817	207	353	–	1,730	–	–	–
Killarney,	119,831	131,791	27,111	2,234	22,539	116	–	18,907	–	571	–	4,531	–	–	–
Limerick,	228,468	64,008	6,652	46	65,796	4,200	612	37,438	180	963	–	6,959	–	48,160	–
Londonderry,	84,800	88,000	62,300	2,400	1,600	100	390	160,024	50	545	–	2,143	–	–	–
Maryborough,	92,496	62,048	22,696	734	17,303	249	205	17,252	1,238	412	6	2,552	–	–	–
Mullingar,	143,050	23,114	40,452	16	30,730	–	113	22,844	2,035	767	4,455	7,667	–	–	–
Omagh,	83,195	15,603	72,706	4,884	32,426	4,224	–	18,738	161	637	1,888	5,838	–	–	–
Richmond,	399,959	93,875	22,219	5,737	130,471*	–	–	22,749	3,033	33695	7,416	20,009	1,032	–	9,239
Sligo,	77,937	732	33,500	3,421	14,446	25	1,020	11,352	822	343	–	1,708	–	33,500	–
Waterford,	77,171	18,368	15,666	803	12,961	3,411	302	8,977	310	338	1,996	4,449	322	–	–

* Beef and Mutton.

No. 25.—Table showing the Number of Dormitories (and Beds in each), in Asylums on 31st December, 1864.

Asylums.	Male Side.						Female Side.						Total Male and Female Accommodation.
	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Male Accommodation.	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Female Accommodation.	
Armagh,	6	3	8	31	41	72	6	3	8	31	41	72	144
	1	11					1	11					
	1	2					1	2					
Ballinasloe,	4	7	23	119	66	185	2	7	21	98	69	167	352
	11	6					8	6					
	1	4					1	5					
	7	3					1	4					
	–	–					9	3					
Belfast,	9	11	25	159	37	*201	1	15	20	131	35	166	367
	–	–					3	12					
	1	7					3	10					
	1	6					2	7					
	6	4					6	4					
	7	3					2	3					
	1	2					3	2					
Carlow,	1	23	8	66	45	111	1	20	8	51	44	95	206
	1	19					1	7					
	6	4					6	4					
Clonmel: Parent Asylum,	1	14	6	44	16	60	1	14	6	44	16	60	120
	2	7					2	7					
	2	6					2	6					
	1	4					1	4					
Clonmel: Additional Asylum,	1	18	7	95	11	106	2	12	7	58	18	75	181
	1	17					1	11					
	1	16					1	10					
	2	12					1	9					
	2	10					2	2					

* There are five beds in the rooms of as many attendants for patients to sleep in.

[*continued.*

No. 25.—Table showing the Number of Dormitories, and Beds in each, in Asylums on 31st December, 1864—*continued.*

Asylums.	Male Side.						Female Side.						Total Male and Female Accommodation.
	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Male Accommodation.	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Female Accommodation.	
Cork,	5	12	29	206	64	270	5	10	31	185	69	254	524
	11	7					1	9					
	7	6					1	8					
	3	5					7	7					
	3	4					3	6					
	–	–					12	5					
	–	–					2	4					
Kilkenny,	6	8	9	72	14	86	6	8	9	72	14	86	172
	2	7					2	7					
	1	10					1	10					
Killarney,	1	11	14	113	33	146	3	8	12	76	33	109	255
	1	10					5	7					
	7	8					2	5					
	3	7					1	4					
	2	6					1	3					
	1	3					–	–					
Limerick,	2	17	16	156	68	224	1	16	16	152	66	218	442
	1	16					2	15					
	3	15					5	14					
	2	14					1	10					
	1	10					1	7					
	1	5					6	3					
	6	3					–	–					
Londonderry,	7	4	11	76	44	120	5	4	9	68	42	110	230
	2	6					2	6					
	2	18					2	18					
Maryborough,	1	17	9	58	41	99	1	17	8	51	39	90	189
	1	8					1	8					
	1	6					1	6					
	5	5					5	4					
	1	2					–	–					

Mullingar,	4 2 4 3	12 10 6 5	13	107	43	150	1 5 2 4	12 10 8 5	12	98	43	141	291
Omagh,	2 5 6 1 1 –	14 10 6 4 3 –	15	121	57	178	2 5 3 3 1 1	13 9 6 5 4 3	15	111	54	165	343
Richmond,	1 1 7 2 2 4 3 7 5 13 2	14 12 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	47	274	51	325	2 2 1 2 8 1 5 8 7 22 3	12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	61	315	75	390	715
Sligo,	2 2 7 7 1	10 8 5 3 4	19	96	38	34	2 2 7 7 1	10 8 5 3 4	19	96	38	134	268
Waterford,	1 1 1 1	15 14 8 7 4	10	68	12	80	1 1 1 1 6	15 14 8 7 4	10	68	12	80	160
								Total Accommodation,					4,959

No. 26.—Table showing the Names and Salaries, &c., of the

Asylums.	Extent of Accommodation.	Consulting and Visiting Physicians.	Salary.	Resident Medical Superintendents and Managers.	Salary.	Allowances.
	Beds.		£		£	
1. Armagh, .	144	Thomas Cuming, M.D.	100	R. M'Kinstry, M.D.	300	Apartments, servant, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, and bread.
2. Ballinasloe, .	352	Thomas Dillon, M.D.	125	Richard Eaton, M.D.	320	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, servant, and keep of cow and horse.
3. Belfast, .	367	H. M'Cormac, M.D.	100	Robert Stewart, M.D.	350	Apartments, rations, fire and light, servants, &c.
4. Carlow, .	206	Thos. O'Meara, M.D.	100	M. E. White, M.B.	300	Apartments, washing, fuel, light, milk, vegetables, garden, and servant.
5. Clonmel (Parent Asylum).	120	W. J. Sheill, M.D.	100	James Flynn, M.D.	350	Apartments, servant, milk, vegetables, fuel, and light.
6. Clonmel (Additional Asylum).	181	W. J. Sheill, M.D.	60	Joseph Edmundson, M.D.	200	Residence and fuel, and £35 in lieu of other allowances.
7. Cork, . .	524	Samuel Hobart, M.D.	100	Thomas Power, M.D.	430	Fuel, light, garden, washing, and apartments.
8. Kilkenny, .	172	L. C. Kinchela, M.D.	100	Barry Delany, M.D.	300	Apartments, light, fuel, washing, and vegetables.
9. Killarney, .	255	W. W. Murphy, M.D.	100	M. S. Lawlor, M.D.	300	Fuel, light, washing, and apartments.
10. Limerick, .	442	R. R. Gelston, M.D.	125	R. Fitzgerald, M.D.	350	Bread, milk, coals, candles, washing, servant, and vegetables.
11. Londonderry,	230	B. White, M.D. .	100	W. F. Rogan, M.D.	260	House, coals, candles, attendance, washing, vegetables, and keep of cow.
12. Maryborough,	189	John Jacob, M.D.	100	Thos. W. Sheill, M.D.	250	House, coals, candles, vegetables, washing, garden, &c.
13. Mullingar, .	291	J. Ferguson, M.D.	125	H. Berkeley, M.D.	350	Apartments, fuel, servant, and rations.
14. Omagh, .	343	H. Thompson, M.D.	100	Francis J. West, M.D.	300	Vegetables, milk, fuel, light, and apartments.
15. Richmond, .	715	R. Tuohill, M.D. J. T. Banks, M.D. J. Hughes, Surgeon.	£168 9s. 4d. 150 150	Joseph Lalor, M.D.	440	Fuel, light, vegetables, washing, and apartments.
16. Sligo, . .	268	Wm. S. Little, M.D.	100	John M'Munn, M.D.	300	Ditto, . .
17. Waterford, .	160	P. R. Connolly, M.D.	125	Thomas Crowe Burton, M.D.	260	Ditto, . .

principal Officers of District Asylums, 31st December, 1864.

Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Matrons, &c.	Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Asylums.
£		£		£ s. d.	
120	Susan Smith, . .	75	Apartments, fuel, light, servant, washing, bread, and milk.	100 0 0	1. Armagh.
150	Rose O'Callaghan, .	80	Apartments, servant, fuel, light, and washing.	90 0 0	2. Ballinasloe.
190	M. F. Stewart, .	120	Apartments; same rations, &c. as Resident Physician.	80 0 0	3. Belfast.
150	L. Parsons, . .	100	Apartments; fuel, light, rations, &c.	65 0 0	4. Carlow.
90	Frances C. Bell, .	70	Apartments; same as Resident Physician.	60 0 0	5. Clonmel (Parent Asylum).
70	Susan O'Brien, .	60	Apartments, &c.	60 0 0	6. Clonmel (Additional Asylum).
100	Martha Clifton, .	75	Rations, fuel, light, washing, and apartments.	40 0 0	7. Cork.
100	Joanna Ryan, . .	90	Apartments, light, fuel, washing, vegetables.	50 0 0	8. Kilkenny.
80	M. A. Falvey, . .	80	Apartments, fuel, light, and washing, and £5 for a servant's wages.	55 0 0	9. Killarney.
80	Maria Raleigh, .	100	Same as Resident Physician, .	56 0 0	10. Limerick.
140	Eliza Grant, . .	70	Coals, candles, apartments, vegetables.	50 0 0	11. Londonderry.
100	Jane J. Farrell, .	85	Same nature as Resident Physician.	43 12 0	12. Maryborough.
150	Catherine Costello, .	75	Rations and apartments.	70 0 0	13. Mullingar.
120	Hannah Hudson, .	75	Vegetables, fuel, light, milk, and apartments.	60 0 0	14. Omagh.
76	M. Magrane, Matron,	100	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, and washing.	100 5 2	15. Richmond.
	E. Blundell, Assistant Matron.	50	Ditto, . . .	86 11 9	
	T. Shannon, Deputy Assistant Matron.	24	Rations, fuel, light, and apartments.	62 7 6	
	M. Martin, Schoolmistress.	30	Ditto, and clothing, .	47 14 7	
	J. Mooney, Schoolmistress.	20	Ditto, . . .	47 14 7	
	A. Colwell, Schoolmistress.	15	Ditto, . . .	47 14 7	
100	Margaret Benson, .	75	Rations, fuel, light, and washing.	80 0 0	16. Sligo.
112	K. P. Ronayne, .	70	Same nature as Manager, .	67 14 8	17. Waterford.

No. 26.—Table showing the Names and Salaries, &c., of the principal

Asylums.	Extent of Accommodation.	Protestant Chaplains.	Salary.	Roman Catholic Chaplains.	Salary.	Apothecaries.	Salary.
	Beds.		£		£		£
1. Armagh, .	144	—	–	—	–	—	–
2. Ballinasloe, .	352	Rev. J. C. Walker,	40	Rev. J. Kirwan,	40	J. E. Poyntz, .	50
3. Belfast, .	367	—	–	—	–	James Moore, .	50
4. Carlow, .	206	Rev. A. B. Perry,	25	Rev. Patrick Boland.	25	Alfred Shaw, .	30
5. Clonmel (Parent Asylum).	120	Rev. F. T. Brady (for both Asylums).	40	Rev. J. Crotty (for both Asylums).	65	Richard Graham (for both Asylums).	50
6. Clonmel (Auxiliary Asylum).	181	—	–	—	–	—	–
7. Cork, . .	524	Rev. Dr. Neligan,	50	Rev. F. L. Casey,	50	William Thomas Jones.	75
8. Kilkenny, .	172	Rev. W. C. Gorman.	30	Rev. John Kelly,	35	Henry Fitzsimons.	45
9. Killarney, .	255	Rev. W. D. Wade,	25	Rev. A. S. Griffin,	50	Richard Linnegar,	30
10. Limerick, .	442	Rev. Benj. Jacob,	50	Rev. Michl. Fitzgerald.	50	Jn. B. Bouchier,	50
11. Londonderry,	230	Rev. W. Craig, Episcopalian Chaplain.	25	Rev. D. Magee,	25	W. J. Eames, .	25
		Rev. J. Denham, Presbyterian Chaplain.	25				
12. Maryborough,	189	Rev. J. Meade Hobson.	25	Rev. James Carpenter.	25	Thos. Pilsworth,	30
13. Mullingar, .	291	Rev. C. P. Reichel.	35	Rev. Thos. Allen,	50	W. Middleton, M.D.	35
		Rev. M. Murphy, Presbyterian Chaplain.	15				
14. Omagh, .	343	Rev. R. Swift, .	30	Rev. D. O'Doherty.	30	Francis Trenor, .	35
		Rev. J. Mitchell, Presbyterian Chaplain.	30				
15. Richmond, .	715	Rev. A. Leeper,	80	Rev. A. Murphy,	100	William Daxon, Surgeon.	100
16. Sligo, . .	268	Rev. Edw. Day,	30	Rev. John Morris,	40	John Lougheed,	35
17. Waterford, .	160	Venerable Robt. Bell.	25	Rev. E. J. Browne,	35	John Mackesy, .	45

Officers of District Asylums, 31st December, 1864—*continued.*

Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Clerks and Storekeepers, &c.	Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Asylums.
	£		£		£ s. d.	
—	–	Samuel Parks, Clerk and Storekeeper.	50	Apartments, fuel, light, rations, and washing.	23 15 6	1. Armagh.
No allowances,	–	Michael Barrett, Clerk.	36	No allowances, .	—	2. Ballinasloe.
		Barthw. Rock, Storekeeper.	30	Apartments, fuel, light, and washing.	40 0 0	
Ditto, .	–	Geo. H. Whiteside.	50	Apartments, rations, and washing.	50 0 0	3. Belfast.
Ditto, .	–	Timothy Brenan,	40	Apartments, washing, fuel, light, rations, clothing, &c.	48 0 0	4. Carlow.
Ditto, .	–	Edward O'Neill,	65	No allowance, .	—	5. Clonmel (Parent Asylum).
—	–	John O'Connor,	30	Commuted allowance.	30 0 0	6. Clonmel (Auxiliary Asylum).
Ditto, .	–	William Connell, Clerk.	75	Rations, fuel, light, and washing.	30 0 0	7. Cork.
		James Vickers, Steward.	80	Ditto, . .	40 0 0	
		J. P. Duggan, Storekeeper.	40	Ditto, . .	30 0 0	
Ditto, .	–	Michael Curran,	80	Washing, . .	2 0 0	8. Kilkenny.
Ditto, .	–	J. Wallace, .	70	Fuel, light, washing, and rations.	34 0 0	9. Killarney.
Ditto, .	–	James Bodkin, .	100	No allowances, .	—	10. Limerick.
Ditto, .	–	Thomas Colhoun,	100	None, . . .	—	11. Londonderry.
		James Craig, Schoolmaster.	30	Apartments, coals, rations, &c.	60 0 0	
Ditto, .	–	Thos. C. Molloy,	50	No allowances, .	—	12. Maryborough.
Ditto, .	–	John Newburn, .	70	Apartments, light, fuel, and rations.	50 0 0	13. Mullingar.
Ditto, .	–	George Quaile, .	65	Rations, apartments, fuel, and light.	50 0 0	14. Omagh.
Apartments, fuel, light, vegetables, and washing.	30	J. Nunn, Secretary and Storekeeper.	200	Apartments, fuel, light, vegetables, and washing.	116 0 0	15. Richmond.
		J. Moran, Schoolmaster.	36	Rations, fuel, light, and apartments.	45 7 7	
		G. Lennon, Schoolmaster.	30	Ditto, . .	45 7 7	
No allowances,	–	Robert Browne,	50	Ditto, and £15 for superintending School.	55 0 0	16. Sligo.
Ditto, .	–	Thomas Keary, .	90	No allowances, .	—	17. Waterford.

No. 27.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1864.

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Armagh:							
1	Male Attendant and Gardener,	20	0	0	23	15	6	Fuel, Light, Clothing, Apartments, Rations.
3	Male Attendants,	12	0	0	23	15	6	Ditto.
1	Wardman,	15	0	0	23	15	6	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	12	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
3	Nurses,	9	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Nurse,	6	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	5	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	10	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	6	6	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	9	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	6	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Resident Physician's Servant,	8	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Matron's Servant,	8	0	0	20	10	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	10	0	0	23	15	6	Ditto.
1	Fireman,	26	0	0		–		Non-Resident.
	Ballinasloe:							
1	Steward and Gardener,	26	0	0	20	0	0	House, Rations, Light, Fuel.
1	Head Male Attendant,	20	0	0	20	0	0	Residence, Clothes, Rations.
1	Infirmary Attendant,	17	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Male Attendant,	16	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	14	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	12	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
2	Gate Porters,	14	0	0	24	0	0	House, Rations, Clothes, Light, and Fuel.
1	Hall Porter,	12	0	0	15	0	0	Residence, Clothes, Rations.
1	General Workman,	15	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Resident Medical Superintendent's Servant,	10	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Matron's Servant and Hall Maid,	8	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	17	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Head Laundress,	13	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	9	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	7	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	11	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	6	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
1	Female Infirmary Attendant,	11	15	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
4	Female Attendants,	9	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	6	15	0	12	10	0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	15	0	0	16	10	0	Rations.
	Belfast:							
1	Head Male Attendant and Gardener,	28	0	0	26	5	0	Rations, Clothing, and Residence.
2	Male Attendants,	21	0	0	26	5	0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	16	0	0	26	5	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	15	0	0	26	5	0	Ditto.
1	Head Female Attendant,	20	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 27.—Return showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1864—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Belfast—*con.*							
1	Reader and Night Nurse,	16	0	0	23	5	0	Rations, Clothing, and Residence.
1	Cook (Female),	14	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto (Assistant),	10	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	14	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto (Assistant),	10	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse (Male side),	10	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto (Female side),	10	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
9	Female Attendants,	10	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto Assistants,	9	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
7	Ditto,	8	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	13	0	0	23	5	0	Ditto.
	Carlow:							
1	Gardener,	18	0	0	20	17	1	Apartments, Rations, Fuel, Gas, a Suit of Clothes, and Premium.
1	Warder and Steward,	14	12	0	21	17	1	Ditto.
3	Warders,	12	12	0	20	17	1	Ditto.
4	Deputy Warders,	10	10	0	20	17	1	Ditto.
1	Yard Porter, &c.,	12	12	0	20	17	1	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	9	0	0	20	17	1	Ditto.
1	Cook (Female),	10	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	5	5	0	15	10	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	9	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	6	5	0	15	10	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	5	5	0	15	10	0	Ditto.
4	Nurses,	8	8	0	15	10	0	Ditto.
6	Deputy Nurses,	5	5	0	15	10	0	Ditto.
1	Board-room maid,	6	6	0	15	15	0	Ditto.
	Clonmel (*Parent*):							
1	Gardener,	31	10	0	20	0	0	Diet, washing, and lodging.
4	Keepers,	18	0	0	24	4	0	Support and Clothing.
4	Wardsmen,	12	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Sick Attendant,	18	0	0	24	4	0	Ditto.
1	Sick Nurse,	15	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
3	Nurses,	12	0	0	20	0	0	Support, Lodgings, and one Gown yearly.
1	Deputy Nurse,	10	0	0	20	0	0	Support, Lodgings, & Clothes.
4	Ditto,	7	10	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	7	10	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	House-maid,	10	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Gate ditto,	15	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Night Watchman,	21	0	0	10	0	0	Support and Clothes.
	Clonmel (*Additional*):							
1	Gardener,	31	10	0	20	0	0	Support and Residence.
1	Hall-maid,	10	0	0	20	0	0	Support and a Gown yearly.

[*continued.*

No. 27.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1864—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Clonmel (*Additional*)—*con.*							
5	Keepers,	18	0	0	24	0	0	Support and Clothing.
5	Deputy Keepers,	12	0	0	22	0	0	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	15	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
3	Nurses,	12	0	0	20	0	0	Support & one Gown yearly.
5	Deputy Nurses,	7	10	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
2	Deputy Laundresses,	7	10	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12	0	0	24	0	0	Support and Clothing.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	20	0	0	Support and Gown.
1	Kitchen-maid,	7	10	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Engineman and Gatekeeper,	15	0	0	24	0	0	Support and Clothing.
	Cork:							
1	Gate Keeper,	52	0	0	5	0	0	Fuel and Light.
1	Watchman,	27	7	6		—		No Allowances.
1	Furnaceman,	14	8	0	15	0	0	Rations, Clothing, Fuel, Light, and Washing.
4	Attendants,	15	8	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
9	Assistant Attendants,	11	16	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	10	16	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	7	0	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	15	12	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Carpenter,	15	16	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Painter,	16	12	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	16	12	0	20	0	0	Ditto.
1	Infirmary Nurse,	15	8	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
2	Female Attendants,	11	16	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	10	16	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
7	Nurses,	7	0	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
12	Ditto,	6	0	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	13	19	2	19	0	0	Ditto.
2	Assistants to ditto,	7	0	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
1	Board-room Officer and Church Servant,	7	0	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
1	Male Cook,	16	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Male Assistant Cook,	6	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Messenger,	7	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Whitewasher,	7	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Sweeper,	8	8	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Barber,	12	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
	Kilkenny:							
1	Gatekeeper,	20	0	0	10	0	0	£1 Premium, Clothes, Fuel, and Light.
1	Wardsman,	16	0	0	21	0	0	£2 Premium, Clothes, and Rations.
1	Ditto,	14	0	0	19	0	0	Ditto.
1	Male Attendant,	12	0	0	20	0	0	£4 yearly Premium (if merited), Clothes, and Rations.
2	Ditto,	12	0	0	18	0	0	£1 Premium, Clothes, and Rations.
1	Ditto,	10	0	0	20	0	0	£4 Premium, ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 27.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1864—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. —— Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Kilkenny—*con.*							
1	Male Attendant,	9	0	0	17	0	0	£1 Premium, Clothes, and Rations.
1	Ditto,	8	0	0		—		Ditto.
1	Ditto,	9	2	6	14	0	0	Rations.
1	Hall Porter,	10	0	0	18	0	0	£1 Premium, Clothes, and Rations.
1	Nurse,	11	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	9	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
4	Nurses,	7	10	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Wardsmaid,	8	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	10	0	0	16	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	11	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall-maid,	6	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	5	0	0	15	0	0	Ditto.
	Killarney:							
1	Head Attendant,	33	0	0	18	13	3	Rations and Clothing.
1	Stoker,	29	0	0		—		—
1	Hall Porter,	27	14	0	3	17	6	Clothing.
1	Attendant,	18	0	0	16	14	3	Rations and Clothing.
2	Ditto,	16	0	0	16	14	3	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	13	0	0	16	14	3	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	11	0	0	16	14	3	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	9	0	0	16	14	3	Ditto.
1	Deputy Matron,	16	0	0	13	0	0	Rations.
2	Nurses,	11	0	0	13	10	2	Rations and Clothing.
2	Ditto,	10	0	0	13	10	2	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	8	0	0	13	10	2	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	6	0	0	13	10	2	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	15	0	0	12	16	9	Rations.
1	Ploughman,	16	18	0	6	5	8	Ditto.
1	Farm Servant,	15	12	0		—		—
1	Gate Portress,	10	0	0	13	10	2	Rations and Clothing.
1	Cook,	10	0	0	13	10	2	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	7	0	0	13	10	2	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	6	0	0	13	10	2	Ditto.
2	House-maids,	5	0	0	13	10	2	Ditto.
	Limerick:							
1	Steward and Gardener,	30	0	0	4	16	0	Fuel, Light, and Vegetables.
1	Carpenter,	26	16	0	12	3	4	Rations.
1	Gatekeeper,	25	0	0	4	14	2	Suit of Clothes.
1	Ditto at Back Lodge,	20	0	0	4	14	2	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12	0	0	16	17	6	Rations and a Suit of Clothes.
1	Stoker,	20	16	0	12	3	4	Rations.
12	Male Attendants,	16	16	0	16	17	6	Rations and Clothing.
1	Cook,	10	0	0	13	3	4	Rations and a Dress.
1	Laundress,	10	0	0	13	3	4	Ditto.
4	Assistant Laundresses,	6	6	0	12	3	4	Rations.
7	Nurses,	8	8	0	13	3	4	Diet and Clothing.
9	Assistant Nurses,	6	6	0	12	3	4	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 27.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1864—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Limerick—*con.*							
1	Manager's Servant,	8	8	0	13	3	4	Rations and a Dress.
1	Matron's ditto,	6	6	0	13	3	4	Rations.
1	Hall-maid,	6	6	0	13	3	4	Rations and a Dress.
2	Head Ward-women,	8	8	0	13	3	4	Ditto.
7	Assistant ditto,	6	6	0	12	3	4	Rations.
	Londonderry:							
1	Gatekeeper,	9	0	0	30	0	0	Rations, Clothes, &c.
1	Gardener,	18	3	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	14	14	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
1	Weaver,	14	14	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	14	14	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
1	Farm Manager,	15	13	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	14	14	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
2	Keepers,	14	14	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
1	Keeper,	13	13	0	21	2	10	Ditto.
5	Female Nurses,	9	9	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse,	9	9	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	9	9	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
13	Assistant Nurses,	5	5	0	18	14	7	Ditto.
1	Cook,	9	9	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	9	9	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
2	Assistants ditto,	5	5	0	18	14	7	Ditto.
1	Office-maid,	5	5	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
1	Physician's Servant,	6	6	0	19	11	11	Ditto.
1	Farm Gatekeeper,	4	0	0	4	0	0	Free house.
	Maryborough:							
1	Gardener,	40	0	0	—			—
1	Gatekeeper,	10	0	0	15	0	0	Rations and Residence.
1	Messenger,	14	1	0	18	13	0	Clothing and Rations.
1	Keeper,	14	1	0	18	13	0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	13	0	0	18	13	0	Ditto.
6	Assistant Keepers,	9	1	0	18	13	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	8	16	0	18	13	0	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	9	0	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	7	7	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	6	6	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
4	Deputy Nurses,	5	5	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	4	4	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	7	7	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
1	Laundry-maid,	4	4	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	4	0	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	7	7	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	12	3	4	18	13	0	Ditto.
1	House Servant,	5	5	0	14	1	0	Ditto.
	Mullingar:							
1	Gatekeeper, &c.,	42	0	0	14	0	0	Residence & 2lb. bread, daily,
1	Keeper and Shoemaker,	35	0	0	19	5	2	Rations and Clothing.
1	Keeper,	16	0	0	19	5	2	Ditto.
8	Keepers,	14	0	0	19	5	2	Ditto.

[*continued.*

No. 27.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1864—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Mullingar—*con.*							
1	Porter,	14	0	0	19	5	2	Rations and Clothing.
1	Stoker,	18	0	0	19	5	2	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	22	0	0	17	12	8	Ditto.
10	Nurses,	8	0	0	17	12	8	Ditto.
1	Cook,	10	10	0	17	12	8	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	10	10	0	17	12	8	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	8	0	0	17	12	8	Ditto.
1	Hall-maid,	7	0	0	17	12	8	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	4	4	0	17	12	8	Ditto.
	Omagh:							
1	Land Steward,	30	0	0	16	1	0	Rations, Fuel, and Light.
1	Gatekeeper,	18	5	0	6	4	7	Clothes, and 1lb. of Bread daily.
1	House Steward,	25	0	0	15	16	10	Rations and Clothes.
1	Attendant (a Carpenter),	30	0	0	15	16	10	Ditto.
4	Attendants,	16	0	0	15	16	10	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	14	0	0	15	16	10	Ditto.
1	Bandmaster,	16	0	0	15	16	10	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	14	0	0	15	16	10	Ditto.
3	Nurses,	12	0	0	13	6	8	Ditto.
6	Ditto,	10	0	0	13	6	8	Rations and Clothes.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	13	6	8	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	13	6	8	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	7	0	0	13	4	4	Ditto.
1	Laundry-maid,	7	0	0	13	4	4	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	6	0	0	13	4	4	Ditto.
9	Housemaids,	6	0	0	13	4	4	Ditto.
1	Post-boy,	2	0	0	14	15	8	Ditto.
	Richmond:							
2	Attendants (one of whom serves in the store and the other in the office).	25	0	0	38	0	9	Clothing, Rations, Fuel, Light, and Washing.
1	Head Male Attendant,	21	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
9	1st class ditto,	18	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
10	2nd class ditto,	16	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	18	18	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	16	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	18	18	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	16	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
2	Kitchenmen,	16	14	7	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	30	0	0	40	18	3	Ditto.
1	Messenger,	16	14	7	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	30	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	30	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Carpenter,	30	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Plumber,	35	0	0	38	0	9	Ditto.
1	Engineman,	40	0	0	33	0	9	Rations, Fuel, Light, and Washing.

[*continued.*

No. 27.—Table showing Scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums on 31st December, 1864—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. —— Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum. £	s.	d.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances. £	s.	d.	Nature of Allowances.
	Richmond—*con.*							
1	Band Master,	26	0	0		—		None.
5	1st class Nurses,	12	0	0	34	6	3	Clothing, Rations, Fuel, Light, and Washing.
19	2nd class ditto,	10	0	0	34	6	3	Ditto.
5	3rd class ditto,	8	0	0	34	6	3	Ditto.
1	Cook,	20	0	0	34	6	3	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	12	0	0	34	6	3	Ditto.
2	Hall Maids,	6	0	0	34	6	3	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	18	0	0	34	6	3	Ditto.
2	Laundry Maids,	10	0	0	34	6	3	Ditto.
	Sligo:							
1	Steward and Gardener	30	0	0	30	0	0	Fuel, Light, Board, and Washing.
1	Gate Porter,	31	4	0	15	0	0	Clothing, Fuel, and Light.
1	Hall Porter and Painter,	25	0	0	26	0	0	Board, Washing, Clothing, Fuel, and Light.
1	Attendant and Shoemaker,	20	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
3	Male Attendants,	15	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	12	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	10	0	0	26	0	0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto Assistant,	8	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
3	Female Attendants,	9	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Female Deputy Attendant,	8	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	6	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Hall-maid,	6	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
1	Scullery-maid,	4	0	0	24	0	0	Ditto.
	Waterford:							
1	Gardener,	25	0	0	18	18	5	Residence, Clothing, and Rations.
1	Gatekeeper,	15	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Attendant,	20	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	15	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Ditto (and Shoemaker),	16	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	12	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	9	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Watchman,	15	0	0	18	18	5	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	8	8	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	7	7	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	6	6	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
8	Assistant Nurses,	4	4	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
1	Cook,	7	7	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	7	7	0	17	8	5	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundress,	4	4	0	17	8	5	Ditto.

No. 28.—Table showing the Number of Board Meetings held during the Year ending 31st December, 1864, and the attendance of Governors thereat.

Asylums.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.
Armagh, .	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	7	1	5
Ballinasloe, .	2	7, 7	1	4	1	5	1	3	1	5	1	3
Belfast, .	1	4	1	4	2	7, 6	–	–	1	4	1	7
Carlow, .	1	6	1	3	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	3
Clonmel (Parent and Additional),	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	7	1	6	1	3
Cork, . .	1	5	1	7	2	5, 2	1	9	1	8	1	10
Killarney, .	1	5	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	7
Kilkenny, .	1	5	1	6	1	4	1	5	1	6	1	5
Limerick, .	1	3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	4	1	4
Londonderry,	1	4	1	5	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	5
Maryborough,	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	4	1	5	1	7
Mullingar, .	1	3	2	3, 5	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	4
Omagh, .	1	3	1	5	1	3	1	9	1	5	1	9
Richmond, .	2	3, 5	2	5, 4	2	3, 5	2	4, 3	3	5, 4, 3	2	4, 6
Sligo, . .	1	5	1	3	1	5	1	5	2	4, 4	1	6
Waterford, .	2	10, 8	1	5	1	5	2	5, 4	1	3	1	5

Asylums.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total Number of Meetings held during the year.	Average Number of Governors at each Meeting.
	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.		
Armagh, .	1	4	2	4, 5	1	3	1	5	1	3	1	5	13	5
Ballinasloe, .	1	3	2	6, 6	1	6	2	4, 4	1	4	1	3	15	5
Belfast, .	1	7	1	7	1	4	1	11	1	7	1	6	12	6
Carlow, .	1	4	1	3	1	6	1	3	1	5	1	5	12	4
Clonmel (Parent and Additional),	1	5	1	2	1	6	1	7	1	7	1	5	12	5
Cork, . .	1	5	1	5	2	10, 5	1	8	1	10	1	9	14	7
Killarney, .	1	3	1	6	1	3	1	7	1	4	1	6	12	5
Kilkenny, .	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	6	1	3	12	4
Limerick, .	1	5	1	4	1	5	1	5	1	8	1	8	12	5
Londonderry,	1	6	1	7	1	3	1	10	1	5	1	7	12	5
Maryborough,	1	3	1	7	1	10	1	5	1	5	1	4	12	6
Mullingar, .	1	5	1	4	1	3	1	6	1	3	1	4	13	4
Omagh, .	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	11	1	3	1	5	12	5
Richmond, .	2	3, 6	3	2, 4, 3	2	4, 3	2	5, 5	2	3, 6	1	4	25	4
Sligo, . .	1	3	1	5	1	5	1	8	1	4	1	4	13	5
Waterford, .	1	5	1	3	1	5	2	6, 4	1	7	1	5	15	5

No. 29.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1864.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Armagh.		
Rev. James Jones, . .	1831,	8
Sir J. M. Stronge, Bart., D.L.	1841,	2
William Paton, Esq., J.P.,	1841,	10
Earl of Gosford, . . .	1845,	–
Colonel Hon. J. P. Maxwell, M.P., . . .	1845,	–
Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., D.L., .	1845,	–
Sir W. Verner, Bart., D.L.,	1845,	–
Colonel Leslie, M.P., Lieutenant, co. Monaghan, .	1845,	–
E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P., D.L.	1845,	–
Rev. Alexander Irwin, .	1850,	10
Thomas Dobbin, Esq., J.P.,	1851,	6
Most Rev. Archbp. Dixon,	1854,	5
Right Rev. Dr. MacNally,	1855,	3
Matthew J. Anketelle, Esq., D.L., . . .	1855,	–
William Forster, Esq., D.L.,	1855,	–
R. H. Dolling, Esq., J.P., .	1855,	–
Col. Hon. Henry Caulfield, D.L., ...	1861,	2
Hugh Boyle, Esq., J.P., .	1861,	9
The Lord Primate, . .	1862,	3
Edwd. W. Lucas, Esq., V.L.	1863,	3
William Kirk, Esq., D.L.,	1863,	4
Colonel Sir J. M. Stronge, Bart, M.P., . . .	1864,	–
Ballinasloe.		
Rt. Hon. Earl of Clancarty, J.P., . . .	Aug. 15, 1833,	–
Right Hon. Lord Crofton, D.L., J.P., . . .	,,	–
Rt. Hon. Lord Clonbrock, D.L., J.P., . . .	,,	4
Walter Laurence, Esq., .	,,	6
Right Hon. Lord Ashtown, D.L., J.P., . . .	,,	–
Hon. Robert Le Poer Trench, J.P., . .	July 16, 1844,	9
Charles Filgate, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 13, 1844,	2
Hon. Martin Ffrench, D.L., J.P., ...	,,	–
Henry J. Gascoyne, Esq., J.P., ...	,,	2
Right Rev. Dr. Derry, .	,,	–
G. D. H. Kirkaldy, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq., J.P., ...	,,	
Robert French, Esq., D.L., J.P., ...	,,	–
Andrew Brown, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. Woulfe Flanigan, Esq., D.L., ...	,,	–
Sir R. O'Donel, Bart., D.L., ...	,,	–
Lt.-Col. Ousely Higgins, D.L., ...	,,	–
Cornelius O'Kelly, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Chas. Strickland, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Major John D'Arcy, J.P.,	July 15, 1855,	11
Harry T. Potts, Esq., J.P.,	,,	5
Viscount Dunlo, J.P., .	Nov. 19, 1860,	3
Ballinasloe—*continued.*		
Andw. N. Comyn, Esq., J.P.,	Mar. 20 1861,	3
J. J. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., J.P., ...	January, 1862,	9
Stephen J. Cowen, Esq., J.P.	Mar. 29, 1862,	1
Rev. J. W. Whigham, .	June, 1862,	13
Thos. Kelly Mahon, Esq., J.P., ...	June, 1864,	1
Belfast.		
Marquis of Donegal, .	March, 1829,	–
Mayor of Belfast, for the time being, . . .	,,	1
Rev. Thos. Hincks, A.M., .	,,	–
William M'Cance, Esq., J.P.,	January, 1836,	–
Robert J. Tennant, Esq., J.P., D.L., . . .	,,	–
Right Rev. C. Denvir, D.D.	October, 1836,	9
Rev. Jno. Edgar, D.D., LL.D.	,,	9
Rev. H. Montgomery, LL.D.	,,	4
Very Rev. Dean Stannus,	April, 1842,	–
Rev. H. Cooke, LL.D., D.D.,	,,	3
Rev. J. S. B. Monsell, A.M.	,,	–
C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., .	October, 1846,	9
The Marquess of Downshire	Nov. 1847,	–
Robert Gordon, Esq., J.P., D.L., ...	,,	–
Robt. Batt, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	,,	–
Major Crawford, J.P., D.L.,	,,	6
The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, . .	April, 1850,	5
Wm. Dunville, Esq., J.P.,	May, 1851,	5
Rev. T. F. Miller, D.D., .	Dec. 1851,	2
A. J. Macrory, Esq., .	June, 1852,	9
Lord Dufferin, . .	Dec. 1855,	–
Thomas M'Clure, Esq., J.P., D.L., ...	January, 1856,	8
Lieut.-Col. Forde, M.P., .	March, 1862,	4
Carlow.		
Samuel Haughton, Esq.,	Dec. 1, 1831,	9
Rev. John Bonham, .	July 21, 1834,	–
George Evans, Esq., .	Aug. 19, 1836,	–
Rev. James Maher, D.D.,	Nov. 2, 1837.	6
Horace Rochfort, Esq., .	May 5, 1843,	7
Thomas Braddell, Esq., .	April 24, 1845,	–
Robt. Clayton Browne, Esq.	Feb. 15, 1847,	8
Sir James Power, Bart., .	,,	–
P. W. Redmond, Esq., .	,,	–
Charles A. Walker, Esq.,	,,	–
Rev J. I. Taylor, D.D., .	Oct. 19, 1848,	–
Hugh Blackney, Esq., .	,,	–
William Burton, Esq., .	Mar. 7, 1850.	–
The Marquess of Kildare,	Dec. 21, 1853,	–
Henry Bruen, Esq., M.P., .	,,	4
Rt. Rev. Dr. Walshe, D.D.,	,,	5
William Duckett, Esq., .	,,	5
Philip J. Newton, Esq., .	,,	–
Major R. Owen, . .	April 24, 1855,	–
John H. Nangle, Esq., .	Jan. 29, 1856,	–
Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.,	,,	–
Rev. John Dunne, D.D., .	Sept. 14, 1859,	10

No. 29.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1864—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Clonmel (Parent and Additional).		
Rt. Hon. Lord Gough, D.L.,	1834,	–
John Bagwell, Esq., M.P., D.L.,	,,	4
William Perry, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
George Ryan, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Rev. Walter Giles,	1835,	1
Very Rev. Dr. Burke, P.P.,	1836,	–
Rev. Mr. Baldwin, P.P.,	,,	8
Denis Phelan, Esq., M.D.,	1838,	–
Right Hon. Lord Dunally, D.L.,	1841,	–
Chas. Bianconi, Esq., D.L.,	,,	4
Edw. Phelan, Esq., M.D., J.P.,	,,	10
James Scully, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
William H. Riall, Esq., J.P.,	1842,	6
Rev. John Dill,	1843,	3
Right Hon. Earl Donoughmore, D.L.,	1849,	–
Thomas Lalor, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Joseph Kenny, Esq., J.P.,	1856,	10
Richd. U. Bailey, Esq., J.P.,	1859,	–
Bassett W. Holmes, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Captain E. James Power Lalor, D.L.,	,,	–
Sir John C. Carden, Bart., D.L.,	,,	–
Joshua Minnett, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
James Lanigan, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Laurence Waldron, Esq., M.P., D.L.,	,,	–
H. S. Adams, Esq., J.P.,	1864,	5
S. C. Moore, Esq., D.L.,	,,	2
Percy Gough, Esq., J.P.,	,,	3
John Riall, Esq.,	,,	3
Cork.		
Earl of Bandon, D.L.,	Oct. 4, 1845,	–
Earl of Mountcashel, D.L.,	,,	–
Earl of Bantry, D.L.,	,,	–
Hon. W. H. White Hedges, D.L.,	,,	–
Sir C. D. Jephson Norreys, Bart., D.L.,	,,	8
Lord Visct. Doneraile, D.L.,	,,	–
Thos. G. French, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Francis Bernard Beamish, Esq., M.P., D.L.	,,	3
Capt. R. Tonson Rye, J.P.,	,,	–
James Morrogh, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. Stack Murphy, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, D.D.	Mar. 13, 1848,	–
The Archdeacon of Cork, LL.D.,	,,	5
The Recorder of Cork, Q.C.,	,,	–
Wm. J. Sheehy, Esq., J.P.,	,,	10
D. Leahy Arthur, Esq., J.P.,	,,	4
Andw. F. Roche, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
D. W. J. Norreys, Esq., J.P.,	June 17, 1850,	12
Members of Parliament—		
For County of Cork, *ex-officio*,	Feb. 18, 1853,	–
For City of Cork, *ex-officio*	,,	–
For Bandon, ,,	,,	–
For Kinsale, ,,	,,	–
For Mallow, ,,	,,	–
For Youghal, ,,	,,	–

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Cork—*continued.*		
Mayor of Cork, J.P., *ex-officio*,	Feb. 18, 1853,	–
High Sheriff of Co. of Cork, *ex-officio*,	,,	1
High Sheriff of City of Cork, *ex-officio*,	,,	11
Hon. Robert Hare, J.P.,	,,	3
Nich. Dunscombe, Esq., D.L.	,,	8
Wm. L. Perrier, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
Sir Thomas Tobin, D.L.,	,,	3
S. T. W. French, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Richd. Goold Adams, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Henry Winthrop O'Donovan, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
B. S. Wood, Esq., J.P.,	,,	4
Robt. De La Cour Beamish, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Wm. R. Meade, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Noble Johnson, Esq.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	10
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross,	July 29, 1862,	–
John H. Bainbridge, Esq., J.P.,	Oct. 12, 1863,	5
Kilkenny.		
The Right Hon. the Earl of Desart,	1852,	4
Geo. Bryan, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. F. Tighe, Lord Lieutenant of the co.,	,,	3
John Greene, Esq., M.P., *ex-officio*,	,,	–
Michael Sullivan, Esq., M.P., *ex-officio*,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Lord Bishop of Ossory and Ferns,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, R. C. Bishop,	,,	–
Sir John Power, Bart., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Sir John Blunden, Bart., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
John H. Jones, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Thomas Lalor, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
William H. Flood, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	4
John De Montmorency, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Thomas Neville, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
James S. Lane, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Captain J. N. Greene, J.P.,	,,	5
The Right Worshipful Edm. Smithwick, Esq., J.P., Mayor,	,,	–
P. Connellan, Esq., D.L., J.P.	,,	3
J. K. Aylward, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Lord James Butler, J.P.,	1855,	–
J. M. Tidmarsh, Esq., J.P.,	1856,	10

No. 29.—NAMES of GOVERNORS and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1864—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
KILKENNY—*continued.*		
Hon. S. A. Ellis, M.P., *ex-officio*,	1857,	–
Lieut.-Col. W. V. Stuart, D.L., J.P.,	1858,	1
John Walsh, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
John Power, Esq., J.P.,	1861,	12
Captain T. H. Ponsonby,	,,	8
The Right Hon. the Earl of Bessborough,	1862,	3
W. Sweetman, Esq., J.P., High Sheriff, *ex-officio*,	1864,	–
KILLARNEY.		
The Lord Ventry,	April 26, 1852,	–
The Right Hon. Viscount Castlerosse, M.P.,	,,	–
The Right Hon. Henry A. Herbert, M.P.,	,,	3
The M'Gillycuddy of the Reeks, D.L.,	,,	–
St. John Blacker, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. L. Crosbie, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Stephen Collis, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Dan. C. Coltsmann, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
William Denny, Esq., D.L.,	,,	11
Sir William D. Godfrey, Bart., D.L.,	,,	–
Thos. Gallwey, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wilson Gun, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
Major Murray Home, J.P.,	,,	–
The Knight of Kerry, D.L.,	,,	–
John Leahy, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Denis Shine Lawlor, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Daniel Mahony, Esq., J.P.,	,,	7
John Mahony, Esq., J.P.,	,,	6
James O'Connell, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq., J.P.,	,,	10
Thomas Sandes, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, R. C. Bishop,	,,	–
J. Morrogh Bernard, Esq., D.L., High Sheriff,	Nov. 13, 1854,	2
Henry Leahy, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	3
The Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan, M.P.,	,,	5
	1864,	–
LIMERICK.		
Rt. Hon. Lord Monteagle,	1822,	–
Eugene O'Callaghan, Esq., Mayor, *ex-officio*,	–	9
Rt. Rev. Dr. Griffin, Lord Bishop, *ex-officio*,	–	–
Very Rev. Dean Kirwan, *ex-officio*,	–	–
Ven. Archdeacon Peacock, *ex-officio*,	–	–
The Most Rev. Dr. Butler, R. C. Bishop, *ex-officio*,	–	–
Wm. Howley, Esq., D.L.,	1827,	–
Henry Maunsell, Esq.,	1836,	7
John W. Mahony, Esq.,	,,	6
LIMERICK—*continued.*		
John Singleton, Esq.,	1839,	1
Lord Viscount Gort,	,,	–
Sir David Roche, Bart.,	,,	–
Sir Hugh D. Massy, Bart.	1845,	–
Michael Furnell, Esq.,	,,	–
Col. the Right Hon. Wm. Monsell, M.P.,	1847,	1
Sir Wm. Barrington, Bt.,	,,	1
Richard Russell, Esq.,	,,	1
John Low, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Thomas Kelly, Esq.,	,,	–
Colonel C. M. Vandeleur,	1848,	–
William J. Geary, Esq.,	1850,	–
Thomas Boyse, Esq.,	,,	4
Michael R. Ryan, Esq.,	1859,	8
William Spaight, Esq.,	1860,	1
Heffernan Considine, Esq.,	,,	–
Stephen E. de Vere, Esq.,	1861,	–
Captain M. Gavin,	1862,	7
John T. M'Sheehy, Esq.,	,,	12
LONDONDERRY.		
Sir J. Stewart, Bart., J.P.,	1829,	–
Major Scott, J.P., D.L.,	,,	9
W. Fenwick, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
J. Harvey, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Sir C. Style, Bart., J.P.,	1830,	–
Wm. H. Ash, Esq., J.P., D.L.	,,	1
Lieutenant-Col. Humfrey, J.P.,	1832,	4
Rev. E. Bowen,	1834,	–
Sir R. Bateson, Bart., J.P.,	1836,	9
J. V. Stewart, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. B. Beresford, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	1839,	1
Lord E. Chichester,	1843,	–
Lord Lifford,	1845,	–
Rev. W. M'Clure,	,,	7
Sir H. H. Bruce, Bt., M.P.,	1847,	–
Rev. B. B. Gough,	1849,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Kelly,	1850,	–
A. J. R. Stewart, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Anthony Babington, Esq.,	1852,	2
Harvey Nicholson, Esq., J.P.,	1853,	–
Lord Bishop of Derry,	1854,	3
Thomas Batt, Esq., J.P.,	1855,	–
J. G. Bowen, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
John Ferguson, Esq., J.P.,	1856,	–
Fras. Mansfield, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
R. Montgomery, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Thos. Conolly, Esq., M.P.,	,,	–
Wybrants Olpherts, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
William Sinclair, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Thomas Brooke, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Sir W. F. Heygate, Bart., M.P.,	1859,	2
R. P. Dawson, Esq., M.P., J.P.,	,,	–
Dean of Derry.	1860,	5
A. Lyle, Esq., Lieut. of the County,	,,	3
Rev. W. Edwards.	,,	1
William Green, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–

No. 29.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1864—*con.*

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Londonderry—*con.*		
The Archdeacon of Derry,	1862,	–
The Mayor of Derry,	1863,	–
G. Skipton, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	1864,	7
B. M'Corkle, Esq., J.P.,	,,	4
Major Browne, J.P.,	,,	1
R. Ogilby, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
W. M'Cormack, Esq., M.P.,	,,	–
Maryborough.		
Viscount de Vesci,	April 6, 1833,	9
Rev. T. Harpur,	,,	–
George Adair, Esq.,	Mar. 24, 1835,	–
R. M. Alloway, Esq.,	,,	3
R. S. Hawkesworth, Esq.,	April 12, 1846,	6
Rev. J. T. Moore,	Aug. 7, 1848,	–
Rt. Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick,	Feb. 9, 1850,	–
Thomas Kemmis, Esq.,	Nov. 20, 1850,	–
Rev. Dr. Taylor,	May 26, 1855,	10
D. Thompson, Esq.,	April 26, 1856,	4
Geo. Garvey, Esq.,	Sept. 10, 1857,	7
Thomas Hackett, Esq.,	,,	4
T. W. Trench, Esq.,	,,	2
M. J. Sweetman, Esq.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	2
Michael Dunne, Esq., M.P.,	Jan. 11, 1860,	8
Edmund Dease, Esq.,	Mar. 26, 1862,	4
Honourable A. Bury,	,,	3
J. F. Rolleston, Esq.,	,,	2
J. F. Hutchinson, Esq.,	,,	–
H. F. Spunner, Esq.,	,,	2
Allen Walsh, Esq.,	Dec. 15, 1863,	6
William Phillips, Esq.,	April 11, 1864,	3
Mullingar.		
Marquess of Headfort,	July 8, 1854,	–
Earl of Fingall,	,,	–
Earl of Mayo,	,,	–
Lord Bishop of Meath,	,,	–
Lord Athlumney,	,,	–
Mathew E. Corbally, M.P.,	,,	–
J. W. L. Naper, D.L.,	,,	–
Robert Fowler, D.L.,	,,	–
Sir Henry Meredyth, Bt.,	,,	–
Samuel Winter, D.L.,	,,	1
Richard Bolton, D.L.,	,,	–
Edward M'Evoy, M.P.,	,,	–
John A. Farrell, jun., D.L.,	,,	1
Marquess of Westmeath,	,,	–
Lord Kilmaine,	,,	–
Lord Castlemaine,	,,	–
Lord Vaux of Harrowden,	,,	–
Rt. Rev. Dr. Cantwell,	,,	7
Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.,	,,	–
Sir Richd. Levinge, Bart., M.P.,	,,	1
Wm. P. Urquhart, M.P.,	,,	3
Sir Benjamin Chapman, Bart.,	,,	–
John C. Lyons, D.L.,	,,	–
George A. Boyd, D.L.,	,,	–
Colonel Caulfield, D.L.,	,,	12

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Mullingar—*con.*		
Hon. L. King Harman,	July 8, 1854,	–
Anthony Lefroy, M.P.,	,,	–
Right Rev. Dr. Kilduffe,	,,	–
Rev. Essex Edgeworth,	,,	5
Col. F. S. Greville, M.P.,	,,	–
John L. O'Farrell, D.L.,	,,	–
Col. Henry Musters, D.L.,	,,	–
Right Hon. Baron Hughes,	,,	–
Philip O'Reilly, D.L.,	,,	7
Fredk. Jessop, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
John Shuldham, D.L.,	,,	–
George Eivers, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
Willoughby Bond, D.L.,	,,	5
Major J. L. Naper,	May 1, 1856,	–
Earl of Granard,	June 24, 1857,	1
Robert Smyth, D.L.,	,,	3
Thos. J. Smyth, Esq., J.P.,	,,	3
Omagh.		
Marquess of Abercorn,	Sept. 10, 1852,	–
Earl of Erne,	,,	–
Earl of Enniskillen,	,,	–
Rev. Lord Adam Loftus,	,,	1
Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P.	,,	–
Rt. Hon. H. T. L. Corry, M.P.	,,	–
Hon. Wm. S. Knox, M.P.,	,,	–
Sir T. Staples, Bart., Q.C., D.L.,	,,	–
John F. Lowry, Esq.,	,,	–
Fras. J. Gervais, Esq., D.L.	,,	5
Charles Eccles, Esq., D.L.,	,,	3
Major Francis Ellis, J.P.,	,,	9
Samuel Vesey, Esq., D.L.,	,,	7
H. L. Prentice, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
John Humphreys, Esq., J.P.	,,	–
Robert Evans, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Charles R. Scott, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Captain M. Archdall, M.P.,	,,	1
Rev. John G. Porter, J.P.,	,,	3
H. M. D'A. Irvine, Esq.,	,,	–
Wm. H. Archdall, Esq., J.P.	,,	3
H. M. Richardson, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Geo. F. Brooke, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
James Lendrum, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Jno. G. V. Porter, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Robert Archdall, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. Patterson, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Wm. Verner, jun., Esq., D.L.	,,	–
R. W. Lowry, sen., Esq., D.L.,	Dec. 11, 1852,	–
Thos. R. Browne, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
Rev. H. Tottenham, A.M., D.L.,	Oct. 14, 1852,	3
Wm. L. Ogilby, Esq., D.L.,	Dec. 11, 1852,	–
Hon. A. G. Stuart, D.L.,	May 24, 1855,	–
Anketell Moutray, Esq., J.P.	Dec. 10, 1855,	–
Earl of Belmore,	Sept. 28, 1857,	3
Wm. F. Black, Esq., J.P.,	,,	6
Sir John M. Stewart, Bart., D.L.,	Nov. 18, 1859,	5
Captain A. F. Knox, J.P.,	Jan. 28, 1860,	4
Captain George P. M'Clintock, J.P.,	April 24, 1862,	1
George C. Brackenridge, Esq., J.P.,	July 29, 1862,	5

No. 29.—Names of Governors and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1864—*con.*

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Omagh—*continued.*		
Maurice C. Maude, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	–
Major A. W. Cole Hamilton, D.L.,	Nov. 5, 1864,	–
James Greer, jun., Esq.,	,,	1
Ex-officio.		
Members of Parliament and High Sheriffs for Tyrone and Fermanagh,	–	–
Richmond.		
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Meath, D.L., J.P.,	Sept. 6, 1830,	8
The Rt. Hon. Fred. Shaw, P.C.,	Sept. 8, 1830,	7
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Fingall, Lieutenant, co. Meath, K.St.P., P.C.,	Dec. 1, 1831,	–
John Ennis, Esq., D.L., M.P.	Feb. 24, 1844,	–
Sir Edward Borough, Bt., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
Sir George Hodson, Bart., D.L., J.P.,	Feb. 15, 1847,	18
Michl. Staunton, Esq., J.P.	,,	26
G. A. Hamilton, Esq., D.L., J.P.,	,,	–
John Lentaigne, Esq., M.D., D.L.,	,,	5
Right Hon. Viscount Gormanstown, D.L., J.P.,	Oct. 19, 1848,	–
Sir Henry Meredyth, Bt., D.L.,	,,	1
L. Waldron, Esq., D.L., M.P.	Aug. 2, 1856,	12
Ths. Lee Norman, Esq., D.L.	,,	–
G. H. Lindsay, Esq., D.L.,	Feb. 21, 1860,	19
F. Donagh, Esq., J.P.,	March 6, 1863,	10
Sligo.		
Right Hon. J. Wynne, P.C., Chairman,	Sept. 10, 1852,	10
Sir R. G. Booth, Bart., D.L., M.P.,	,,	–
Colonel Barrett,	,,	5
Rich. Brinkley, Esq., J.P.,	,,	1
C. W. C. O'Hara, Esq., D.L., M.P.,	,,	–
B. O. Cogan, Esq., J.P.,	,,	3
Major Ffolliott, J.P.,	,,	–
J. A. Holmes, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
J. W. King, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
F. M. Olpherts, Esq., J.P.,	,,	8
Peter O'Connor, Esq., J.P.,	,,	13
Edward Smyth, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
Right Hon. the Earl of Leitrim,	,,	–
H. L. Montgomery, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Wm. Johnston, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
Sligo—*continued.*		
F. A. La Touche, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 10, 1852,	1
Colonel Whyte, D.L.,	,,	–
P. Simpson, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
J. H. Peyton, Esq.,	,,	–
J. R. Dickson, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. Wood, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
William Phibbs, Esq.,	Sept. 29, 1852,	13
Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly,	Nov. 19, 1860,	5
Joshua Kell, Esq., J.P.,	May 29, 1861,	–
J. Johnstown, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
J. O'Donnell, Esq., J.P.,	,,	–
H. O'Beirne, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.St.P., Lieut., co. Leitrim,	Mar. 26, 1862,	–
Jemmett Duke, Esq., J.P.,	June 24, 1862,	1
High Sheriff for County of Sligo, for time being (*ex-officio*),	–	–
High Sheriff for County of Leitrim, for time being (*ex-officio*),	–	–
A. L. Tottenham, Esq., J.P.,	Mar. 19, 1863,	2
Col. E. Cooper, J.P.,	June 24, 1863,	2
C. D. Fox, Esq., J.P.,	Feb. 27, 1864,	4
Alex. Percival, Esq., J.P.,	June 23, 1864,	2
J. W. Flanagan, Esq., J.P.,	Oct. 1, 1864,	–
E. MacGuire, Esq., D.L.,	Nov. 5, 1864,	–
Waterford.		
Right Hon. Lord Stuart De Decies,	Oct. 31, 1834,	–
Wm. Christmas, Esq., D.L.,	,,	–
Nicholas Power, Esq.,	,,	–
Sir H. W. Barron, Bart.,	Aug. 13, 1836,	–
Henry Denny, Esq.,	,,	–
Captain W. S. S. Doyle,	,,	–
Thos. Meagher, Esq., J.P.,	Aug. 18, 1841,	4
Sir Benjamin Morris, D.L.,	,,	2
James Keating, Esq., J.P.,	Oct. 19, 1848,	7
Very Rev. Edw. N. Hoare,	Dec. 8, 1851,	8
E. Roberts, Esq.,	,,	5
John Power, Esq., J.P.,	,,	4
Chas. Newport, Esq., J.P.,	Aug. 1, 1853,	2
Colonel Emanuel Roberts,	,,	10
Very Rev. M. Flynn,	June 19, 1854,	9
Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien,	April 22, 1856,	1
Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart., J.P.,	Dec. 24, 1861,	4
Hon. D. F. Fortescue, M.P.,	,,	4
Robt. T. Carew, Esq., J.P.,	,,	5
Rt. Hon. Earl Huntingdon,	Mar. 29, 1862,	–
Right Rev. Lord Bishop Cashel, &c., &c., *pro tem.*,	–	–
The Members of Parliament for County and City, *pro. tem.*,	–	15
The High Sheriffs for County and City, *pro tem.*,	–	1
The Mayor, *pro. tem.*,	–	4

APPENDIX C.

Lunatics in Gaols.

No. 1.—Return of the Number of Lunatics of all classes who were detained in Gaols in the course of the Year 1864.

Classification of Lunatics.	Remaining in Custody from previous year.			Committed during year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged, by order of Lord Lieutenant.			Otherwise removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st Dec.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity, .	8	–	8	5	4	9	13	4	17	7	1	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	9	5	3	8
Persons found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading, ...	1	1	2	14	5	19	15	6	21	6	4	10	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	9	4	13	6	2	8
Persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, who became insane in gaol, .	3	–	3	5	4	9	8	4	12	5	2	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	7	2	9	1	2	3
Persons committed in default of surety to keep the peace, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal, . . .	3	–	3	7	9	16	10	9	19	7	6	13	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	6	15	1	3	4
Persons committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal, .	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Persons committed as dangerous lunatics, ...	251	122	373	460	292	752	711	414	1,125	224	157	381	164	98	262	5	4	9	28	16	44	421	275	696	290	139	429
Total, . . .	266	123	389	492	314	806	758	437	1,195	250	170	420	168	98	266	7	4	11	30	16	46	455	288	743	303	149	452

No. 2.—Return of all persons Committed to Gaols as "*Dangerous*

Gaols.	Remaining in Custody on 31st Dec., 1863.			Committed during Year ending 31st Dec., 1864.			Total Number in Custody during the Year.			Removed to Asylums under Lord Lieutenant's Warrant.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	12	4	16	22	13	35	34	17	51	6	3	9
Belfast,	5	1	6	13	9	22	18	10	28	2	2	4
Carlow,	3	–	3	–	5	5	3	5	8	1	1	2
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castlebar,	11	3	14	20	32	52	31	35	66	12	21	33
Cavan,	14	2	16	15	16	31	29	18	47	3	4	7
Clonmel,	–	–	–	8	2	10	8	2	10	7	1	8
Cork City,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Cork County,	2	–	2	23	16	39	25	16	41	24	16	40
Downpatrick,	26	10	36	29	10	39	55	20	75	4	1	5
Drogheda,	1	3	4	2	1	3	3	4	7	2	2	4
Dundalk,	1	1	2	10	4	14	11	5	16	5	5	10
Ennis,	–	–	–	12	2	14	12	2	14	11	2	13
Enniskillen,	–	–	–	8	4	12	8	4	12	7	4	11
Galway County,	15	2	17	19	14	33	34	16	50	4	2	6
Galway Town,	3	–	3	5	4	9	8	4	12	2	2	4
Grangegorman,	–	57	57	–	41	41	–	98	98	–	9	9
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	6	8	14	6	8	14	6	7	13
Kilmainham,	7	6	13	19	10	29	26	16	42	9	5	14
Lifford,	26	6	32	23	16	39	49	22	71	3	7	10
Limerick City,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick County,	2	–	2	18	17	35	20	17	37	17	16	33
Londonderry,	7	2	9	14	5	19	21	7	28	1	3	4
Longford,	–	–	–	4	3	7	4	3	7	2	2	4
Maryborough,	5	–	5	2	5	7	7	5	12	5	5	10
Monaghan,	8	6	14	11	9	20	19	15	34	1	3	4
Mullingar,	–	–	–	9	2	11	9	2	11	9	2	11
Naas,	9	7	16	9	4	13	18	11	29	–	5	5
Nenagh,	–	–	–	15	6	21	15	6	21	13	5	18
Omagh,	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	4
Richmond Bridewell,	51	–	51	54	–	54	105	–	105	23	–	23
Roscommon,	2	1	3	13	10	23	15	11	26	–	–	–
Sligo,	–	–	–	4	1	5	4	1	5	3	1	4
Tralee,	1	1	2	7	2	9	8	3	11	6	3	9
Trim,	–	–	–	18	3	21	18	3	21	16	3	19
Tullamore,	–	1	1	7	5	12	7	6	13	4	4	8
Waterford,	–	–	–	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
Wexford,	36	6	42	21	6	27	57	12	69	1	8	9
Wicklow,	4	3	7	10	6	16	14	9	23	5	2	7
Total,	251	122	373	460	292	752	711	414	1125	224	157	381

Lunatics" during the year ending 31st December, 1864.

Discharged by Committing Magistrates.			Otherwise Discharged.			Died.			Total Removed Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1864.			Gaols.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
15	7	22	–	–	–	2	–	2	23	10	33	11	7	18	Armagh.
7	6	13	–	–	–	1	–	1	10	8	18	8	2	10	Belfast.
–	3	3	–	1	1	2	–	2	3	5	8	–	–	–	Carlow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Carrick-on-Shannon.
3	6	9	–	–	–	4	1	5	19	28	47	12	7	19	Castlebar
12	6	18	–	–	–	1	–	1	16	10	26	13	8	21	Cavan.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	8	2	10	–	–	–	Clonmel.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Cork City.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	16	40	1	–	1	Cork County.
26	8	34	–	–	–	1	1	2	31	10	41	24	10	34	Downpatrick.
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	1	1	Drogheda.
5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	5	15	1	–	1	Dundalk.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	2	13	1	–	1	Ennis.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	1	–	1	Enniskillen.
12	6	18	–	–	–	1	1	2	17	9	26	17	7	24	Galway County.
2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	4	1	5	Galway Town.
–	24	24	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	41	41	–	57	57	Grangegorman.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	14	–	–	–	Kilkenny.
4	1	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	14	7	21	12	9	21	Kilmainham.
9	8	17	1	–	1	1	–	1	14	15	29	35	7	42	Lifford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Limerick City.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	18	17	35	2	–	2	Limerick County.
8	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	16	12	–	12	Londonderry.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	1	3	Longford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10	2	–	2	Maryborough.
7	4	11	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	7	16	10	8	18	Monaghan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	11	–	–	–	Mullingar.
1	–	1	–	2	2	1	–	1	2	7	9	16	4	20	Naas.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	5	20	–	1	1	Nenagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	Omagh.
28	–	28	–	–	–	9	–	9	60	–	60	45	–	45	Richmond Bridewell.
4	4	8	–	1	1	1	–	1	5	5	10	10	6	16	Roscommon.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	Sligo.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	8	3	11	–	–	–	Tralee.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	3	21	–	–	–	Trim.
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	12	–	1	1	Tullamore.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	Waterford.
9	2	11	2	–	2	–	2	2	12	12	24	45	–	45	Wexford.
2	5	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	7	15	6	2	8	Wicklow.
164	98	262	5	4	9	28	16	44	421	275	696	290	139	429	Total.

APPENDIX D.

Private Licensed Houses.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

Asylums.	Number remaining in Asylums on 31st Dec., 1863.			Admitted during the Year ending 31st December, 1864.			Total under treatment during the Year.			Discharged.									Escaped.			Died.			Total of Discharges, Escapes, and Deaths.			Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1864.		
										Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved or Incurable.														
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	19	14	33	14	6	20	33	20	53	7	5	12	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	*5	4	9	15	9	24	18	11	29
Bellevue, Co. Dublin,	15	8	23	6	1	7	21	9	30	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	4	17	9	26
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	11	23	34	4	11	15	15	34	49	–	3	3	1	5	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	10	12	13	24	37
Bushy Park, Co. Limerick,	4	5	9	–	1	1	4	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	4	5	9
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	17	6	23	4	1	5	21	7	28	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	1	5	17	6	23
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	7	7	–	8	8	–	15	15	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	9	9			
Farnham House, Co. Dublin,	25	9	34	11	7	18	36	16	52	1	2	3	4	1	5	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	9	9
Hampstead House, do.,	25	1	26	9	–	9	34	1	35	5	–	5	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	5	13	4	17	23	12	35
Hartfield House, do.,	41	–	41	10	–	10	51	–	51	2	–	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	9	–	9	25	1	26
Highfield, do.,	–	13	13	–	8	8	–	21	21	–	1	1	–	4	4	–	1	1	1	–	1	6	–	6	13	–	13	38	–	38
Lindville, Co. Cork,	19	15	34	12	5	17	31	20	51	3	3	6	–	2	2	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	15	15
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	7	7	–	1	1	–	8	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	14	7	21	17	13	30
Lucan Spa, do.,	14	15	29	4	2	6	18	17	35	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	7	7
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	12	4	16	2	1	3	14	5	19	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	4	–	4	6	3	9	12	14	26
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin	9	4	13	3	2	5	12	6	18	4	2	6	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	1	7	8	4	12
Riversdale Lodge, do.,	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	5	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	2	10	4	4	8
St. Patrick's, Dublin City,	73	68	141	12	10	22	85	78	163	5	5	10	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	4
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	48	48	–	14	14	–	62	62	–	5	5	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	4	2	6	10	8	18	75	70	145
Verville, do.,	–	19	19	–	7	7	–	26	26	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	53	53
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	7	7	–	19	19
																												1	1	2
Total,	285	271	556	91	86	177	376	357	733	33	34	67	17	20	37	17	9	26	1	–	1	36	13	49	104	76	180	272	281	553

* One of these was accidental.

APPENDIX E.

Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum.

No. 1.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., during the Year ended 31st December, 1864.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1863,	86	41	127
Admitted to 31st December, 1864,	4	2	6
Total,	90	43	133
Discharged during the Year:			
Recovered,	1	–	1
Improved,	1	1	2
Total Discharged,	2	1	3
Escaped,	–	2	2*
Deaths from Natural Causes,	5	3	8
Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year,	7	6	13
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1863,	83	37	120

* Two of the escaped were since brought back to the Asylum.

No. 2.—Form of Disease in those remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1864.

Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania,	37	18	55
Melancholia,	18	3	21
Moral Insanity,	1	4	5
Imbecility,	9	7	16
Epileptic (with occasional Mania),	4	1	5
Dementia,	1	–	1
Idiotic,	1	–	1
Convalescent,	12	4	16
Total,	83	37	120

No. 3.—Classification of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1864.

Classification.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convalescent,	13	3	16
Quiet and Orderly, but Insane,	10	9	19
Moderately tranquil,	46	14	60
Noisy and Refractory,	14	11	25
Total,	83	37	120
Imbecile and Epileptic,	15	10	25
Suicidal,	2	5	7

No. 4.—Outlay and Produce on Farm and Garden for the Year ended 31st December, 1864.

—	Amount.	—	Amount.
	£ s. d.		A. R. P.
Outlay,	255 1 6	Quantity of Land under—	
		Spade Cultivation,	5 1 37
		Plough „	6 0 21
Produce,	338 12 0	Grass „	11 1 37
Net Profit,	83 10 6	Total,	23 0 15

No. 5.—Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1864.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance on hand, 31st Dec., 1863,	596 2 10	Provisions, including Groceries,	1,381 14 7½
Treasury Advances,	2,771 16 3	Clothing of Patients and Servants,	376 5 7
Received for Sale of Garden Produce,	5 0 10	Light* (Gas),	52 12 9
Received for Sale of Farm Produce, &c.,	72 11 0	Washing (Chandlery),	35 7 11½
Sundries,	1 3 2	Salaries of Officers,	801 1 3
Overdrawn from Bank,	9 16 8	Wages of Servants,	401 13 3
		Furniture,	4 18 11
		Repairs and Alterations,	34 18 5
		Farm and Garden,	255 7 6
		Stationery and Printing,†	—
		Medical Comforts:	
		Medicines,	21 14 9
		Wine,	24 8 8
		Tobacco and Snuff,	31 9 1
		Incidental Expenses,	28 15 6½
		Transferring Patients,	4 11 6
		Total Outlay,	3,454 19 9½
		Balance on hand 31st Dec., 1864,	1 10 11½
			3,456 10 9
		Daily average No. of Patients,	121
		Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum, on the entire	£ s. d.
Total Receipts,	3,456 10 9	outlay,	28 11 0¾

* Fuel supplied by Board of Works.

† Supplied by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

No. 6.—Dietary.

Meals.	Dietary.
	Ordinary.
Breakfast,	1 pint tea or ¾ pint milk, and 8 oz. bread; or ¾ pint milk and 1 quart stirabout.
Dinner,*	1 quart of soup and about 10½ oz. bread (2 lb. loaf cut in three parts); or ½ lb. cooked meat and 2½ lbs. potatoes; or on fast days, 1 quart cocoa and 10½ oz. bread; or ½ lb. ling and 2½ lbs. potatoes.
Supper,	1 pint tea or cocoa, or ¾ pint milk, and 8 oz. bread.
	Extra.
Breakfast,	Tea and eggs, with bread and butter.
Dinner,	Beef tea, chops, potatoes, vegetables, bread, porter, beer, &c.
Supper,	Tea, bread, and butter, &c.
	Hospital Diet
	includes wine (port and sherry), spirits, porter, arrow-root, &c., &c., as ordered.

* On Mondays and Wednesdays, soup (consisting of 17 lbs. of coarse meat and 3 ox heads). On Saturdays, mutton broth consisting of 26 lbs. of mutton, vegetables, &c. On Fridays or fast days, cocoa and bread: or ling and potatoes. Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, meat, vegetables, &c., and with bread or potatoes.

APPENDIX F.

Circulars.

Dangerous Lunatics.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
1st December, 1864.

Sir,

I am directed by the Inspectors to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a circular issued at their suggestion by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, on the subject of dangerous lunatics in Workhouses, and to request that in future when application is made by the Board of Guardians of any of the Workhouses of the district, for admission into the asylum under your charge, of any inmate stated to have become insane in the Workhouse, and whose case shall appear, from the medical certificate and other information furnished by the Workhouse authorities, to be a suitable one, you will receive same as soon as practicable; and in the event of there being no room available, I am to request you will immediately communicate the fact to the Workhouse authorities, intimating at the same time, as nearly as circumstances will permit, when a vacancy is likely to occur, in order to guide them as to the course they should adopt in regard to the detention of the lunatic during the intervening period.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. J. Corbet, Chief Clerk.

The Resident Medical Superintendent,
——— District Lunatic Asylum.

Dangerous Lunatics.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
18th November, 1864.

Sir,

The attention of the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland has been drawn to the circumstance that where lunatic inmates of Workhouses have become, or have been supposed to be, dangerous, Boards of Guardians have in some instances resorted at once to the provisions of the law which enable Justices, on due information, to commit dangerous lunatics to gaol, instead of making application to the authorities of the lunatic asylum for the district, in order to obtain admission for the patient.

The Commissioners are of opinion that in all cases of this kind, where it is practicable, application for admission should, in the first instance, be made to the authorities of the lunatic asylum, stating the particulars of the case; but at the same time they think, that in the event of such an application being refused or postponed for want of room, the necessary steps should be taken to effect removal to gaol, as a place of safer custody than the Workhouse, pending admission to the asylum.

This appears to be the view taken by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums on the subject, who in a memorandum submitted to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, and referred to the Commissioners for consideration, state as follows:—

"When a case of insanity requiring, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, asylum treatment, occurs in the Workhouse, a communication should immediately be made to the Resident Medical Superintendent of the District Lunatic Asylum, informing him of the particulars of the case, when, should it appear from the facts stated to be a proper one for admission, and if there should be at the time a vacancy available in the institution, the lunatic will be immediately received; but in no case should committal to gaol be resorted to unless as a last resource, and when there is no room in the asylum."

Dangerous Lunatics.

The Commissioners recommend the Guardians to act in accordance with this view in all future cases in which it is practicable, and to avoid, as far as possible, having informations sworn with a view to the committal of lunatics to gaol, until they have endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to obtain admission for them to the asylum.

By order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,
8th December, 1862.

Sir,

I am directed by the Inspectors to transmit to you herewith copies of the forms of tender, contract bond, and contract lists, at present in use at the Central Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Dundrum, and which the Inspectors propose for adoption in district lunatic asylums, with a view to establishing a uniform system of making contracts.

In adopting these forms it will be necessary to make certain verbal alterations therein, to meet the requirements of the asylum under your charge, and which alterations will at once suggest themselves to you.

I am to add—with reference to the form of bond, which has been carefully considered and approved by the law adviser—that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have given directions to have proper measures taken in future to enforce the due fulfilment of contracts in lunatic asylums in this country, it having been recently represented to their Lordships by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts that a contractor, who was not required to enter into a bond, declined to continue supplying the article which he had contracted to supply.

I am therefore to state that it will be necessary, in future, with a view to the proper performance of their engagements, to bind the contractors for all the principal articles, and their sureties, in sums to be regulated at the discretion of the Board—having regard to the probable amount of their contracts; the bonds to be duly stamped according to the amount of the penalty provided in each case.

The Inspectors would further suggest that all contracts should, as far as possible, be entered into annually, commencing with the financial year, as such an arrangement would be found most satisfactory and convenient, both to the Governors themselves, to this department, and to the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. J. Corbet, Chief Clerk.

The Resident Medical Superintendent,
——— District Lunatic Asylum.

APPENDIX G.

General Rules and Regulations for the Management of District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

General Rules and Regulations.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

Carlisle.

Whereas by an order made on the 27th day of March, 1843, certain general rules and regulations were established for the good conduct and management of the several District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland; and by orders made respectively the 13th of April, 1844, the 15th of February, 1847, and the 14th of October, 1853, certain further general rules and regulations were established for the good conduct and management of those asylums.

And whereas it is expedient that the said rules should be rescinded, as well as all bye-laws founded on them.

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the powers given unto Us by the statutes in such case made and provided, do order and direct that the said several rules and regulations, and all by-laws founded thereon, be rescinded, and that for the future good conduct and management of such asylums, and for defining the duties of the different officers connected therewith, the following rules and regulations be substituted in place thereof:—

The Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors.

1. The Board of Governors of each asylum, three members whereof shall form a quorum, shall meet regularly on a fixed day, and at a fixed hour, to be determined by the Governors, once in every month (or oftener, should it be deemed necessary or advisable), for the discharge of the ordinary business of the institution; and every such Board shall examine into all fiscal details and the general management of the asylum; and after an inspection of it by two or more Governors, shall enter on the minutes of the day's proceedings, a report of its state as to cleanliness, regularity, and order, and the condition of its inmates, stating how far their well-being and comforts are attended to.

2. Should a board not assemble on the ordinary day, the Resident Medical Superintendent shall issue summonses for a meeting on that day week.

3. Special meetings may be summoned at not less than four days' notice for any particular object upon a requisition to the Resident Medical Superintendent to that effect, signed by two or more Governors, or by one of the Inspectors.

4. A full and accurate copy of the minutes of proceedings of every meeting of the Board shall be transmitted to the Inspectors within four days from the day of meeting; the Board shall also transmit to the Inspectors the quarterly accounts and estimates of expenditure, and all applications for the advance of moneys for the current asylum maintenance.

5. All tenders for contracts, whether accepted or rejected, signed as such by the Chairman of the Board at which they have been opened, shall be duly forwarded to the office of the Inspectors for examination and approval. All receipts for disbursements in regard to current expenditure, duly authenticated by the Board, shall be sent to the Commissioners of Audit in London.

6. The general dietary shall be regulated by the Board, subject to such alterations as the Inspectors may think fit from time to time to recommend. The Medical Officers shall be at liberty to prescribe such extras as they may deem necessary.

Admission, treatment, and discharge of Patients.

ADMISSION, TREATMENT, AND DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS.

7. Persons labouring under mental disease, duly certified as such by a registered physician or surgeon, and for whom papers of application are filled up in the prescribed form, to the satisfaction of the Board, shall be admissible into District Asylums, after having been examined by the Resident Medical Superintendent.

8. No patient is to be admitted without the sanction of the Board, except by order of the Lord Lieutenant, or in case of urgency, when the Resident Medical Superintendent, or in his absence, the Consulting and Visiting Physician of the asylum, may admit upon his own authority, stating on the face of his order the grounds upon which he acts.

9. The Board may require an engagement to be given in writing for the removal of any patient, to be signed by the friends of the patient, or the magistrate, clergyman, or other responsible person who signs the application for admission.

10. Patients, except where special reasons to the contrary may exist, are to be clad in the dress of the institution, and their own clothes are carefully to be laid by, to be returned to them on their discharge.

11. The patients shall, on admission, be carefully bathed and cleansed, unless otherwise directed by the Resident Medical Superintendent. They shall be treated with all the gentleness compatible with their condition; and restraint, when necessary, shall be as moderate, both in extent and duration, as is consistent with the safety and advantage of the patient.

12. Strict regularity shall be observed with respect to the hours for rising in the morning and retiring for the night; that for rising being fixed at six o'clock from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, and for retiring at an hour not earlier than half-past eight o'clock nor later than nine for the same period. During the winter six months the patients shall rise at seven, and retire not earlier than seven nor later than eight o'clock.

13. The like regularity must be observed with respect to meals; in no case shall the number of meals be less or more than three, and they shall be supplied during the summer six months at the following hours, viz.: breakfast at eight o'clock; dinner at one o'clock; and supper at six o'clock;—and during the winter six months at the following hours, viz.: breakfast at nine o'clock; dinner at two o'clock; and supper at half-past five o'clock.

14. On the admission of a patient the Resident Medical Superintendent, or, if he shall be absent on leave, the Consulting and Visiting Physician, shall make himself acquainted as far as possible with the history of the case, and note the same down in the General Registry; he shall also examine into the bodily condition of the patient, who is to be placed in an appropriate division, and carefully attended to both medically and personally.

15. Patients may be visited from time to time by their friends, with the permission of the Resident Medical Superintendent, and as a general rule between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P.M.

16. No patient shall be discharged without an order from the Board, on a certificate signed by both Medical Officers, stating the then mental condition of the patient; and no lunatic transferred to an asylum from gaol, by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, as dangerous, shall be set free or

handed over to his friends as ceasing to be dangerous, except on a joint certificate to that effect, from both Medical Officers; but in the interval between the meetings of the Board it shall be in the power of the Inspectors, or one of them, to order the discharge of any patient (not being a criminal lunatic placed in the asylum under an order of the Lord Lieutenant); but no such order shall be made, except at the request of the Resident Medical Superintendent, until after a personal inspection of the patient by the Inspector making it; and in every case the order shall be in writing, stating the grounds on which it is made, and shall be deposited with the Resident Medical Superintendent, to be kept by him among the records of the asylum.

17. On the discharge of patients who have no available means, the Board is authorized to allow the expense of their journey home.

18. Patients confined in the Central Asylum at Dundrum and removable therefrom, under the 12th section of 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, shall, if insane, at the expiration of their period of imprisonment, and if liable to be treated as pauper lunatics, be transmitted after due inquiry by the Inspectors to the District Asylum, to which, as pauper lunatics, they shall appear to have been admissible previous to their being taken into custody. In the absence of any such definite information they shall be transferred to the District Asylum of the locality in which the offence with which they were charged was committed. Lunatics so transferred to District Asylums may be discharged therefrom by order of the Board of each asylum, as if they had been originally admitted by it.

RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Resident Medical Superintendent.

19. The Resident Medical Superintendent shall be duly qualified as a Physician and Surgeon.

20. He shall superintend and regulate the whole establishment, and is to be intrusted with the moral and general medical treatment of its inmates, for whose well-being and safe custody he shall be responsible; and he shall at all times devote his best exertions to the efficient management of the institution.

21. He shall engage all servants and attendants, subject to the approbation of the Board; and fine, suspend, or with the sanction of the Board or Inspectors, dismiss them for infraction of rules or neglect of duty. In cases, however, of drunkenness, insubordination, or cruelty, he may peremptorily dismiss any attendant, reporting the name of the party and the cause of dismissal to the Inspectors within four days, and to the Governors at their next meeting. He shall take care that no servant or attendant be engaged by him who is under twenty-two or over thirty-six years of age, and who has not the most satisfactory testimonials as to sobriety, good temper, and morality.

22. He shall, before one o'clock, P.M., inspect the whole establishment daily,—dormitories,—dining-rooms,—kitchen,—laundry, stores, &c. He shall go through all the divisions, and see that they are orderly, well ventilated, and of a proper temperature. He shall carefully examine each patient who may seem to require his advice, or to whom his attention may be directed. When going round the female divisions he shall be accompanied by the Matron or Head Nurse, who shall direct his attention to any matter worthy of notice.

23. He shall take care that all the Officers of the institution acquit themselves of their respective duties, and in any case of their neglect, he shall report accordingly to the Board at its next meeting.

24. He shall also visit the male divisions after the patients have retired

to rest, and satisfy himself that they are safely and comfortably located for the night.

25. In complicated or difficult cases of mental disease, or any case requiring particular treatment, he shall freely communicate with the Consulting and Visiting Physician, and concert with him the most judicious mode of treatment which should be adopted.

26. He shall never be absent from the Asylum at the same time with the Matron, nor ever for the night without special leave from a Board of Governors or the Inspectors, and upon every such absence he shall enter in the book the date and period ; and inform the Consulting and Visiting Physician, who for the time shall exercise a general supervision over the establishment.

27. He shall be careful that the following books are kept with regularity, and that they are at all times ready for inspection, viz. :—

1. The General Registry.
2. The Registry of Discharges and Deaths.
3. The Medical Journal.
4. The Morning Statement Book, which shall contain a return of the number of patients divided according to their sex and chargeability,—the names of those admitted and discharged, specifying their mental condition,—the names of those who have died,—the number employed,—the names of those who may be under mechanical restraint or seclusion, and the causes thereof,—the number under medical treatment,—the hour and duration of visits of the respective officers, to be recorded by themselves. This daily return to be countersigned by the Resident Medical Superintendent.
5. The Want Book, in which, previous to each monthly meeting, all articles required for the use of the asylum shall be entered for the approval and signature of the Chairman.
6. The Minute Book, containing a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the Board.
7. The Letter or Correspondence Book, in which shall be entered the dates of all letters received, and copies of all letters written on business of the institution.
8. The Application Book, in which shall be entered the particulars of the several applications for admission.
9. The Memorandum Book for such observations and reports as any of the Governors or Officers may think necessary to insert in it.

28. He is to take care that the Minutes of each meeting are fully and accurately transcribed ; that all communications directed by the Board are written, and despatched in due course ; that any returns or information required by the Inspectors be furnished to them without delay; that all accounts of the institution are kept in accordance with the regulations of the Inspectors ; and that the bills and vouchers are regularly prepared and submitted to the Governors at their meetings. He shall be responsible for the disbursement of such money as may be placed in his hands by the Board.

29. All contracts and bonds of agreement shall be made in his name, and he shall exercise a general supervision over the various articles contracted for as to quantity and quality ; and if of inferior quality or deficient in quantity, he is authorized, should he feel fully justified in so doing, to procure an equivalent supply elsewhere at the contractor's expense.

30. He shall report at each meeting on the general condition of the establishment, and direct the attention of the Board to any matter that

may tend to the well-being of the patients, and the efficient management of the institution.

31. He shall prepare annually, not later than the 31st of January, a general report to the Board on the condition and expenditure of the Asylum during the preceding year, which shall be published as the Board may direct.

CONSULTING AND VISITING PHYSICIAN.

Consulting and Visiting Physician.

32. The Consulting and Visiting Physician shall attend at the Asylum three days in the week, and on every day in those Asylums where the number of patients shall exceed 200; the regular hour of attendance being in the interval of from ten to one o'clock, unless otherwise arranged, by mutual consent, between the Medical Officers. On his arrival he is to communicate with the Resident Medical Superintendent, in company with whom he shall visit all patients labouring under bodily disease, whose course of treatment he shall direct, and any who are in seclusion, or under restraint. He shall also see such patients as may have been admitted since his preceding day of attendance, and any others whom he may desire to visit.

33. He shall attend at all times when called on by the Resident Medical Superintendent, and afford such advice and assistance as may be required of him, whether to patients, officers, or servants, and daily in cases of acute illness, and accidents of a dangerous nature. He shall, once, at least, in each fortnight, examine with the Resident Medical Superintendent, into the mental condition of every patient in the Asylum.

34. He is on every day of attendance to enter in the Morning Statement Book the hour and duration of his visit.

35. When requiring leave of absence, he shall make application to the Board, in order that, if it be deemed necessary, a duly qualified substitute may be provided in his place.

36. In conjunction with the Resident Medical Superintendent he is to examine into the mental condition of every patient before being discharged, and consult with him thereon, before signing the necessary medical certificate. Should the Inspectors deem it advisable, the Consulting and Visiting Physician shall attend daily at any Asylum, irrespective of the number of patients in it, and afford them any information they may require.

37. In every Asylum a Case Book shall be kept in the office, in which the history of important cases shall be entered, with such observations as the Medical Officer in immediate charge of them may consider useful and interesting.

38. When a Surgeon is specially attached as *such* to a District Asylum, he is to attend on accidents of a serious character, perform operations when necessary, and take charge of cases purely surgical. The patients under his immediate care should, if possible, be treated in the infirmary, and his visits are to be regulated as those of the Consulting and Visiting Physician.

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplains.

39. When no regular chapels are attached to an Asylum the Board shall direct a suitable place to be temporarily allocated to religious worship.

The Chaplains are to attend on Sundays and holidays to officiate according to their respective creeds. They are to visit the Institution once in the week, at least, to administer religious instruction to those who, in the opinion of the Resident Medical Superintendent, may be susceptible of its

influence. They are sedulously to avoid all subjects of controversy. In case of illness they shall attend when called on. Each Chaplain is to keep a book at the Asylum, giving the result of his religious ministrations, to be submitted to the Board at its meetings, and to be retained in the office.

The Matron.

THE MATRON.

40. She shall reside constantly in the Asylum, and shall exercise immediate superintendence over the female department, but in position and authority subordinate to the Resident Medical Superintendent, to whom she is to report daily its condition, and any irregularity or misconduct that may occur within it.

41. She shall take care that cleanliness, both in person and dress, is strictly attended to, and shall have particular regard to the rooms in which sick, refractory, or idiotic patients are confined.

42. She shall employ the female patients as advantageously as possible to themselves and to the establishment, and in every way endeavour to promote their comfort and well-being.

43. She shall examine the different apartments in the female divisions every day before eleven o'clock; and shall walk through the corridors after the patients have retired to bed, and see that every patient is safely and comfortably located for the night, and that the nurses are in their proper divisions.

44. She shall accompany the Resident Medical Superintendent and the Consulting and Visiting Physician when visiting the female division of the Asylum, and receive from either of them any instructions he may deem advisable as to the treatment of the patients.

45. She shall look after the inner clothing, bedding, linen, &c., &c., of the patients, see that they are kept in good repair, and shall take care that, without waste, there is a regular supply of sheeting, stockings, shirts, &c., &c. When she notices a deficiency she shall apply, by a written requisition, to the Resident Medical Superintendent for such articles as may be required, and for which she shall be accountable on their receipt from the Storekeeper, to whom she shall return all condemned or worn-out articles, to be disposed of by order of the Board.

46. She shall pay strict attention to the state of the laundry, and to the order and regularity in which it is conducted, and exercise a general superintendence over the culinary department, the cleanliness of the dairies, pantries, &c., &c.

47. At meal hours she shall inspect the female refectories, and promote habits of regularity, decorum, and cleanliness among the patients, and due attention on the part of the nurses.

48. The Matron is to consider herself an officer of great trust, and must sedulously watch over the good conduct and becoming demeanour of the female servants and attendants. She shall not absent herself from the Asylum at the same time as the Resident Medical Superintendent; nor at any time without the special permission of the Board or the Inspectors.

Apothecary.

THE APOTHECARY.

49. He shall attend daily at the Asylum before two o'clock, or whenever required by the Resident Medical Superintendent. He is to compound all prescriptions, entering them in the general prescription books in full, and inscribe the necessary directions on each parcel legibly. He shall take care that all medicines not used or which shall be counter-ordered shall be returned to him. He is to assist in the infirmary, or in

any other part of the institution where his services are needed, but shall not prescribe for patients.

50. He is to take stock twice in the year, and make requisitions to the Board through the Resident Medical Superintendent. Surgical instruments and those employed for restraint are to be kept in the Apothecary's shop, to which no person unauthorized by either of the Medical Officers shall on any pretence whatever have access in his absence.

CLERK AND STOREKEEPER.

Clerk and Storekeeper.

51. He shall attend daily in the office, under the directions of the Resident Medical Superintendent, and take charge of the various books in it. After each meeting he shall make an accurate transcript of its proceedings, to be signed by the Chairman of the next Board. He shall copy letters written on official business, and file those received. He shall keep all accounts, examine receipts and vouchers, see that the bills are in accordance with the contract prices, and have them in order and readiness, to be submitted at the usual meetings.

52. He shall have charge of the stores of the institution, and receive the same and be accountable for the quantity and quality, so as to show the issues of every sort, ordinary as well as extras, and check the issues and consumption with each other.

53. He shall keep an account of the clothing, both male and female, exhibiting in a clear manner the quantities from time to time received, the articles delivered out, together with the divisions in which such articles have been supplied, and is on no account to issue any articles from store in lieu of any other article of the same kind, without a written order (to be filed) from the Resident Medical Superintendent or Matron.

54. He shall keep an account of the receipts and issues of coals, candles, soap, &c., &c., also an inventory of the furniture, beds, bedding, house linen, &c., &c.

55. He shall sign the pass-books kept by the various contractors for milk, bread, meat, &c., &c., on the delivery of each article, and is also to keep a pass-book to be signed by the contractors in which the quantity delivered shall be entered.

56. He shall attend for the issue of stores; and in the daily delivery of food to the cook, he shall take particular care that the quantity is proportionate to the demand in the different divisions as specified in the Dietary Book, and that ample time is allowed for the cooking and preparation of the various meals.

57. He shall, as far as possible, see that no misapplication of food or other articles occurs after having been issued from the stores, and is from time to time to observe the male patients at their meals, and judge whether they have received their regular allowances. Twice in every year, viz., in March and October, and oftener if required, he shall take stock under the direction of the Board, and make out an accurate return in detail, of the aggregate receipts and issues during the preceding six months, or any other required period.

SERVANTS AND ATTENDANTS.

Servants and Attendants.

58. The servants and attendants, both male and female, shall be directly responsible to the Resident Medical Superintendent, and shall observe habits of cleanliness, order, and subordination, as well as the most unvarying kindness towards the lunatics placed under their charge.

59. They shall never absent themselves from their divisions so as to leave the patients unguarded, nor shall they attempt mechanical restraint,

seclusion, or the use of the shower or plunge bath, without express directions from either of the Medical Officers. The presence of a servant or attendant, in the case of baths being given, shall be imperative.

60. In the morning they are to see that the patients are properly washed and dressed, and at night that due regard be paid to their comfort.

61. They are to be present when the patients are at meals. They shall pay particular attention to the clothing and becoming appearance of the patients; and shall contribute all in their power, both in and out of doors, to their amusement and occupation.

62. They shall be answerable for the safe keeping of the lunatics under their care, and in the event of escape, attributable to any negligence on their part, shall be liable to a fine, or to dismissal.

63. At the male side they shall report daily to the Resident Medical Superintendent, the conditions of their respective wards and corridors; at the female, to the Matron; and shall keep a diary in reference to the patients.

64. They shall, in their communications with the Medical Officers and Matron, state all the circumstances relating to each patient within their knowledge, and study, as much as possible, the character and peculiarities of the different lunatics under their charge.

65. They are to be responsible for the cleanliness and care of bedding, linen, &c., &c., in their respective divisions, and when repairs are wanted, shall report the same—at the male side, to the Resident Medical Superintendent,—at the female, to the Matron.

66. They are to deliver out the foul linen of their divisions to the Laundress on the appointed days, with a docket specifying the description and number of articles, and are to compare the docket with the clean linen when returned, and are to report any neglect on the part of the Laundress.

67. They are to keep their own presses and private rooms in a state of regularity and cleanliness.

68. No servant or attendant is to be permitted egress from the institution, without the sanction of the Resident Medical Superintendent, or in his absence, if a female, of the Matron, if a male, of the Clerk and Storekeeper, with the sanction of the Consulting and Visiting Physician, by a written pass; and on no account are the children of any domestic to reside in the Asylum.

69. They are on no account to receive any perquisites, either in money or value, from patients, or from the friends of patients admitted to the Asylum; any infraction of this rule is to be followed by immediate dismissal.

70. They are to avoid any harsh or intemperate language to patients, and must, by steadiness, kindness, and gentleness, endeavour to contribute to that system of moral government upon which the value of the Asylum depends.

The Cook.

THE COOK.

71. The Cook shall take care that in the morning before half after seven o'clock, the kitchen be in regular order, the fires lighted, and every thing prepared for her business: she shall receive from the Storekeeper the different articles to be prepared as food for the patients and attendants, and be particular as to the quantity required; it shall be her duty to see that the meals are properly dressed, and ready at the particular periods specified for delivery.

72. She shall keep all the utensils employed by her with the greatest cleanliness, and never omit, before retiring to rest, to have the boilers

well scoured, and the kitchen and scullery thoroughly ventilated and purified.

73. She shall not allow loiterers, whether patients or attendants, to remain in the kitchen.

THE LAUNDRESS.

The Laundress.

74. The Laundress shall take charge of the patients employed to assist her, and, when their business is over, shall see that they return to the safe keeping of the attendants in their respective divisions.

75. She shall keep a book, to be called the "Laundry Book," in which are to be entered, under separate heads, the various articles, soap, blue, starch, &c., &c., received by her from the Storekeeper; and also a book containing an exact list of the foul clothes to be washed and returned by her weekly to the different divisions; any requisition or cause of complaint, in her department, is to be conveyed by her to the Matron.

THE PORTER.

The Porter.

76. The Porter shall have charge of the hall and adjoining public apartments, and have them kept with neatness and order; also the entrance and grounds immediately in its front.

77. In the morning, during the summer months, he shall, at half-past five o'clock, ring the bell to call up the servants and attendants; during the winter, at a quarter before seven.

78. At night he shall see that all the doors are locked, and the different yards duly protected—in summer, at nine o'clock, P.M.; and in winter, at eight P.M. He shall then deposit all the keys intrusted to him with the Resident Medical Superintendent.

79. When called on, he shall assist in taking charge of the male lunatics, under the directions of the Resident Medical Superintendent, and render himself generally useful.

LAND STEWARD AND GARDENER.

Land Steward and Gardener.

80. He shall attend at the hours named by the Medical Superintendent to receive the different classes for their respective labours.

81. He shall take charge of all the implements used on the farm, and be accountable for them. He shall superintend the lunatics when employed on the grounds, and assist the attendants generally in the care of them.

82. He shall make no purchase whatever of seeds, shrubs, &c., &c., neither shall he employ hired labourers without directions to do so from the Board.

83. He shall keep a book containing an account, from month to month, of the expenditure on the farm and garden, and of the produce thereof; he shall enter in it the number of patients employed, as well as the amount of vegetables delivered by him daily for the use of the Asylum.

84. He shall be responsible for the neatness, order, and cultivation of the grounds, and the good condition of the farm.

85. He is to obey all orders he may receive from the Resident Medical Superintendent, in regard to the patients under his charge, and in no case absent himself from his duties without leave.

Gate-keeper.

GATE-KEEPER.

86. He shall take care that the gate-house and ground adjoining it are at all times kept in a state of neatness and order.

87. He shall not admit any stranger without entering the name and the object of the visit, neither is he to permit any servant belonging to the Asylum to go out, except on a pass, with the name of the party inscribed thereon, signed by the Resident Medical Superintendent, or in his absence, by the Matron or Clerk, with the sanction of the Consulting and Visiting Physician.

88. He shall enter the date of all passes, together with the hours of return, in the Gate Porter's Book, which is to be brought up every morning to the office for the examination and signature of the Resident Medical Superintendent, without whose sanction no admittance or exit shall be allowed to any non-resident officer or servant except through the public entrances.

89. He shall be at all times most cautious in guarding against the unauthorized introduction of spirituous liquors or cordials of any kind, or any other article which may be prohibited by the Board, and shall promptly report to the Resident Medical Superintendent any case of impropriety of conduct which may come under his observation.

90. In case any misunderstanding shall occur between the officers attached to an Asylum with reference to their respective duties, and the mode of carrying them out, or to the meaning of the foregoing Rules, the subject of misunderstanding shall be referred to the Inspectors, who are to communicate their decision to the Board of Governors.

91. No question relating to increased expenditure, to alterations in the staff or management of an Asylum, to the sub-division of old or creation of new offices, or to any other subject of importance, shall be taken into consideration, without a month's previous notice; and no resolution of the Board affecting the discipline or management of an Asylum as established by the present Rules, shall take effect, if contrary to any of them; nor, though conformable thereto, until after it shall have been submitted, through the Inspectors, to the Chief or Under Secretary, and shall have received the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

92. In any District Lunatic Asylum in which the person at present holding the office of Manager is not a medical man, the foregoing Rules shall not come into operation until he shall cease to hold that office; and, in the meantime, the Rules hereinbefore recited shall remain in force in such Asylum.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 16th day of January, 1862.

Maziere Brady, *C.*
Robert Peel.
N. Ball.
R. Keatinge.
James Henry Monahan.
Joseph Napier.
William Keogh.
J. D. FitzGerald.
R. Deasy.
G. Brown, *General.*
Thos. O'Hagan.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY THOMAS CONSTABLE.
1865.

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FOREIGN OFFICE
PALL MALL

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 31*st January* 1865.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Seventh Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

Deputy-Commissioners.

In the last Session of Parliament a short Amendment Act was passed continuing the appointments of the Deputy-Commissioners until the 1st day of August 1866. As in our opinion the services of these officers are essential for the efficient supervision of the insane not in Asylums, we trust that Parliament may see fit to place them in a more permanent position before the expiry of the period for which they are at present appointed.

Statistics of Insanity.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January 1864, exclusive of unreported lunatics placed in private dwellings and maintained from private resources, were as follows:—

Mode of Distribution.				Private.			Pauper.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Public and District Asylums,	1450	1469	2919	409	408	817	1041	1061	2102
„ Private „	394	478	872	82	119	201	312	359	671
„ Parochial „	210	280	490	...	...	...	210	280	490
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	168	252	420	...	...	...	168	252	420
„ Private Dwellings,	720	938	1658	8	13	21	712	925	1637
TOTAL,	2942	3417	6359	499	540	1039	2443	2877	5320

Statistics of Insanity.

It appears from this Table, that of insane persons in Scotland, of whom we have official cognizance, 1039 were supported by private funds, and 5320 by parochial rates. At 1st January 1863, the corresponding numbers were 1044 and 5283. There was thus in 1863 a decrease of 5 in the number of private patients, and an increase of 37 in that of paupers.

In the manner of distribution, the following changes occurred in 1863:—

In Public and District Asylums there was an increase of 14 private and 83 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was a decrease of 19 private and 36 pauper patients.

In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, there was an increase of 32 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings the number of reported private patients remained unchanged, but there was a decrease of 42 in that of paupers.

It appears from the foregoing figures that there is still a slight tendency to decrease in the number of private patients; but that, on the other hand, the number of pauper lunatics is again on the increase. The number of the latter, which in 1862 had decreased by 6, shows, as has been stated, an increase of 37 in 1863.

We do not, however, regard this increase as expressing correctly the actual growth of pauper lunacy, but only that augmentation which is deducible from the returns made to us by inspectors of the poor. We are aware that these returns cannot be regarded as strictly accurate. There are, for instance, in the ordinary wards of poorhouses many paupers who, in a medical point of view, ought to be intimated to us as lunatics, and to this fact we have directed the attention of the Board of Supervision; but as the Statute declares that the term "lunatic shall mean and include every person certified by two medical persons to be a lunatic, an insane person, an idiot, or a person of unsound mind," that Board does not consider itself called on to regard as lunatics such paupers as have been placed in poorhouses through inability, from mental disease or incapacity, to take care of themselves, and who are persistently detained notwithstanding their request to be discharged, provided they have not been certified as insane in terms of the Statute. Of the amount of error which is to be ascribed to this cause, and to the neglect of inspectors to intimate insane paupers who remain in their homes, we can form no very accurate estimate, but we are satisfied from the information acquired in visitation that it must be considerable. Taking into account the difficulty of prevailing on inspectors to comprehend in their returns all imbecile or fatuous paupers, in conjunction with the constantly increasing number of poorhouses and the facilities

they afford for the accommodation of such cases, it might be well to consider whether it would not be for the interest of the public, as well as of the class of paupers referred to, to place the detention of the latter in the ordinary wards of poorhouses on a legal footing. Under present circumstances, their detention is frequently compulsory, and consequently illegal, and without those guarantees for proper treatment which are accorded to certified lunatics.

The number of criminal lunatics in the Central Prison at Perth on 1st January 1864, comprised 20 males and 12 females, making the total number of lunatics, of whom we have official cognizance, at that date, 5350.

The following Table shows the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we have official cognizance, at 1st January of each year, since the institution of our Board :—

At 1st January	Number of Pauper Lunatics.		Number of Private Insane.	
	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums.	As Single Patients under the Sheriff's order.
1858, . .	2953	1784	1012	20
1859, . .	3103	1877	1011	24
1860, . .	3379	1847	971	21
1861, . .	3470	1787	992	22
1862, . .	3548	1741	1031	21
1863, . .	3604	1679	1023	21
1864, . .	3683	1637	1018	21

This Table shows, on the whole, great steadiness in the extent and occurrence of lunacy; but, as appears from that which is next given, the tendency in most counties, even as regards pauper lunacy, has latterly been rather towards a diminution than an increase. Indeed, in only one county—that of Lanark—has an increase of any magnitude taken place; and the increase here, which in 1863 comprised 39 patients, was more than equal to the total increase for the whole country in that year :—

Statistics of Insanity.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable at January 1st of						
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
1. Aberdeen,	318	345	387	406	428	414	407
2. Argyll,	179	210	220	222	214	207	215
3. Ayr,	212	216	260	255	238	251	237
4. Banff,	80	85	89	87	91	91	91
5. Berwick,	65	62	58	61	64	61	59
6. Bute,	31	30	37	40	37	34	34
7. Caithness,	72	88	93	99	105	104	101
8. Clackmannan,	26	36	37	33	35	34	29
9. Dumbarton,	57	62	55	69	69	71	70
10. Dumfries,	129	143	157	152	151	145	139
11. Edinburgh,	599	596	604	607	606	629	623
12. Elgin,	70	74	76	88	85	83	89
13. Fife,	245	275	275	275	268	253	253
14. Forfar,	355	369	390	393	416	415	418
15. Haddington,	83	89	95	100	97	96	88
16. Inverness,	190	209	212	214	209	198	198
17. Kincardine,	75	80	84	82	82	76	84
18. Kinross,	14	12	16	18	16	14	14
19. Kirkcudbright,	63	70	80	84	93	85	95
20. Lanark,	663	658	693	682	706	736	775
21. Linlithgow,	45	41	45	48	45	47	51
22. Nairn,	26	26	26	23	22	23	22
23. Orkney,	56	58	58	49	57	63	55
24. Peebles,	18	20	21	21	19	15	17
25. Perth,	330	350	358	365	365	353	357
26. Renfrew,	181	205	210	185	179	177	186
27. Ross and Cromarty,	178	183	175	184	181	189	184
28. Roxburgh,	92	93	88	86	85	92	106
29. Selkirk,	17	16	15	17	18	15	14
30. Shetland,	42	40	45	43	49	49	51
31. Stirling,	108	118	125	128	122	125	128
32. Sutherland,	52	50	51	53	50	51	49
33. Wigtown,	66	71	91	88	87	87	81

We shall not attempt to determine to what extent the increase of pauper lunacy in Lanarkshire is owing to an increase in the population, to an increase of pauperism, or to a positive increase in the occurrence of insanity, but, in the meantime, rest satisfied with furnishing materials which, at some future period, may throw light on these questions.

The preceding Table gives the numbers of pauper lunatics chargeable at fixed dates in each year; that which follows gives the numbers intimated in each year; and it will be observed that the ratio of increase in Lanarkshire, when estimated in this manner, is nearly identical with that already ascertained.

The number of pauper lunatics intimated to us does not, however, correctly show the extent to which insanity occurs among the indigent classes of society. Various causes combine to render the information thus furnished incomplete. For instance, as has been already stated, inspectors of poor occasionally neglect to make the statutory intimations; and, again, a considerable proportion of patients become pauper lunatics in consequence of the impoverishment of their families, only after they have been many years insane.

The number of pauper lunatics intimated in each year will, however, afford the best standard at our command for comparing the amount of lunacy occurring in different districts; and by distinguishing those which are sent to asylums, from those which are exempted from removal to such establishments, we shall be enabled, in a general sense, to discriminate between acute and chronic cases, inasmuch as the former category will, as a rule, exclude idiots and imbeciles, and chronic cases of lunacy. This distinction, however, cannot be regarded as absolute, inasmuch as in the list of those sent to asylums will be a certain number of chronic cases which have been transferred from private dwellings, in consequence of having become dangerous or unmanageable, or from having been deprived of their natural guardians through death. And it will likewise include those persons already in asylums who are intimated in consequence of having been removed, through the failure of their means, from the class of private patients to that of paupers.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics intimated in the six years 1858-1863, distinguishing between those placed in asylums, and those who were left in private dwellings. According to our regulations, the formal sanction of the Board is required for the exemption of any intimated pauper lunatic from removal to an asylum; but in practice it is difficult to get inspectors of the poor to attend strictly to the prescribed forms, and hence the discrepancy between the figures in this Table, and those relating to exemptions at p. xxv. :—

COUNTIES.	1858				1859				1860				1861				1862				1863			
	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	28	47	12	12	34	55	4	11	45	37	6	3	40	59	3	4	35	43	...	1	34	31	3	6
2. Argyll,	13	14	12	19	16	16	1	5	6	4	3	6	5	7	1	4	8	3	3	4	11	12	4	3
3. Ayr,	12	23	6	12	22	38	9	18	22	21	5	3	13	22	...	3	24	18	1	5	18	23	...	...
4. Banff,	2	7	5	9	3	5	4	5	3	8	2	1	6	6	1	2	4	11	...	...	5	3	2	...
5. Berwick,	3	3	5	6	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	1	5	4	1	1	2	5	...	2	5	4	...	...
6. Bute,	1	2	...	...	2	4	1	4	3	7	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	1
7. Caithness,	3	..	11	14	9	5	2	2	2	3	6	8	4	6	2	9	2	6	...	2	5	3	1	1
8. Clackmannan,	4	2	1	3	...	2	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	6	...	4	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	1
9. Dumbarton,	10	8	4	7	9	5	...	1	5	12	...	2	7	6	...	1	6	9	...	...	4	8	...	...
10. Dumfries,	17	18	6	4	10	6	4	5	8	11	1	2	16	14	1	3	12	11	2	2	8	14	1	...
11. Edinburgh,	48	86	6	14	80	71	1	2	67	112	1	3	51	92	1	...	74	80	2	3	53	67	5	2
12. Elgin,	9	10	2	3	1	10	...	3	8	9	1	2	3	7	1	...	9	8	...	...	5	7	2	2
13. Fife,	24	22	17	18	13	22	8	7	20	20	3	...	13	25	4	2	11	14	1	...	21	16	...	1
14. Forfar,	31	46	2	9	32	38	7	5	29	43	3	2	36	51	...	1	34	45	...	2	31	39	...	1
15. Haddington,	5	8	1	5	5	8	2	1	5	6	1	3	3	2	...	...	3	10	...	...	1	9	...	2
16. Inverness,	8	12	10	10	7	5	2	6	9	8	3	2	3	9	4	5	5	2	2	2	4	3	5	5
17. Kincardine,	3	3	3	3	7	8	1	3	6	11	...	...	8	9	...	1	3	6	...	...	5	8	...	1
18. Kinross,	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	5	8	...	2	10	4	3	4	10	9	...	1	7	9	...	1	7	2	1	...	5	9	1	1
20. Lanark,	122	150	12	20	121	122	5	8	111	119	5	2	124	109	8	6	123	132	3	4	127	123	6	13
21. Linlithgow,	2	3	1	1	2	3	...	...	12	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	10	3	1	...	3	7	...	1
22. Nairn,	1	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
23. Orkney,	4	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	5	2	5	5	2	4	...	1	2	...	...	1
24. Peebles,	.	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	3	1	..	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	...	...
25. Perth,	18	29	9	14	15	18	7	5	16	24	4	4	17	24	6	8	8	24	1	1	25	28	3	2
26. Renfrew,	28	51	5	13	37	53	1	3	28	44	...	2	31	45	...	..	30	33	...	...	32	34	1	...
27. Ross,	4	2	6	11	4	4	2	6	4	9	10	9	5	7	3	12	3	5	3	4	4	5	3	1
28. Roxburgh,	3	5	5	6	6	5	3	1	7	6	1	1	5	4	...	...	7	6	6	4	9	9	5	8
29. Selkirk,	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...
30. Shetland,	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	4	4	1	...	2	3	3	3	2
31. Stirling,	12	11	4	8	11	14	5	...	9	15	2	...	10	14	2	3	10	15	1	5	14	15	1	2
32. Sutherland,	...	...	4	3	2	...	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	1	1	1
33. Wigtown,	4	4	1	3	7	3	4	10	4	4	...	3	5	6	...	...	5	2	3	3	6	2	1	2
TOTALS,	425	582	153	237	474	534	84	123	450	565	61	64	440	555	48	81	447	502	32	50	445	491	49	60
	1397				1215				1140				1124				1031				1045			

In the first three years of the series, the proportion exempted from removal is considerably higher than in the second three years, owing to the number of unintimated chronic cases which the first visitations of the Commissioners brought to light. The number of those intimated in each year who are sent to asylums is wonderfully steady; and the proportion exempted from removal in the latter years is comparatively small, more especially in those counties which possess abundant asylum accommodation.

The preceding Tables refer exclusively to pauper lunatics; that which follows shows the number of private patients as well as of paupers placed in establishments in each year from 1858 to 1864:—

Years.	Numbers placed in Establishments.*								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1858	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
1860	166	215	381	488	573	1061	654	788	1442
1861	220	215	435	475	586	1061	695	801	1496
1862	192	192	384	449	541	990	641	733	1374
1863	173	207	380	472	536	1008	645	743	1388
1864	179	167	346	523	552	1075	702	719	1421
Average	189.1	199·8	389·0	474·1	564·1	1038·2	663·2	764·0	1427·2

The same steadiness is observed in the general results of this Table as in that immediately preceding it.

The following Table shows the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs of different counties during the year 1864, for authorizing the admission of patients into asylums, and the nature of the houses for which they were granted:—

* The figures in this Table exclude transfers but include re-admissions. The pauper numbers are, accordingly, always in excess of those in the Table on p. vi. The figures of the Table on p. ix. refer to patients whether in or out of asylums; hence the apparent excess of pauper deaths in comparison with the recoveries, which, with very few exceptions, are limited to asylums. The growth of pauper lunacy may be followed approximately, by comparing the results of the Table on p. vi. with those of the Table on p. ix. Thus: total intimations in six years, 6953; total removals from register, 6397. Increase, 556. The real increase, deduced from the Annual Returns, is, however, 583.

Statistics of Insanity.

County of Sheriff granting Order.	Number of Orders granted for								Total.	
	Public and District Asylums.		Private Asylums.		Parochial Asylums.		Private Dwellings.			
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.
1. Aberdeen, ...	29	69	...	...	...	2	...	...	29	71
2. Argyll, ...	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27
3. Ayr, ...	3	5	2	17	...	6	...	...	5	28
4. Banff, ...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
5. Berwick, ...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6
6. Bute, ...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
7. Caithness, ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
8. Clackmannan,	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	4
9. Dumbarton, ...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
10. Dumfries, ...	45	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	33
11. Edinburgh, ...	48	124	36	31	...	...	...	...	84	155
12. Elgin, ...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13
13. Fife, ...	3	12	1	25	...	...	1	...	5	37
14. Forfar, ...	26	83	1	4	...	...	...	...	27	87
15. Haddington, ...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	1	9
16. Inverness, ...	1	23	2	4	...	...	...	...	3	27
17. Kincardine, ...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
18. Kinross, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
19. Kirkcudbright,	3	5	...	...	..	...	1	...	4	5
20. Lanark, ...	74	106	20	36	...	126	...	...	94	268
21. Linlithgow, ...	1	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	8
22. Nairn, ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
23. Orkney, ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
24. Peebles, ...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
25. Perth, ...	20	41	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	42
26. Renfrew, ...	1	...	2	3	...	73	...	...	3	76
27. Ross, ...	1	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	8
28. Roxburgh, ...	1	2	3	14	...	...	...	...	4	16
29. Selkirk, ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
30. Shetland, ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
31. Stirling, ...	1	6	...	5	...	7	...	...	1	18
32. Sutherland, ...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
33. Wigtown, ...	2	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	10
Totals,	272	615	72	167	...	214	3	...	347	996

As the Board are now empowered to transfer patients from one asylum to another without the authority of the Sheriff, the orders in the preceding Table refer, with few exceptions, to patients removed from their homes to asylums. The transfers granted by the Board in the same year were 564, namely, 24 for private, and 540 for pauper patients. The reasons for transferring the latter were generally due either to the opening of new asylums, or to the wish of parochial boards to provide for them at cheaper rates in private or parochial asylums.

The sanctions by the Board for the admission of patients into the lunatic wards of poorhouses amounted to 103.

The foregoing Tables illustrate the manner in which additions are made to the number of lunatics; that which follows shows the way in which they are removed from our registers.

Statistics of Insanity.

YEARS.	Recoveries.		Removed not recovered.		Deaths.		Total Removals from Register of Lunatics.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
1858	171	503	141	262	79	389	391	1,154	1,545
1859	162	482	123	125	84	362	369	969	1,338
1860	158	520	114	160	77	429	349	1,109	1,458
1861	168	558	142	127	70	407	380	1,092	1,472
1862	137	448	148	152	76	435	361	1,035	1,396
1863	161	458	123	205	82	375	366	1,038	1,404
TOTALS,	957	2,969	791	1,031	468	2,397	2,216	6,397	8,613

In former reports we pointed out that the comparison of this Table with those already given, reveals some interesting facts, to which we think it important again to direct attention. The number of private patients annually brought under our cognizance is, on an average, a little in excess of a third of that of pauper patients. The recoveries are nearly in the same proportion, being slightly in favour of the paupers; but in the removals of unrecovered patients, there is proportionally a great preponderance of private patients, which appears to us to be the chief cause why the numbers of this class of the insane are kept from increasing in our registers. To some extent, no doubt, the pauperizing effect of insanity contributes to this result, by converting a certain number of private patients into paupers. On the other hand, we are inclined to ascribe much of the increase of pauper lunacy to the pauper patients remaining in higher proportions under our cognizance, through the inability of relatives to provide for them without parochial aid. At the same time, it must be taken into account that, as a general rule, we lose sight of private patients the moment they are removed from asylums; whereas paupers remain under our supervision as long as they are in receipt of parochial relief. But the greater extent in which private patients are removed from asylums, and the higher proportion in which, accordingly, they must be accommodated in private dwellings, suggest the idea that an increased number of pauper patients might, under judicious arrangements, and with adequate parochial allowances, be accommodated in a similar manner, and a solution be thus found to the difficulty which is of constant recurrence regarding further asylum accommodation. Supposing that since 1st January 1858 unrecovered pauper patients had been removed from asylums in the same ratio as non-recovered private patients, the pauper lunatics in asylums would now be several hundreds below their actual number. We shall have occasion to return to this subject when making some remarks under the head of Establishments.

The following Table corroborates the view formerly expressed, that the preponderating number of female pauper lunatics is due not so much to a greater proclivity in the female sex to insanity, as to the larger source from which the supply of female pauper lunatics is derived. It shows, moreover, that while the male and female population of Scotland was in 1861 as 100 to 111.2, the number of male and female registered paupers was, in 1863, as 100 to 279.3, and that of male and female pauper lunatics as 100 to 117.7 :—

COUNTIES.	Population of Counties in 1861.			Registered Paupers on 14th May 1863.			Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1864.			Proportion of females to every 100 males in general population.	Proportion of female paupers to every 100 male paupers.	Proportion of female pauper lunatics to every 100 male pauper lunatics.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1. Aberdeen,	104,441	117,128	221,569	1,363	4,445	5,808	177	230	407	112·1	326·1	129·9
2. Argyll,	38,928	40,796	79,724	933	2,487	3,420	101	11	215	104·8	266·5	110·8
3. Ayr,	96,994	101,977	198,971	1,451	3,666	5,117	100	137	237	105·1	252·6	137·0
4. Banff,	28,000	31,215	59,215	399	1,288	1,687	34	57	91	111·4	322·8	167·6
5. Berwick,	17,423	19,190	36,613	306	822	1,128	28	31	59	110·1	268·6	110·7
6. Bute,	7,208	9,123	16,331	110	417	527	15	19	34	126·5	379·0	126·6
7. Caithness,	19,352	21,759	41,111	360	1,115	1,475	45	56	101	112·4	309·7	124·4
8. Clackmannan,	10,401	11,049	21,450	148	388	536	8	21	29	115·8	262·1	262·5
9. Dumbarton,	25,387	26,647	52,034	364	916	1,280	36	34	70	104·9	251·3	94·4
10. Dumfries,	35,674	40,204	75,878	582	1,335	1,917	75	64	139	112·7	229·3	85·3
11. Edinburgh,	126,390	147,607	273,997	1,877	4,922	6,799	267	356	623	116·7	262·2	133·3
12. Elgin,	20,008	22,687	42,695	290	1,046	1,336	36	53	89	113·3	360·6	147·2
13. Fife,	72,608	82,162	154,770	973	2,562	3,535	137	116	253	113·1	263·3	84·6
14. Forfar,	92,223	112,202	204,425	1,281	3,023	4,304	183	235	418	121·6	235·9	128·4
15. Haddington,	17,854	19,780	37,634	281	846	1,127	43	5	88	110·7	301·0	104·6
16. Inverness,	41,364	47,524	88,888	675	2,331	3,006	89	109	198	114·8	345·3	122·4
17. Kincardine,	16,744	17,722	34,466	243	794	1,037	38	46	84	105·8	326·7	121·0
18. Kinross,	3,787	4,190	7,977	45	125	170	8	6	14	110·6	277·7	75·0
19. Kirkcudbright,	19,789	22,706	42,495	365	1,008	1,373	44	51	95	114·8	276·1	115·9
20. Lanark,	304,151	327,415	631,566	3,663	9,529	13,192	362	413	775	107·6	260·1	114·0
21. Linlithgow,	19,868	18,777	38,645	257	633	890	31	20	51	94·4	246·3	64·5
22. Nairn,	4,750	5,315	10,065	63	210	273	10	12	22	111·8	333·3	120·0
23. Orkney,	14,924	17,471	32,395	157	632	789	26	29	55	117·0	402·5	112·3
24. Peebles,	5,658	5,750	11,408	66	167	233	9	8	17	101·6	253·0	88·8
25. Perth,	63,428	70,072	133,500	989	2,612	3,601	171	186	357	110·4	264·1	108·7
26. Renfrew,	83,457	94,104	177,561	1,238	3,319	4,557	71	115	186	112·7	268·0	161·9
27. Ross and Cromarty,	38,023	43,383	81,406	634	2,292	2,926	87	97	184	114·0	361·5	111·4
28. Roxburgh,	26,782	27,337	54,119	300	828	1,128	46	60	106	102·0	276·0	130·4
29. Selkirk,	5,097	5,352	10,449	38	106	144	7	7	14	105·0	278·9	100·0
30. Shetland,	13,053	18,617	31,670	151	649	800	28	23	51	142·6	429·8	82·1
31. Stirling,	45,135	46,791	91,296	517	1,459	1,976	61	67	128	103·6	282·2	109·8
32. Sutherland,	11,552	13,694	25,246	163	754	917	24	25	49	118·5	462·5	104·1
33. Wigtown,	19,395	22,700	42,095	466	1,243	1,709	45	36	81	107·0	266·7	80·0
Totals and general Proportions,	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	20,748	57,969	78,717	2,442	2,876	5,320	111·2	279·3	117·7

Statistics of Insanity

If we seek to determine the relative tendency of males and females to insanity from data referring exclusively to private patients, we find that, on an average of 7 years, from 1858-64, the proportion of males to females resident in asylums at 1st January was as 100 to 103.6; and that the relation when deduced from the returns of patients placed in asylums is as 100 to 105.6. But in determining the value to be ascribed to these comparisons, it must be borne in mind that the first will be affected by the proportionally greater mortality of male patients; and that the second must be modified to an unknown extent by the various influences which relatively determine the placing in asylums of males and females.

In the proportion of pauper lunacy to the population, some remarkable differences occur in different counties. For instance, in Argyllshire, in a male population of 38,928, we find 101 pauper lunatics; and in Ayrshire only 100 in a male population of 96,994. How far such discrepancies are to be ascribed to the causes adverted to by Dr. Mitchell (Appendix, p. 242), we will not offer an opinion.

In Appendix D. will be found four Tables which show the changes in the population of public asylums, private asylums, parochial asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses during the seven years 1858-64, and the proportions per cent. of admissions, recoveries, and deaths in each class of such establishments in each of these years. The general features which they present are a higher rate of mortality in parochial asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses than in public and district asylums; and a comparatively greater number of recoveries in parochial asylums. We have on former occasions shown that this last result is due to the less grave character of the cases admitted. In the lunatic wards of poorhouses, only patients deemed incurable are received.

The transfers of patients from asylums to asylums in 1864 were as follows:—

Removed from	To Public and District Asylums.				To Licensed Houses.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Paupers.		Paupers.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Private.	Pauper.
Public Asylums,...	3	1	93	89	...	4	14	15	3	2	18	12	8	246
Licensed Houses,	1	4	71	85	8	3	57	38	...	...	5	3	16	259
Parochial Asylums,	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	1	4	2	3	...	...	20
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses, ...	...	...	8	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	15
Totals,	4	5	176	182	8	7	74	55	7	4	26	16	24	540

These results are more than double those of the previous year, owing chiefly to the changes consequent on the opening of the new District Asylums.

The following Tables show the number of patients admitted into asylums, the number of patients discharged recovered from asylums, and the number who died in asylums in each month of the years 1858-64:—

ADMISSIONS.*

Year.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1858	43	61	42	55	53	75	54	68	49	78	73	95	71	86	58	56	55	67	47	63	43	45	38	64
1859	49	63	55	47	45	78	56	62	63	64	70	68	66	67	52	75	48	45	74	72	51	64	52	45
1860	50	62	41	48	59	63	60	68	64	73	60	72	62	78	58	77	52	51	57	68	41	64	55	67
1861	52	62	46	51	56	87	61	69	63	91	63	82	63	73	66	65	52	63	58	57	51	48	57	43
1862	59	63	60	52	62	68	46	85	46	74	63	68	61	70	53	81	61	45	46	42	48	55	37	59
1863	53	50	51	49	45	52	61	69	59	66	60	60	72	82	56	86	42	59	44	55	47	61	43	52
1864	63	57	41	58	53	54	51	63	64	56	81	69	51	58	50	61	61	53	71	66	60	63	46	55
Totals,	369	418	336	360	373	477	389	484	408	502	470	514	446	514	393	501	371	383	397	423	341	400	328	385

RECOVERIES.

1858	15	21	20	26	18	29	17	23	18	31	29	32	25	41	23	39	14	32	22	33	21	34	23	40
1859	9	22	24	14	17	31	10	29	28	44	24	30	29	32	24	29	20	31	23	35	13	22	30	32
1860	26	32	21	30	18	30	15	19	36	36	20	35	24	35	28	21	28	29	30	37	20	31	16	33
1861	17	29	23	28	27	30	23	27	32	38	18	40	30	35	26	28	25	33	21	35	27	26	21	30
1862	17	16	17	31	24	25	25	35	24	36	18	25	20	28	31	31	19	29	29	20	11	19	15	31
1863	14	25	18	27	23	20	25	23	27	27	29	38	19	27	22	33	17	36	22	33	22	29	22	35
1864	27	27	21	33	21	24	19	27	32	30	18	26	20	25	19	31	17	23	23	19	23	15	28	36
Totals,	125	172	144	189	148	189	134	183	197	242	156	226	167	223	173	212	140	213	170	212	137	176	155	237

DEATHS.

1858	8	19	14	18	17	15	24	15	13	14	12	18	9	18	17	10	11	11	17	18	15	14	29	14
1859	19	16	22	15	16	8	15	14	14	9	10	10	17	16	12	15	12	10	15	15	33	16	16	15
1860	26	19	17	18	12	18	24	16	18	16	22	11	18	15	14	20	9	18	17	11	20	9	25	19
1861	19	17	19	12	15	11	29	20	16	19	17	14	14	23	15	11	11	13	16	13	9	20	22	14
1862	24	15	24	16	25	28	19	18	21	20	18	22	14	12	15	19	13	14	17	15	14	19	23	13
1863	19	16	25	15	19	19	16	20	19	18	14	17	16	20	14	7	16	15	11	16	10	15	17	11
1864	21	17	29	21	20	18	21	14	16	21	25	16	14	14	6	11	11	14	16	18	15	6	11	23
Totals,	136	119	150	115	124	117	148	117	117	117	118	108	102	118	93	93	83	95	109	106	116	99	143	109

* Excluding Transfers.

It appears from these Tables that the admissions are most frequent in the months of May, June, July, and August; that there is a general preponderance of female admissions, which, however, is subject to considerable fluctuations; that, as a rule, the male recoveries are rather above a third of the admissions; that the proportion of female recoveries is considerably higher; and that the number of recoveries for both sexes is, on the whole, lowest in the colder months. In some months the number of male deaths is greater than that of male recoveries. A corresponding result is rarely found on comparing the female recoveries and deaths. On the contrary, there is very generally a large excess of recoveries.

The proportion of deaths, calculated on the admissions, is, on the whole, much higher for males than for females. Indeed, as a rule, the absolute male mortality considerably exceeds the absolute female mortality, notwithstanding the excess of female admissions. The causes which determine the higher male mortality seem to act most powerfully from December till April, both months inclusive; in the remaining months the male mortality, considering the predominance of female admissions, is not disproportionally high. The mortality of both sexes is lowest in August and September.

These Tables must not, however, be regarded as conveying any very accurate information concerning the influence of the seasons on the production and cure of insanity, for, in the first place, the occurrence of the malady and the admission into the asylum are very far from being always contemporary; and, in the second place, the discharge of the patient, notwithstanding his recovery, is frequently delayed until the expiry of his quarter.

On comparing the mortality of private and pauper patients, the ratio is found to be nearly alike. Thus, in the seven years 1858-1864, the percentage of deaths in Public Asylums was 8·2 for the former, and 8·0 for the latter, on the average numbers resident. The totality of the private patients under our cognizance (*vide* Table, p. iii.) is to that of the paupers very nearly as 1 to 5; and the mortality of the two classes (*vide* Table p. ix.) is almost exactly in the same proportion.

There are many points of statistical interest, embracing, among others, the civil condition of the patients, their occupations, their ages at the period of attack, the causes and forms of their mental affections, the duration of the malady on admission, and the intervals between successive attacks, which we would gladly have brought under review, had the materials at our command permitted us to do so to any useful purpose.

In the following Table we continue the progressive history of patients admitted into Asylums during the year 1858. For the reasons formerly stated, this inquiry is restricted to the results of this one year only, but these may be accepted as closely indicating those of other years:—

Progressive History of Patients admitted into Asylums during 1858.

	Number of Patients under treatment during year.	Number of Recoveries during year.	Number of Discharges not recovered during year.	Number of Deaths during year.	Number of Patients remaining at close of year.
Results of 1858.					
Patients admitted during 1858, ... 1308 Of these there were re-admitted during the course of the same year, ... 30	1338	338	68	108	824
Results of 1859.					
Remaining at 1st January 1859 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 824 Patients re-admitted during 1859 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 74	898	194	28	77	599
Results of 1860.					
Remaining at 1st January 1860 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,..... 599 Patients re-admitted during 1860 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,... 53	652	36	25	45	546
Results of 1861.					
Remaining at 1st January 1861 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 546 Patients re-admitted during 1861 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 37	583	38	28	29	488
Results of 1862.					
Remaining at 1st January 1862 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 488 Patients re-admitted during 1862 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 43	531	19	9	33	470
Results of 1863.					
Remaining at 1st January 1863 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 470 Patients re-admitted during 1863 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 26	496	24	7	21	444
Results of 1864.					
Remaining at 1st January 1864 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 444 Patients re-admitted during 1864 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 26	470	10	10	12	438

The most remarkable features which this Table presents are the slow ratio in which the patients decrease in number after the first year, and the steadily declining ratio of recoveries and deaths.

The following Table shows the changes which have occurred during the year 1863 in the numbers and distribution of Pauper Lunatics registered as Single Patients:—

Number of Single Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1863.	New Cases Registered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by						Total Removals from Register.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.	Removal from Lunatic-roll.	Cause of removal not reported.	
1679	109	48	1836	50	87	11	38		14	200

Position of Districts.

POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each district, placed in Establishments, and left in private dwellings, as at 1st January 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864:—

Names of Districts.	Number of Pauper Lunatics							
	On 1st January 1858.		On 1st January 1860.		On 1st January 1862.		On 1st January 1864.	
	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.
1 Aberdeen,	209	109	270	117	308	120	303	104
2 Argyll,	64	115	94	126	89	125	100	115
3 Ayr,	93	121	133	127	125	113	140	97
4 Banff,	23	57	35	54	44	47	47	43
5 Bute,	10	21	16	21	17	20	20	14
6 Caithness,	17	55	26	67	36	69	39	62
7 Dumfries,	130	128	185	143	211	120	203	112
8 Edinburgh,	525	92	531	94	544	81	549	91
9 Elgin,	34	36	42	34	53	32	58	31
10 Fife,	180	79	208	83	192	92	194	72
11 Forfar,	296	59	323	67	352	64	358	60
12 Glasgow,	554	109	585	108	603	103	658	117
13 Haddington,	51	32	55	40	60	37	56	32
14 Inverness,	134	312	168	296	174	288	181	272
15 Kincardine,	44	29	52	32	55	27	60	24
16 Orkney,	17	39	24	34	21	36	22	33
17 Perth,	175	155	203	155	221	144	226	131
18 Renfrew,	153	28	175	35	148	31	159	27
19 Roxburgh,	76	98	66	95	85	82	88	91
20 Shetland,	18	24	19	26	19	30	20	31
21 Stirling,	150	86	169	93	191	80	202	78
Totals,	2953	1784	3379	1847	3548	1741	3683	1637

There has thus, in the seven years since 1858, been an increase of 730 in the number of pauper lunatics placed in establishments, and a decrease of 147 in the number of those left in private dwellings.

Of the number of private lunatics belonging to the different counties, we have not the means of forming a correct estimate, but the following Table shows the number of orders granted for such patients in each year from 1858-64 by the Sheriffs of the various counties:—

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
1. Aberdeen,	38	No distinction between Private and Pauper Patients.	38	44	32	38	29
2. Argyll,	2		2	2	1	1	1
3. Ayr,	7		16	8	3	4	5
4. Banff,	1		5	4	3	3	4
5. Berwick,	..		4	2	3	1	...
6. Bute,	1		1	3	...	1	1
7. Caithness,	...		...	...	3	1	...
8. Clackmannan,	3		4	2	1	1	2
9. Dumbarton,	4		3	2	9	...	2
10. Dumfries,	41		30	35	35	26	45
11. Edinburgh,	97		97	128	94	92	84
12. Elgin,	1		5	13	8	4	2
13. Fife,	18		7	10	8	11	5
14. Forfar,	35		43	53	37	32	27
15. Haddington,	5		4	...	2	1	1
16. Inverness,	2		3	4	2	4	3
17. Kincardine,	1		1	2	...	...	1
18. Kinross,	...		...	...	3	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	2		1	2	5	2	4
20. Lanark,	147		113	103	115	102	94
21. Linlithgow,	...		3	1	3	2	2
22. Nairn,	1		...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney,	...		2	...	5	..	1
24. Peebles,	1		2	...	3	2	...
25. Perth,	30		27	24	24	25	20
26. Renfrew,	8		9	4	2	4	3
27. Ross,	1		1	1	1	1	1
28. Roxburgh,	1		4	3	2	2	4
29. Selkirk,	...		...	1	...	2	2
30. Shetland,	...		1	...	...	1	...
31. Stirling,	7		5	4	...	6	1
32. Sutherland,	...		...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton,	1		...	2	5	2	3
Totals,	455		431	457	409	*371	*347

Position of Districts.

But as the order may be granted either by the Sheriff of the county in which the asylum is situated, or by the Sheriff of the county in which the patient was resident or was found, the preceding Table cannot be regarded as affording an accurate return of the number of private lunatics belonging to each district for whom asylum treatment was considered necessary.

The position of the various districts, as regards the accommodation provided for the insane, is as follows:—

District of Aberdeen.

In the district of Aberdeen, the amount of accommodation has during the past year been found adequate for its wants, and no patient chargeable to any parish in the county has been refused admission, except temporarily, owing to the appearance of small-pox in the asylum.

District of Argyll.

The District Asylum of Argyllshire was opened in June 1863, and at 1st January 1864 contained 88 patients, of whom 48 were

* As transfers from one asylum to another are now seldom made on the Sheriff's order, the results in this Table for 1863 and 1864 coincide much more closely than those of previous years with the figures in the Table on p. vii.

Position of Districts.

male, and 40 female. At 1st January 1865, the numbers had risen to 60 males and 55 females, so that the house, which was constructed for the accommodation of about 120 patients, is already nearly fully occupied. The cause of this state of matters is seen at once on examining the statistics of the asylum. In 1863, 95 patients were admitted, of whom the greater portion were transferred from other asylums, for the most part already in a condition deemed incurable. In 1864 the patients admitted amounted to 43, making the total admissions in the two years 138. On the other hand, the deaths and discharges in 1863 amounted to 6, and in 1864 to 16. Disregarding the results of 1863 as being affected by exceptional conditions, and confining our attention solely to those of 1864, we find the number of admissions predominating by 27 over the combined deaths and discharges. It is, therefore, chiefly to the restricted number of discharges, or, what is the same thing, to the prolonged detention of chronic cases, that the filling up of the asylum is due; and we are accordingly led to fear that, unless efficient measures be adopted for removing those patients who may fairly be considered incurable, and who may properly be placed in private dwellings or lunatic wards of poorhouses, the attention of the county must speedily be directed to the question of increasing the accommodation. We shall return to the consideration of this matter in a later section of this Report.

District of Argyll.

District of Ayr.

The District Board of Ayrshire having renounced the site which they had acquired from the Duke of Portland, in consequence of difficulties which it was feared might arise in connexion with the minerals which it was supposed to contain, have now concluded an agreement for the acquisition of about 30 acres of land for a new site at High Glengall, about three miles from the town of Ayr, at an annual feu-duty of £3 per acre. Competitive plans for an asylum have been sent in by several architects, and are at present under the consideration of the District Board. There is thus every prospect that the buildings will be forthwith commenced.

District of Banff.

The Asylum for the District of Banff is now completed, and the contracts for the supply of furnishings are being executed. It is expected that the Institution will be in operation about the 1st of March.

District of Bute.

The district of Bute continues to send its pauper lunatics to the Royal Glasgow Asylum, under the temporary arrangement formerly referred to; but we trust that a permanent agreement will be executed as soon as the negotiations still pending between the asylum and the district of Glasgow are either completed or definitively broken off.

District of Caithness.

The District Board of Caithness has proposed to enter into an agreement with the Private Asylum of Englishtown, in Inverness-shire, for the reception and treatment of the pauper lunatics of the district. The appliances of this asylum, however, although well adapted for the treatment of many forms of insanity, do not appear

Position of Districts.

District of Caithness.

to us to warrant its being recognised as appropriate for the treatment of all, and we have accordingly suggested that an agreement should be concluded with the District Asylum of Inverness, for the reception of violent and dangerous patients. Pending some arrangement of this kind, we have consented to such of the Caithness-shire patients as shall, after examination of the medical certificates, appear to us suitable cases for the Asylum of Englishtown being sent there.

District of Dumfries.

Increased accommodation is being provided for the pauper lunatics of the district of Dumfries, by an enlargement of the Southern Counties Asylum, which will, it is calculated, afford room for 80 additional beds. The new buildings will further contain a general dining or amusement hall, a chapel, additional kitchen accommodation, separate accommodation for domestic servants, and work-rooms for different trades. The estimates for erecting the buildings amount to £4345—namely, for mason work, £2350; for carpenter work, £1515; for plumber and slater work, £320; and for plaster work, £160.

District of Edinburgh.

No agreement has yet been concluded between the District Board of Edinburgh and the Royal Asylum, for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of the district, owing to the different views entertained by the two parties as to the rate of maintenance. We understand that this question is still occupying the attention of both, and we trust that they may be enabled to come to an equitable arrangement, without having to appeal to our Board, in conformity with the 59th section of 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71. It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the removal from the Edinburgh Asylum of a large number of patients to the recently-opened District Establishments of Inverness, Perth, and Roxburgh, there has been only a small decrease in the number of inmates, the difference between 1st January 1864 and 1st January 1865 being but 29.

District of Elgin.

The extension of the Elgin Asylum is making satisfactory progress. The division for the males is already occupied, and the central dining-hall is in use. The division for the females will, it is expected, be ready for occupation in May, and the whole work be completed in August.

District of Fife.

The progress made by the Fife District Asylum is reported as follows:—"The whole of the main building is roofed in, excepting the centre block, containing the dining-hall, amusement room, etc., the roof of which has been delayed in consequence of the iron beams required for its support having been lost at sea.

"The plaster work of a portion of the east wing has been finished for some months. The kitchen offices are about half up. The medical superintendent's house and gate lodge will be begun as soon as the working plans are prepared. It is expected that the whole buildings will be finished in 1865, but it is not intended to admit patients until Whitsunday 1866."

Position of Districts.

District of Forfar.

Agreements have now been completed between the District Board of Forfar and the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, under which the Asylums undertake to receive all the pauper lunatics of the district for whom accommodation may be demanded by the inspectors of poor of their respective parishes.

Wards for the accommodation of 14 male and 14 female pauper lunatics, who are not dangerous and do not require curative treatment, in the poorhouse of Liff and Benvie, have received our license, and are now in operation; and lunatic wards in the Dundee Poorhouse, which are calculated for the accommodation of 25 males and 34 females, await only the completion of certain arrangements to be opened for patients.

District of Glasgow.

The Directors of the Glasgow Asylum have not yet concluded an agreement with the District Board of Glasgow, under which the pauper lunatics of the district would possess a right of admission, and the Asylum take rank as district accommodation; but negotiations are in progress which, we trust, may lead to this end.

District of Haddington.

The walls of the Haddington District Asylum are under contract to be finished by the 1st day of May 1865, and it is expected that the building will be fit for occupation by the 1st of June. It is probable, however, that patients will not be admitted before autumn.

District of Inverness.

The District Asylum of Inverness was opened on 31st May 1864, and at 1st January 1865 it contained 173 patients, of whom 85 were males and 88 females. The rate of maintenance has been fixed at £23. All the lunatics chargeable to the district have been removed from the Asylum of Englishtown, but this Establishment still contains a few patients, and its proprietor has applied for a renewal of his license in the expectation of arranging with the District Board of Caithness for the accommodation of the whole, or a part, of the pauper lunatics of that district.

Districts of Kincardine and Orkney.

The position of the districts of Kincardine and Orkney remains without alteration.

District of Perth.

The District Asylum of Perthshire was opened on 1st April 1864, and the number of patients on 1st January 1865 was 176, of whom 88 were males and 88 females. The greater portion of these patients were transferred from other asylums. The rate of maintenance has been fixed at £22, but sixpence a day additional is charged for the patients of parishes which place their chronic and harmless cases in lunatic wards of poorhouses. The only parish affected by this regulation is that of Perth, which has provided accommodation of this kind for 20 males and 20 females. Of the patients chargeable to this parish at 1st January 1865, 9 were in the District Asylum, 36 in the lunatic wards of the poorhouse, and 8 in private dwellings.

Position of Districts.

District of Renfrew.

The district of Renfrew continues chiefly dependent on the parochial asylums of Paisley and Greenock for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics; but a few patients are sent beyond the district.

The Parochial Asylum of the Abbey parish of Paisley is at present undergoing alterations which will enlarge and improve its accommodation, and render it more appropriate for the treatment of all forms of insanity. They are not, however, of a character to confer on the Establishment a claim to be recognised as statutory accommodation for the district.

The Parochial Asylum of the Burgh parish of Paisley remains without alteration, but additional sources of occupation and recreation have been provided by the acquisition of six acres of land, situated about a mile from the town.

The Parochial Asylum of Greenock has been so injuriously affected by the erection of dwelling-houses, which completely overlook the airing-courts and destroy their privacy, that a proposition to remove the Establishment to another site has been under the consideration of the Parochial Board. So fully do we feel the necessity for this step, that we have intimated to the Parochial Board our intention of restricting the license to the admission of incurable and harmless patients, should accommodation more suitable for curative treatment not soon be provided. The town of Greenock is of such importance as regards its population, trade, and wealth, that the provision of accommodation more in accordance with modern views of management and treatment may be regarded as a duty which public opinion will before long enforce. It may then become a question for the consideration of the Parochial Board, whether they should not provide such an establishment as would suffice not only for their own wants, but also for those of their neighbours.

District of Roxburgh.

The District Board of Roxburgh have taken advantage of section 8 of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, to enter into an agreement for ten years with the Private Asylum of Millholm House, at Musselburgh, for the care and treatment of its pauper lunatics.

We felt considerable hesitation in sanctioning an agreement which may be regarded as conferring a permanent position on private asylums for pauper lunatics; but, in consideration of the high character which Millholm Asylum has acquired, and the recognition by the Legislature of the principle that District Boards may arrange for the accommodation of their pauper lunatics in private asylums, we did not consider that we had sufficient grounds for refusal. We, however, took the precaution to embody in the agreement a provision empowering us to annul it on six months' notice. Millholm Asylum has secured 30 acres of land, in addition to what it formerly possessed, for the industrial occupation of the patients; and we have extended to it the rules laid down for the provision of adequate space in District Asylums.

District of Stirling.

The plans for the Asylum of the district of Stirling, prepared by

Position of Districts.

District of Stirling.

Mr. Stirling, architect, Dunblane, have now been approved of by the Board, and the estimates for its erection are being taken. Accommodation will be provided for 200 patients, besides those in the sick-rooms.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The expenditure for pauper lunatics in each year since 1858 is as follows :—

Years.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, cost of Transfer, etc.	Total.
1858,	£50,425 13 10	*	£10,877 14 2	£14,230 4 3	£5,118 9 8	£80,652 2 0
1859,	40,393 3 9	£14,381 4 2	13,552 9 3	15,054 16 2	4,763 11 10	88,145 5 3
1860,	44,780 16 4	15,001 17 10	14,199 6 4	14,666 10 3	3,899 2 5	92,547 13 2
1861,	48,683 18 7	15,472 7 6	14,340 14 4	14,855 19 11	3,979 11 0	97,332 11 4
1862,	48,948 1 6	15,972 8 5	15,140 11 4	14,567 10 6	3,558 0 10	98,186 12 7
1863,	49,853 16 2	15,187 18 9	16,243 11 4½	14,668 4 3¾	3,957 3 7	99,910 14 2½

* Included in Public Asylums.

The total number of days of relief to lunatic paupers during the year 1863 was 1,886,837, which is equivalent to the maintenance of 5,169 patients during the whole year. The total number of days of relief was 1,900,550 in 1861, and 1,895,428 in 1862. There was thus in 1862 a decrease of 5,122 days, equivalent to a saving during the year of the maintenance of 14 patients; and in 1863 a further decrease of 8,591 days, equivalent to a saving of the maintenance of 23 patients. It thus appears that although the number of patients under treatment had increased from 5283 at 1st January 1863 to 5320 at 1st January 1864, the average number during the year had been 23 less. But, notwithstanding this decrease in the number of days of relief, there was nevertheless an increase of £1744, 1s. 7d. in the expenditure of 1863 over that of 1862. This increase is chiefly dependent on the greater average proportion of patients under treatment in Public and District Asylums, and on the corresponding smaller number of those in private dwellings. To some extent, however, it is to be ascribed to the exceptional expenditure incurred by transferring patients from the Establishments in which they had been accommodated to the new District Asylums. The increase, from £102, 5s. 4d. to £388, 17s. 6½d., in the miscellaneous expenditure of Argyllshire, is due to this cause.

The changes in the disposal of pauper lunatics are seen in the following Table, which shows the proportional percentage of days of maintenance in the various kinds of Establishments, and in private dwellings, in the five years 1859-1863 :—

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

ASYLUMS.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
In Public and District Asylums,	35·4	37·2	38·9	39·2	41·0
In Private Asylums, . .	12·0	12·2	12·3	12·6	12·0
In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	16·3	16·2	16·0	16·2	15·7
In Private Dwellings, . .	36·2	34·2	32·7	31·9	31·2

The most notable feature of this Table is the steadily increasing number of patients under treatment in Public and District Asylums, and the corresponding decrease of those in private dwellings.

The subjoined Table shows the expenditure of each county from 1858 to 1863 for pauper lunatics :—

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
1. Aberdeen, .	£4,920	£6,534	£7,651	£8,097	£8,329	£8,032
2. Argyll, . .	3,349	3,625	3,497	3,564	3,428	4,063
3. Ayr, . .	3,598	4,357	4,258	4,019	4,456	4,218
4. Banff, . .	1,515	1,420	1,403	1,546	1,655	1,690
5. Berwick, . .	1,102	1,077	1,088	1,349	1,330	1,300
6. Bute, . .	400	637	593	626	544	627
7. Caithness, .	931	1,082	1,177	1,442	1,536	1,473
8. Clackmannan, .	686	607	549	696	676	551
9. Dumbarton, .	1,291	1,327	1,445	1,545	1,585	1,607
10. Dumfries, .	1,880	2,068	2,187	2,371	2,482	2,528
11. Edinburgh, .	10,189	10,201	11,388	12,435	12,758	13,202
12. Elgin, . .	982	1,047	1,271	1,240	1,240	1,108
13. Fife, . .	4,471	4,996	5,419	5,452	5,057	4,988
14. Forfar, . .	5,828	7,068	7,423	7,679	7,867	8,082
15. Haddington, .	1,545	1,748	1,873	1,835	1,866	1,864
16. Inverness, .	2,976	2,971	3,191	3,153	3,112	3,059
17. Kincardine, .	1,338	1,350	1,433	1,435	1,461	1,453
18. Kinross, . .	194	244	307	284	278	238
19. Kirkcudbright,	784	998	1,178	1,520	1,510	1,502
20. Lanark, . .	12,934	14,072	13,871	14,699	14,931	15,296
21. Linlithgow, .	731	738	839	820	847	954
22. Nairn, . .	594	541	455	479	469	439
23. Orkney, . .	657	675	695	762	830	870
24. Peebles, . .	395	415	440	378	342	443
25. Perth, . .	5,885	6,115	6,581	6,878	6,652	7,012
26. Renfrew, .	3,895	4,067	3,603	3,480	3,465	3,582
27. Ross, . .	2,053	2,166	2,505	2,710	2,757	2,757
28. Roxburgh, .	1,354	1,467	1,399	1,570	1,550	1,730
29. Selkirk, . .	271	211	245	299	312	248
30. Shetland, .	405	664	658	606	647	691
31. Stirling, . .	2,100	2,092	2,203	2,383	2,316	2,359
32. Sutherland, .	583	607	699	735	736	719
33. Wigtown, .	800	942	1,009	1,228	1,119	1,212

It is remarkable that while this Table shows a general tendency to increased expenditure, there are nevertheless some counties, always, however, of small extent, in which, on the whole period, the expenditure has decreased. These are the counties of Clackmannan,

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Nairn, and Selkirk. In several others the expenditure, which for some years had increased, has again diminished. This has been the case in the counties of Aberdeen, Ayr, Berwick, Caithness, Elgin, Fife, Inverness, Kinross, and Renfrew. The highest proportional increase has taken place in Kirkcudbrightshire, namely, from £784 to £1,502—a result which is mainly due to an increase from 63 to 95 in the number of lunatics chargeable to the county, and to one from 34 to 66 in that of lunatics placed in Asylums.

The average daily rate of maintenance in each county in 1863 was as follows:—

COUNTIES.	In Public and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poor-houses.	In Private Houses.	General Average.	Percentage of Patients	
						In Establishments.	In Private Houses.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
* 1. Aberdeen,	1 4¼	1 3¾	0 10¾	0 5¾	1 1	74·4	25·5
* 2. Argyll,	1 6¾	1 6¾	1 6	0 5¾	1 0¾	46·0	53·9
§ 3. Ayr,	1 5	1 3¾	1 0½	0 6¼	1 11¾	59·0	40·9
§ 4. Banff,	1 4½	1 3	...	0 7	1 0½	52·2	47·7
* 5. Berwick,	1 7¾	1 2¾	1 4½	0 8¾	1 2	50·8	49·1
† 6. Bute,	1 5	...	1 1	0 5¾	1 0	58·8	41·1
§ 7. Caithness,	1 4¼	1 3½	...	0 4½	0 9¾	38·6	61·3
§ 8. Clackmannan,	1 5¾	1 3½	0 9¾	0 6	1 0¾	72·4	27·5
§ 9. Dumbarton,	1 5¾	1 5¼	1 2	0 6½	1 3	72·8	27·1
*10. Dumfries,	1 1½	...	...	0 6½	0 11½	69·7	30·2
†11. Edinburgh,	1 5¾	1 3¼	0 11½	0 6¾	1 2	86·3	13·6
*12. Elgin,	1 1¾	...	...	0 6	0 10½	65·1	34·8
§13. Fife,	1 5¼	1 3¼	0 11	0 5¾	1 1¼	73·4	26·5
*14. Forfar,	1 2	0 11½	1 0¾	0 6	1 0¾	85·6	14.3
§15. Haddington,	1 4¾	1 2½	1 2½	0 7½	1 0¾	63·6	36·3
*16. Inverness,	1 5	1 4½	0 10¼	0 5½	0 10½	39·3	60·6
*17. Kincardine,	1 2¾	...	0 11	0 5¾	1 0	71·4	28·5
§18. Kinross,	1 5¾	1 4¼	0 9½	0 5	0 11½	64·2	35·7
*19. Kirkcudbright,	1 1½	...	...	0 5¾	0 11	69·4	30·5
†20. Lanark,	1 5	1 6¼	1 0½	0 5¾	1 2¼	84·9	15·0
§21. Linlithgow,	1 6¼	1 4½	0 10½	0 6½	1 0¾	78·4	21·5
*22. Nairn,	1 6¼	1 4½	...	0 7¾	1 1¼	59·0	40·9
†23. Orkney,	1 4¾	...	...	0 4	0 10½	40·0	60·0
†24. Peebles,	1 5½	1 2¾	1 2¾	0 6	1 2½	70·5	29·4
*25. Perth,	1 4¾	1 4¼	1 1¾	0 6¾	1 1	63·3	36·6
§26. Renfrew,	1 5¼	1 6½	1 2	0 7½	1 1½	85·4	14·5
*27. Ross & Cromarty,	1 6¼	1 4½	1 0¼	0 4¾	0 10	39·1	60·8
*28. Roxburgh,	1 5	1 4½	...	0 7	1 0¼	48·1	51·8
*29. Selkirk,	1 4½	1 3½	...	0 7¼	0 11¾	50·0	50·0
§30. Shetland,	1 5¼	1 4	1 0¾	0 3¾	0 9¼	39·2	60·7
§31. Stirling,	1 5¼	1 4¼	0 11½	0 6¼	1 0¾	69·2	30·7
*32. Sutherland,	1 7	1 4¼	1 2¼	0 4½	0 9½	36·7	63 2
*33. Wigtown,	1 1½	1 4	0 7¼	0 5¾	0 9½	49·3	50·6
General Averages,	1 3¾	1 4	1 0¼	0 6	1 0¾	69·2	30·7

The counties marked * either possess district asylums, or have concluded agreements with existing asylums to serve as district accommodation; but in several instances the erection of the asylum, or the conclusion of the agreement, is too recent to have much influence on the rate of the maintenance. Those marked † are

either provided with public asylums, or have a preferential right of admission into the public asylums of other counties, without, however, any arrangement having been concluded with such asylums to constitute them district accommodation. Those marked § are dependent for accommodation on public asylums beyond their bounds, and on private asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses either within or beyond their bounds. Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

This return, when compared with that of last year, shows that the rate in public and private asylums has decreased ¼d. a day; that an increase of ½d. has taken place in poorhouses; that the allowance to patients in private dwellings remains the same; and that there is an increase of ¼d. in the general average rate. The cost of maintenance in public asylums is, as formerly, highest in those counties which send their patients to the Asylums of Edinburgh and Glasgow; lowest in those which make use of the Asylums of Elgin, Dumfries, Dundee, and Montrose; and between the two in the districts of Aberdeen and Perth. In Argyll, the district asylum rate, although still above the average, shows a decrease of ¾d. a day.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

During the year 1864, the applications for exemption from removal of pauper lunatics to asylums amounted to 92; the number during the previous year having been 91. The cases in which application from exemption was refused were 6 in 1864, and 7 in 1863. Single Patients.

Sanction was likewise granted for the transfer of 35 pauper lunatics from establishments to private dwellings; and, in addition, 137 pauper lunatics were removed from asylums by their friends after withdrawal of their names from the poor-roll, and consequent removal from our supervision. In 1863, these numbers were respectively 26 and 179.

Among single patients we have included those placed in "specia licensed houses" under the provisions of sect. 5 of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54. These houses, at 1st January 1864, were 21 in number, namely, 5 for private, and 16 for pauper patients; and the patients actually in them were 1 of the former class, and 34 of the latter.

The experiment of special licensed houses has not acquired the development we expected. So far as it has been carried out, however, it has answered well; and we refer to the General Reports of Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Paterson in Appendix F, for a description of its working in Fifeshire and Stirlingshire, in which counties it has attained its greatest expansion. Judging from past experience, we scarcely think that any greatly increased number of patients will be disposed of in this manner, until the removal from asylums of chronic pauper cases is made in some degree compulsory, by requiring from time to time a statement of the reasons which render continued detention necessary. The only parishes which have to any extent given a trial to the system of special licensed houses are those of

Single Patients.

Edinburgh and Glasgow. In these two the number of pauper lunatics, for whose maintenance they are respectively responsible, has been large enough to afford the requisite stimulus to provide accommodation of this kind; but when the lunatics chargeable to a parish are limited in number, it is seldom necessary for the inspector of poor to seek for accommodation beyond the houses of relatives, and for more than a single patient. Besides, as there must always be a certain degree of trouble and responsibility connected with the removal of patients from establishments, it is not surprising that a slackness should exist among inspectors to undertake a duty which is at present in a manner optional.

The condition of single patients has been investigated during the past year in all the counties of Scotland, with the exception of Orkney and Shetland. The total number of pauper patients reported on was 1620. Of these, 1489 were seen, and 85 reported on without being seen, owing to tempestuous weather and other causes. Reports were likewise made respecting 133 private patients, nearly all of whom were visited and seen; but these constitute but a fraction of the total number of the private insane resident in ordinary dwellings. The General Reports on the condition of single patients by the Deputy-Commissioners, which we have printed in Appendix F, will convey some idea of the extent and operation of the system of home-visitation, which is a marked feature in the business of our Board, and which is mainly conducted by these gentlemen. By their instrumentality, with such assistance as the Medical Commissioners have been able to afford, we have acquired an extensive and accurate knowledge of the condition of pauper single patients in all parts of the country, and we have the satisfaction of stating that, by the repeated suggestions made at successive visits, a considerable improvement has been effected. Occasionally, however, all our endeavours fail to produce amendment, and we are then obliged to have recourse to removal to asylums. But, at this juncture, our efforts are frequently defeated by the resistance of relatives who, rather than consent to removal, withdraw the name of the lunatic from the poor-roll. With this act our power of interference ceases, and we have, accordingly, learned to proceed with caution, lest in our endeavours to secure improvement we only deteriorate the condition of the patient.

We have repeatedly stated that we possess a very imperfect knowledge of the condition of lunatics resident in private dwellings and supported on private funds. From researches made when we first entered on our functions, we estimate the number of this class at about 2000; but of these, only 20, from being placed under the Sheriff's order, are subject to our visitation. But imperfect as is our knowledge of these patients, we have abundant reason for believing that it is among them that the greatest risk exists of cruelty and maltreatment. For in this class are comprehended all those lunatics who have been taken off the poor-roll, to prevent removal to asylums; as also those who have been removed from asylums in opposition to the views of the parochial and asylum

authorities. It further includes those patients whose resources are just sufficient to debar them from obtaining parochial relief, without being adequate to defray the cost of maintenance in asylums; and, lastly, those who, through the avarice or penuriousness of relations, are detained at home, apart from the consideration whether they are capable or not of receiving benefit from asylum treatment. Single Patients.

Provision against the maltreatment of patients in private dwellings is made by the 43d sect. of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71; but the power of interference is restricted to those cases in which the patient has been kept for more than a year after the malady has become apparent and confirmed, and in which, during any part of that period, coercion or restraint has been required. We are, however, without any special means of discovering the existence of such cases, and are, accordingly, dependent for a knowledge of them on such haphazard communications as may be made to us.

Our attention has been again directed, through Dr. Mitchell's report, to the condition of the private single patients in the Island of Arran, and we are at present considering what steps it will be right for us to take in the matter.

The mortality among pauper lunatics in private dwellings in 1863 was as follows:—

Average Number of Patients in 1863.			Deaths.			Mortality per Cent.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
730·0	927·5	1657.5	47	40	87	6·4	4·2	5·2

In the same year, the mortality in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, licensed for the reception of chronic and incurable patients only, was 8·2 for males, and 9·1 for females. The mortality among single patients was thus considerably less; and, indeed, so far as mortality is a test of treatment, the condition of single patients must be considered as more favourable than that of any class in establishments. It is, however, obvious that it is only with the inmates of lunatic wards of poorhouses that a comparison entitled to the smallest consideration can be instituted.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients chargeable to each of the statutory districts on 1st January 1864; the relative numbers placed in asylums and private dwellings; and the proportion which pauper lunatics bear in the different districts to the entire number of paupers, and to the general population. It appears from it that the most pauperised county of Scotland is that of Argyll, and that this county and that of Perth contain the largest proportion of pauper lunatics to the population. The counties least pauperised, and which contain the smallest proportion of pauper lunatics to the population, are generally those in which manufacturing or agricultural industry has been most developed. This Table will afford a test of the opinions advanced at p. 242 of the Appendix.

DISTRICT.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Registered Paupers at 14th May 1863.	Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.				Proportion per 1000				Percentage of Pauper Lunatics.		
				Total Numbers.	Placed in			Of Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.	Of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments to Population.	In Asylums.	In Poor-houses.	In Private Houses.
					Public & Private Asylums	Poor-houses.	Private Houses.							
1. Aberdeen,.....	Aberdeen, ...	222,550	5,808	407	255	48	104	26·097	1·828	70·075	1·361	62·65	11.79	25·50
2. Argyll, ...	Argyll, ...	79,587	3,420	215	100	...	115	42·971	2 676	62·280	1·231	46·00	...	53·99
3. Ayr, ...	Ayr,.....	199,063	5,117	237	73	67	97	25·705	1·190	46 316	0·703	30·80	28·27	40·92
4. Banff, ...	Banff, ...	57,901	1,687	90	47	...	43	29·135	1·554	53·349	0·811	52·22	...	47·77
5. Bute,.....	Bute, ...	16,331	527	34	17	3	14	32·269	2·106	64·516	1·224	50·00	8·82	41·17
6. Caithness, ...	Caithness	42,200	1,475	101	39	...	62	34·952	2·393	68·474	0·924	38·61	...	61·38
7. Dumfries, ...	Dumfries, ...	75,904	1,917	139	97	...	42	25·255	1·831	72·509	1·278	69·78	...	30·21
	Kirkcudbright, ...	42,495	1,373	95	66	...	29	32·309	2·235	69 264	1·553	69·47	...	30·52
	Wigtown,.....	42,095	1,709	81	36	4	41	40·598	1·924	47·396	0·950	44·44	4·93	50·61
8. Edinburgh,...	Edinburgh, ...	274,083	6,799	623	402	135	86	24·806	2·273	91·631	1·962	64·52	21·82	13·64
	Peebles, ...	11,300	233	17	12	...	5	20·619	1·504	72·961	1·061	70·58	...	29·41
9. Elgin, ...	Elgin, ...	43,131	1,336	89	58	...	31	30·975	2·063	66·616	1 344	65·16	...	34·83
10. Fife, ...	Fife,.....	155,021	3,535	252	163	22	67	22·803	1·625	71·004	1·193	64·68	8·73	26·58
	Kinross, ...	7.147	170	14	6	3	5	23·786	1·954	82·352	1·259	42·85	21·42	35·71
11. Forfar, ...	Forfar, ...	204,425	4,304	418	356	2	60	21·054	2·044	97·118	1·751	85·16	0·47	14·35
12. Glasgow, ...	Lanark, ...	640,444	13,192	775	298	360	117	20·598	1·210	58·947	1·027	38·45	46·45	15·09
13. Haddington,...	Haddington, ...	37,626	1,127	88	54	2	32	29·952	2·338	78·083	1·488	61·36	2·27	36·36
14 Inverness, ...	Inverness, ...	89.174	3,006	198	74	4	120	33·709	2·220	65·868	0·874	37·37	2·02	60·60
	Sutherland,.....	24,157	917	49	17	1	31	37·960	2·020	53·435	0·745	34·69	2·04	63·26
	Ross and Cromarty,	82,427	2,026	184	70	2	112	35·437	2·232	62·884	0·873	38 04	1·08	60 87
	Nairn, ...	8,347	273	22	13	...	9	32·706	2·628	80·586	1·557	59·09	...	40·90
15. Kincardine, ...	Kincardine,..... ...	34,854	1,037	84	55	5	24	29·752	2·410	81·002	1·721	65·47	5·95	28·57
16. Orkney, ...	Orkney, ...	32,395	789	55	22	...	33	24·355	1·697	69·708	0·791	40·00	...	60·00
17. Perth, ...	Perth, ...	133,086	3,601	357	185	41	131	27·057	2·682	99·139	1·698	51·82	11·49	36·69
18. Renfrew, ...	Renfrew,.....	168,746	4,557	186	14	145	27	27.005	1·102	40 816	0·942	7·52	77·96	14·51
19. Roxburgh, ...	Roxburgh, ...	54, 62	1,128	106	51	...	55	20·449	1·949	93·971	0·938	48·11	...	51·88
	Berwick,.....	36,488	1,128	59	30	...	29	30·915	1·619	52·304	0·822	50·84	...	49 15
	Selkirk, ...	9,770	144	14	7	...	7	14·738	1·432	97·222	0·716	50·00	...	50·00
20. Shetland, ...	Shetland,.....	31,670	800	51	19	1	11	25·260	1·610	63 750	0·631	37·25	1·96	60·78
21. Stirling, ...	Stirling, ...	88,676	1,976	130	58	32	40	22·283	1·466	65·789	1·014	44·61	24·61	30·76
	Dumbarton, ...	54,179	1,280	70	42	9	19	23·625	1·293	54·687	0·941	60·00	12·85	27·14
	Linlithgow,.....	39,055	890	51	21	19	11	22·788	1·305	57·303	1 024	41·17	37·25	21·56
	Clackmannan, ..	23,605	536	29	16	5	8	22·707	1·228	54·104	0·889	55·17	17.24	27·58
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,		3,062,294	78,717	5,320	2,773	910	1,637	25·705	1·736	67·558	1·205	52·10	17·11	30·76

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In former Reports we have directed attention to the insufficient evidence of insanity, obtained from the personal observation of the medical men granting the certificates, on which it occasionally happens that patients are placed in asylums; and we revert briefly to the consideration of this question, as the Statute explicitly declares that no person shall be received into any asylum under any certificate which purports to be founded only upon facts communicated by others. And in connexion with this point, it will be well to bear in mind that the order of the Sheriff conveys a power of detention, the limitation of which is left to the judgment of persons who are nowise under his control.

It is certainly very unlikely that any person should be certified insane, and be placed under treatment in an asylum without something having occurred in his conduct to give warrant to this proceeding. The probability rather is, that there will be facts perfectly sufficient to justify a superintendent in concluding that detention is legitimately called for; and yet there may be such a departure from the statutory procedure, as may be dangerous alike to the liberty of the subject and to the pecuniary interests of those who placed the patient under treatment. As a rule, the statutory certificates of insanity are now much more definite, and much more in accordance with the statutory provisions, than they were when the Lunacy Act first came into operation, but it still occasionally happens that the Sheriff grants his order on a statement of facts which conveys no adequate evidence of insanity. As an example, we quote the case of S. S., in which the facts observed by the medical men are thus stated:—By the first, "He has some appearance of a person of unsound mind;" and by the second, "From the general appearance and demeanour of the individual, I judge him to be insane."

These facts, however, are merely to the effect that the medical men who saw the patient came to the conclusion that he was insane. They supply no details by which the correctness of this conclusion can be tested; and accordingly the Sheriff in granting his order must have relied entirely on his knowledge of the prudence and skill of the certifying medical men.

Again, in the case of T. R., the facts indicating insanity observed by the first medical man are as follows:—"Incapacity of control as regards stimulants. Is at present in a state of intoxication;" and those observed by the second are thus stated:—"Is restless and excited; mental powers generally feeble; self-control so enfeebled as to be inoperative as regards stimulants." These facts afford proof of drunkenness, but scarcely of insanity, at least in a legal sense. It may have been greatly for the benefit of T. R. that he was placed in an asylum; but it is exceedingly doubtful in what aspect a jury would regard this step. Again, in the case of S. S., the facts indicating insanity observed by the first medical man are thus reported:—"He stated to me that he was the champion of the Catrine Company, and that he was raised up for their benefit;" and the second

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medical man judged the patient to be insane "from the inconsistency of his conversation, and his unsettled appearance." Very likely it was folly on the part of the patient to call himself the champion of the Catrine Company, but, *per se*, this statement affords no proof whatever of insanity; and a man may be very inconsistent in his conversation, and very unsettled in his appearance, without necessarily being a lunatic. It is unnecessary to give any more examples of such certificates. Those quoted will afford sufficient proof of the occasional laxity of the procedure on which patients are placed in asylums. It will, no doubt, be sometimes difficult for medical men, in framing certificates of insanity, to meet the requirements of the Statute, especially in those cases in which the loss of self-control is regarded by them as evidence of mental disease. We do not deny that it would frequently be for the advantage of the patient that the Sheriff should act on medical views of insanity without consideration of the statutory restrictions; but, in so doing, he would be exercising a control over the subject, which, however salutary it might be, would not be in accordance with the laws of the realm. The proper course, therefore, for those who regard the legal definition of insanity as insufficient to comprehend many cases of undoubted mental disease in which asylum treatment is desirable, is to strive to obtain the recognition of their views by the Legislature, instead of carrying them out in an unauthorized manner.

Reference to the Table on page xiv. will show the manner in which patients accumulate in asylums. This tendency is owing to a variety of causes, but in a great degree to the Lunacy Acts giving more consideration to the means of placing patients in asylums, than to precautions for insuring their discharge in the event of detention ceasing to be necessary. Under the existing system, the duty of discharging patients rests, almost without control, with the superintendent of the asylum. It is he who determines whether the patient has recovered, or whether he continues to be of unsound mind. Great power is thus placed in his hands, affecting not only the welfare of the patients committed to his care, but the pecuniary interests of those responsible for their maintenance. It is very natural that superintendents of asylums should acquire the conviction that the insane can nowhere be under more favourable circumstances than in such establishments, and that they should even doubt the propriety of discharging any one who has not recovered. But it must not be forgotten that superintendents have but limited means of becoming acquainted with the treatment of patients in private dwellings, and that the question of detention, where pauper lunatics are concerned, should be determined in the interests of the public as well as in those of the insane, who, it should be borne in mind, constitute but a section of those having claims on the charity of the nation. It might be proper and humane to provide hospitals for the treatment of all the poor suffering under mental or bodily ailments, in which they would receive the most judicious treatment, and enjoy far greater comforts than they could possibly command in their homes; but the State would shrink from any such general measure of relief, not only as uncalled for, but as detrimental to the inde-

pendence and moral character of the people. In all charitable undertakings, their feasibility and ultimate effects should be well considered; and it may accordingly be well to inquire whether it is necessary or even proper that the insane should, with but comparatively few exceptions, be separated from the rest of the community and be congregated together in asylums. "By sect. 17 of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, it is enacted, that when it shall appear to any superintendent of any asylum that any lunatic detained therein has so far recovered that he may be safely liberated without risk or injury to the public or the lunatic, such superintendent shall grant a certificate to that effect, and shall transmit a copy thereof to the person at whose instance such lunatic is detained; and in the failure, within fourteen days from the despatch of such copy certificate, of the person, to whom the same was transmitted, to take steps for the liberation of such recovered lunatic, such superintendent shall intimate the facts to the Board, who may direct such inquiry into the circumstances as they deem necessary; and if satisfied that the lunatic has recovered, or that he may be safely liberated without risk or injury to the public or himself, the Board may order his discharge forthwith." Establishments.

This enactment satisfies us that it is not the intention of the Legislature that chronic patients should be detained in asylums for no other reason than that they continue of unsound mind; and we would therefore infer that their detention is justifiable, only when their discharge would prove incompatible with the safety of the public, or with their own safety or welfare. Accordingly, we are of opinion that it is the duty of a superintendent, while authorizing the continued detention of a patient, to satisfy himself not only that there is unsoundness of mind, but that it is of a character which, taken into consideration with the circumstances in which he would be placed on removal, would render it manifestly unsafe or improper to confide him to private care, and which, in the case of a pauper, would justify his maintenance at the public expense. Even supposing that a pauper would be better provided for in every respect in an asylum than in a private dwelling, it would still be open to doubt whether this fact would of itself afford adequate grounds for extending to him the benefits of gratuitous accommodation and treatment. The charity of the nation, like that of individuals, must have its limits; and a choice must therefore be made of the manner in which the national charitable fund shall be expended. Whether the extent in which it should be applied for the relief of the insane poor should be left, as much as is at present the case, to be practically determined by superintendents of asylums, becomes, therefore, a question of deep import. It must, no doubt, be difficult to determine with certainty whether any insane person may be liberated without risk or injury to the public or the lunatic, or without any material impairment of his comforts or welfare; but, on the other hand, there may be an excess of caution, involving an unnecessary increase of the parochial burdens.

We have already referred to the fact that the Argyllshire District Asylum, although not yet two years in operation, is already

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so full, that, under existing arrangements, it must soon be considered insufficient for the wants of the county. Yet there is good reason for thinking that an establishment capable of accommodating 120 patients should be large enough to receive all the pauper lunatics of the district who are amenable to curative treatment, or for whose care accommodation of a special character is required; provided efficient measures were adopted for the removal of those who could be safely and properly transferred to private dwellings or to lunatic wards of poorhouses.

In this and in former reports we have shown that the proportion of unrecovered private patients removed from asylums greatly exceeds that of unrecovered pauper patients similarly removed; and we pointed out that if the discharge of the latter took place in an increased ratio, a stop might possibly be put to the ever-recurrent demand for further asylum accommodation for the insane poor. And, in reality, it does not appear that any difficulties accompany the management of the private insane removed unrecovered from asylums, which could not with adequate alimentary allowances be generally overcome in the cases of paupers. The difficulty with the latter, however, is not so much one of management, as of prevailing on inspectors of poor and the relatives of the patients to undertake the trouble and responsibility of their after-care. When the cost of maintenance is defrayed from private resources, the saving which results from removal from the asylum offers a motive for taking this step, which is entirely lost when the patients are maintained at the public expense; and herein probably lies the principal cause of the predominance in the removals of unrecovered private patients. At the same time, it is doubtful whether it would be prudent to permit inspectors of the poor to remove their lunatics simply on their own authority, or under instructions from their parochial boards. A power of this kind exercised improperly might either interrupt the progress of recovery, or expose the patient or the public to imminent danger. Like evils will undoubtedly attend the improper removal from asylums of private patients; but here the State has not, by contributing to their maintenance, earned a claim to exercise a control over their disposal. But this right the State claims as regards paupers, only so long as they are in actual receipt of parochial relief; and the free disposal of the patient may, at any moment, be acquired by relatives, however much this may be to the injury of the patient or the danger of the public, by simply removing his name from the poor-roll. In 1864, this was done in 141 cases, and the patients were placed in private dwellings beyond our cognizance. The removals of unrecovered private patients from asylums in the same year, amounted to 104. It is not unlikely that, had these removals been dependent on the recommendation of the superintendent, their number would have been greatly less. As we have no complete knowledge of these patients after removal, we cannot precisely tell in what manner their condition has been effected by the change, but our information, so far as it goes, does not show that any injurious consequences have followed. Indeed, experience proves that danger is far more to be

apprehended during the incubation of insanity when mental disease is scarcely suspected, than at a later period when its existence is fully recognised. Establishments.

Under the present law, when a patient is placed in an asylum, the authority for his detention lapses only with his recovery. So long as he remains of unsound mind the order of the Sheriff remains in force; and it is even doubtful whether, in the event of escape, he might not be legally re-admitted on the same authority, although months or even years had in the meantime elapsed. This procedure, accordingly, bears a considerable resemblance to that followed in criminal cases; and hence the order addressed to the superintendent of an asylum is generally regarded in the same light as the warrant to the governor of a prison to receive a criminal. But the proper aspect in which to regard the order for the admission of lunatics, is to consider it simply as authority to extend to them the benefits of treatment—in the case of private patients, at the expense of the applicant, and in that of paupers, at the expense of the parish. In this view, it is obvious that an order for the admission of a lunatic is a very different thing from a warrant for the confinement of a criminal. The latter authorizes detention for a certain time, fixed by the sentence of the judge; whereas the former cannot be granted for any definite period, seeing that the course and duration of the malady, on which its validity depends, are altogether uncertain.

We have already adduced reasons for holding that it was not the intention of the Legislature that patients should be detained in asylums simply because they remain of unsound mind. We have also shown that the existing provisions for the discharge of pauper lunatics, whose insanity has assumed a chronic form, are insufficient to prevent their accumulation in asylums, to an extent which, in our opinion, is not necessary either for the patients' welfare or for the safety of the public. An efficient remedy for this state of matters is therefore called for; and this we believe might be found by placing a limit to the duration of the Sheriff's order. It is obvious that the bodily and mental organization of insane patients must be constantly undergoing changes which must of necessity alter the conditions under which the order of the Sheriff was granted. To give this order unlimited duration, therefore, is to legislate for the future under circumstances which no man can foresee. And it is important, further, to bear in mind, that the Sheriff, as soon as he has granted his order, ceases to take any further concern in the patient, who is placed under the care of a superintendent whose ideas of the necessity of detention are possibly determined as much by the views which he thinks should have guided the Legislature in framing the Lunacy Act, as by the actual provisions of the Statute. A remedy against this state of matters might possibly be found by enacting that, after a certain period, which might be one year, two years, or three years, the Sheriff's order should, *ipso facto*, lapse, and that the patients should then be discharged, unless satisfactory reasons were adduced by the superintendent for further extending to them the benefits of asylum treatment. The persons

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to decide on the validity of these reasons would necessarily be either the Sheriff, or the General Board of Lunacy; the latter moving on the application of the District Board of Lunacy. By the 70th sect. of 20th and 21st Vict. cap. 71, authority is conferred on District Boards to nominate medical inspectors, whose duty it shall be to visit the asylums within their respective districts, and to report on the condition in which they found the patients and establishments. This provision, although not compulsory, is evidently framed with the view of guiding the District Boards; and were these appointments generally made, these Boards would then be in a position to determine what patients could no longer be considered amenable to curative treatment, and might fairly be deemed harmless and inoffensive, and capable, with the sanction of the General Board, of being properly accommodated in lunatic wards of poorhouses or in private dwellings. The authority for the further detention of patients, whose discharge was regarded as likely to prove hurtful or dangerous, would thus indirectly emanate from the District Board who represent the rate-payers. This course would guard alike against the premature removal of patients by parochial boards, and the unnecessary accumulation of chronic cases in asylums. And if, notwithstanding these precautions, overcrowding still took place, the District Boards would then acquire the conviction that a real necessity existed for additional accommodation.

There are some cases, however, in which the authority for placing patients in asylums assumes, in reality, the character of a criminal warrant, inasmuch as it directs the patient to be detained until cured, or until caution shall be found for his safe custody. This procedure is adopted when patients arrested as dangerous lunatics are committed to asylums at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal; and as all interference by the Board is thus precluded, it is apt to prove oppressive in practice, by placing obstacles in the way of the discharge of patients who, although still insane, might fairly be considered harmless, but whose detention is prolonged from their friends being unable to find caution satisfactory to the Sheriff for their safe custody. During the past year a case occurred which may possibly lead to the restriction, in an injurious degree, of the liberty at present accorded to patients of this class. A woman who had been placed in an asylum at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, and who had frequently appealed to the Board to take steps for her liberation, was allowed leave of absence to visit her son, who then refused to allow his mother to be taken back. The Procurator-Fiscal, on being applied to, declined to take any steps in the case, on the plea that his concern in it ceased when he consigned the patient, in the first instance, to the asylum, and that the responsibility, therefore, lay with those who had allowed her to leave the establishment. As, under these circumstances, the asylum authorities declined to employ force, the patient was permitted to remain at large. Should the Procurator-Fiscal have taken a correct view of his duty in these circumstances, the result, as we have said, may possibly lead to the restriction of privileges which might otherwise very properly be accorded to patients detained at his instance.

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We have on former occasions called attention to the fact, that no special provision has been made in the Lunacy Act for the recapture of patients who have escaped. It has, however, been the practice of superintendents to re-admit such patients on the authority of the original order; but the course taken by the Procurator-Fiscal, in the case just adverted to, raises a doubt whether a superintendent is not exceeding his statutory powers in forcibly bringing back to an asylum any patient who is once beyond its bounds. The English Lunacy Act provides specially for the re-admission of an escaped patient, on the original order and certificates, if within fourteen days from the date of the escape; but in Scotland it is doubtful whether the authority to detain a patient lapses as soon as he is beyond the asylum premises, or remains in force wherever he may be, until the statutory directions for his discharge have been complied with. By the 15th sect. of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, which now regulates the disposal of lunatics brought before the Sheriff at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, it is provided that if, within twenty-four hours after notice of the application of the Procurator-Fiscal to the Sheriff for the committal of the lunatic to an asylum has been made to the inspector of poor of the parish within which the lunatic was apprehended, the inspector shall undertake, to the satisfaction of the Sheriff, to make due arrangements for the safe custody of such lunatic, the procedure on the part of the Procurator-Fiscal shall be suspended. In such case the patient is placed in the asylum at the instance of the inspector of poor on the ordinary forms; but the question now arises whether such patients are to be regarded as coming under, or as being exempt from, the restrictive clause, which declares that lunatics committed by the Sheriff, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, "shall be detained until cured, or until caution shall be found for their safe custody." In practice the rule seems to be to recognise the right of relatives to remove such patients from asylums without the authority of the Sheriff, but, at the same time, to place such difficulties in the way that they are commonly left in the asylum. The proper course, however, would, in our opinion, be, not to seek to detain the patients, but to give notice of their removal to the Procurator-Fiscal, that the necessary steps might be taken for their being again placed in confinement, should any necessity for this course be apparent.

We are not of opinion that insane patients must necessarily be better cared for in asylums than anywhere else, and we are accordingly opposed to the view that, as a matter of course, lodgment in an asylum should always be resorted to. The fact that there are many patients who cannot be satisfactorily cared for except in such establishments, should not be allowed to lead to the belief that this manner of disposal is in all instances the best for the patients; and indeed it will be well to remember that disposal in an asylum offers many temptations to adopt this course, even in cases where it is clearly not required. For a money payment, which, for paupers, is defrayed by the public, all responsibility and trouble connected with the management of the patient are got rid of, and the duties

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which consanguinity and affection should impose are thus handed over to strangers.

The superintendents of asylums are, as a body, distinguished for intelligence, zeal, and humanity; but still it is obvious that the personal supervision which they can exercise over their establishment must be extremely limited, especially when the patients, as is frequently the case, are reckoned by hundreds. Reliance must then be placed in a great degree on assistants and attendants. During an inquiry which we had occasion to make, relative to a very serious accident in one of our largest public asylums, it was stated in evidence that not unfrequently a week, or even a longer period, would elapse without the establishment having been more than partially visited by the superintendent. It is, therefore, extremely desirable that the attendants who are intrusted with the more immediate care of the patients, should be men of intelligence, tact, forbearance, and moral worth. For patients of the better classes of society, it is further desirable that the attendants should possess some knowledge of the domestic arrangements and manner of living to which those committed to their care have been accustomed. The position of an attendant in an asylum is in this respect anomalous, that he is at the same time master and servant; he is intrusted with authority, and is yet called on to perform services of a menial and even disgusting character. And in some asylums the arrangements are such as to confound the distinctions which, it seems to us right, should be maintained between patients and their attendants, especially where the former have been accustomed to the amenities which belong to a good social position. In the Crichton Institution, for instance, the attendants in several of the wards take their meals at the same table with their patients. This arrangement is one for which good reasons may have existed when it was first instituted; when it was desirable, by such association, to humanize patients who, through long neglect, had sunk into a brutalized condition, and to afford a certain guarantee that the food was of good quality, and prepared with some degree of care. But, under existing circumstances, precautions of this kind should no longer be necessary, and the continuance of the practice is, therefore, merely an acknowledgment of imperfect arrangements or of deficient supervision. It will be apparent, from the many qualifications necessary to constitute good attendants, how difficult it must prove to procure trustworthy persons to undertake the duties, and to continue for some time in their discharge, even when the inducement of adequate remuneration is offered. In Appendix G we have printed returns obtained from the Public and District Asylums, with the exception of that of Dumfries, showing the wages of the attendants in each house, the time they have been in the service of the establishment, and other cognate particulars. From these returns it appears that on an average from £24 to £30 are considered fair wages for male attendants, with no prospective advantages of pension or retiring allowances. As a rule, no advantages are enjoyed by those attendants who wait on private patients, and they accordingly belong to the same class as that

which furnishes the attendants on paupers. The qualifications of both are therefore similar.

In the Crichton Institution the attendants, whether waiting on private or pauper patients, receive only £20 during the first year. Their wages are then raised to £25, at which sum they remain during the next five years. The remarks made by the Commissioners (*vide* Appendix, p. 150) on this subject in the patients' book of this Asylum, having been called in question by the medical superintendent, we requested to be furnished with an official return, according to the form used in Appendix G; but this request, though repeatedly made, has not been complied with, and we therefore adhere to the statement made in the entry of the Commissioner. It is possible, and it has been argued, that no increase of wages, compatible with the payments for maintenance which could reasonably be exacted, would tend in any material degree to secure attendants capable of discharging their duties in a more creditable manner than those at present employed. And, indeed, it has been doubted whether any amount of payment would secure a higher class of attendants; for, it is alleged, the offensive duties which they are frequently called on to perform, would effectually prevent persons of more education and refinement from undertaking them, and that, in reality, no advantage would accrue from increased wages. The correctness of this mode of reasoning is however exceedingly doubtful. It is certainly opposed to the first principles of political economy; but if, under the exceptional circumstances of asylum life, it should prove true, we must look for the introduction of a better class of attendants, more to the dictates of voluntary philanthropy and of Christian duty, than to the inducements of pecuniary reward. At present the changes among them are very frequent, as will be seen from the recent dates at which a large proportion of those embraced in the returns entered on their duties.

During the past year it has been our painful duty to institute inquiries relative to the pregnancy of two patients, one resident in the Royal Asylum of Edinburgh, and the other in the Private Asylum of Tranent. In both instances, we failed to trace the paternity. In the Edinburgh case, it was suggested, as on a like occasion last year, that pregnancy probably took place when the patient was out on leave. But we do not see in this possibility any grounds for absolving the Asylum authorities from blame, seeing that the patient was of known erotic tendencies, and that the chief reason for placing her in the Asylum was to protect her against the misfortune which nevertheless befell her. We should be extremely sorry to see any restrictions placed on the liberty accorded to patients to go unaccompanied by attendants beyond the Asylum bounds; but we nevertheless feel called on to express a doubt whether, in granting passes for this purpose, sufficient care is taken in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum to restrict the privilege to suitable cases.

From the doubt which sometimes arose whether bodily injuries

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had been inflicted on patients before or after their admission into asylums, we have been led to recommend that a careful examination should be made of every case on admission, and a report of such examination be transmitted to us. From these reports we learn that patients occasionally present evidences of serious maltreatment before admission; and that it is not unusual to detect slight abrasions and discolorations of the skin. In occasional cases, moreover, the patients are brought to the Asylum under an extreme degree of mechanical restraint. This happened, for instance, with N. D., who, on admission into the Glasgow Asylum, was bound hand and foot. On examination, his body presented numerous abrasions of the skin, and other marks of injury; and it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the fifth rib, but how produced, it was impossible to ascertain.

We have also deemed it right to call for an immediate report of every accident which occurs. This latter regulation we were led to make in consequence of only incidentally becoming acquainted with one of a very serious character which took place in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. A female patient, who was not previously considered dangerous, and who slept in a small four-bedded dormitory, suddenly attacked one of its other occupants, and destroyed her eyes before assistance could be given. The reports made to us, in accordance with these two regulations, are much more full and satisfactory from some asylums than from others, and they show that accidents of a minor character, such as bruises, cuts, and abrasions of the skin, are tolerably frequent. The bruises are generally reported as the result of blows from fellow-patients, and of falls by epileptics; and the cuts and abrasions of the skin as caused by the breakage of glass. It not unfrequently happens, however, that the manner in which the injury was received could not be satisfactorily ascertained.

Among the most painful occurrences of the past year, we have to note a case of suicide in the Royal Asylum, Edinburgh, caused by a wound in the neck with a piece of broken glass; and the death from exposure to cold, of a patient who escaped from the Royal Asylum, Montrose, during the confusion which accompanied an outbreak of fire (*vide* Appendix, p. 248). In the Royal Asylum, Glasgow, a patient was found, on *post mortem* examination, to have passed a darning needle into the œsophagus and right lung, and to the injury thus inflicted death was ascribed. In the inquiry instituted in connexion with this case, we ascertained that it is not the practice in this Asylum to give notice to the public authorities of any accident, even although resulting in death.

In the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, an imbecile male patient, irritated by the aggravating behaviour of the cook, stabbed her in the neck with a knife, and narrowly missed killing her. This occurrence became known to us only incidentally.

The general principles on which the treatment of the patients in Scotch asylums is conducted, are in a great degree purely hygienic. Little reliance appears to be placed on any specific action of drugs.

and the use of counter irritation is sparingly resorted to. The leaning of medical superintendents seems to be to avoid active interference, whether by physical or moral agents; and to trust for success more to the removal of the patient from the sources of mental irritation and the causes of bodily disease, and to placing him in circumstances where his bodily wants will be properly supplied, and where he will be trained in the exercise of self-control. Mechanical restraint is seldom resorted to, except to control the movements of the body where there are fractured bones, or to prevent mutilation or onanism. The superintendent of the Perth Royal Asylum, however, expresses, in his last annual report, a very decided opinion that restraint by the strait-waistcoat or polka might with advantage be more frequently used. The use of seclusion has undergone a very considerable diminution since we entered on our functions, and, we have no hesitation in saying, with very beneficial results. The application of the douche seems never to be resorted to either for treatment or discipline, and the use of the shower-bath for the latter purpose is not extensive. Considerable attention is paid in the public and district asylums, and in some of the private and parochial establishments, to supplying means of occupation and amusement; but the Visiting Commissioners have had to comment in several houses on the large proportion of patients habitually restricted in their exercise to the airing-courts. The liberty accorded to the patients in the Elgin Asylum, and the extent to which they engage in agricultural labour, afford an example which may be studied with benefit by more ambitious establishments. Pleasing recreation is afforded to the patients of most asylums, at stated periods, by theatrical entertainments, dancing-parties, concerts, and lectures; but it seems to us that, as a rule, more pains might fitly be taken by more common means to break the monotony of the every-day routine.

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Among the dangers to which asylums are exposed, that of fire is perhaps the most to be dreaded, especially in those of recent construction, in which the extensive fire-proof arrangements adopted in the earlier buildings have been abandoned. Vaulted roofs are no longer introduced; and, indeed, the only structural precaution on which reliance is placed to check the spread of a conflagration, is usually the provision of stone partition walls, with sliding iron doors. But even this mode of isolation has not always been adopted, and, in such a case, in the event of fire once fairly gaining head, the risk of the whole building being destroyed would be exceedingly great.

During the past year, the Asylums of Edinburgh and Montrose have very narrowly escaped being burnt down. Fire broke out in both during the night; in the former, in a closet which served as a place of deposit for ashes; and in the latter, in one of the store-rooms for clothing. In both cases the origin of the fire could not be positively ascertained, but it was thought probable that, in the Edinburgh Asylum, it was caused by the ashes having been placed in the closet sufficiently hot to set fire to the woodwork. We have on several occasions expressed an opinion that proper care is

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not taken in this house to guard against fire. The patients seem to us to have too ready access to lighted gas; but the risk of serious consequences has been somewhat diminished by the recent acquisition of a set of fire-hose. At Millholm Asylum, and at the Institution for Imbeciles at Larbert, the laundries have been burnt down; and, in the former, the escape of the main building was extremely narrow. In one or two other establishments, alarms of fire of a more or less serious character have taken place.

The number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums in 1864, was 12. Of these, 4 were admitted on the statutory forms with the sanction of the Sheriff, and 8 were regarded as voluntary boarders. It has, however, been the habit of some superintendents to enter the names of the latter in the register of lunatics; but we have now intimated to them that whenever this is the case, the statutory regulations for admission must be adhered to. By the fourteenth section of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, "it is enacted that no superintendent "of any asylum shall receive or detain any person as a lunatic "without an order by the Sheriff;" and by the sixth section of the same Act, which regulates the admission of voluntary patients, the Sheriff's order is also required. Accordingly, the admission into an asylum, without the Sheriff's order of any person, whose name is entered in the register of lunatics, must be regarded as an infraction of the Statutes, rendering the superintendent liable to be proceeded against for the statutory penalties. Voluntary boarders, it appears to us, should include those persons only who are desirous of placing themselves under a certain degree of control, but whose mental condition is not such as to bring them within the statutory definition of lunacy.

At 31st December 1863, 31 patients were absent from asylums on probation. In the course of 1864, 73 cases were liberated on trial. Of these, 9 have been finally discharged as recovered; 13 remain insane under the care of friends, but, with one exception, removed from our jurisdiction; 12 have been returned to asylums; and 39 are still under probation.

The escapes have been 98 in number. Of these, 60 were brought back to the asylum within 24 hours; 22 within a week; and 6 after a longer period; of 8 no clue could be obtained; and 2 died while out.

IN PUBLIC AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

In Public and District Asylums.

The following Table shows the changes in the number of patients, and the results of treatment, in the Public and District Asylums, in 1864:—

Public and District Asylums.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, Private patients,	55·0	52·5	16	18	7	9	10	6	5	2	43·7	50·0	9·0	3·8
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, Pauper do.,	110·0	143·0	45	37	18	17	8	13	9	9	40·0	45·9	8·1	6·2
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, Total,	165·0	195·5	61	55	25	26	18	19	14	11	40·9	47·3	8·4	5·6
2. Argyll District Asylum,	54·0	47·5	20	23	2	3	1	4	5	1	10·0	13·0	9·2	2·1
3. Dumfries Royal Asylum, Private patients,	74·0	47·5	27	27	17	12	5	4	4	3	62·9	44·4	5·4	6·3
3. Dumfries Royal Asylum, Pauper do.,	118·5	107·0	21	27	2	10	3	1	9	3	9·5	37·0	7·5	2·8
3. Dumfries Royal Asylum, Total,	192·5	154·5	48	54	19	22	8	5	13	6	39·5	40·7	6·7	3·8
4. Dundee Royal Asylum, Private patients,	26·0	25·5	8	5	2	3	...	2	2	1	25·0	60·0	7·6	3·9
4. Dundee Royal Asylum, Pauper do.,	79·5	71·5	8	4	5	3	9	...	5	...	62·4	75·0	6·2	...
4. Dundee Royal Asylum, Total,	105·5	97·0	16	9	7	6	9	2	7	1	43·7	66·6	6·6	1·0
5. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, Private patients,	93·0	105·5	34	27	15	14	6	13	10	5	44·1	51·8	10·7	4·7
5. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, Pauper do.,	243·0	216·0	72	87	30	42	33	30	33	14	41·6	48·2	13·1	6·4
5. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, Total,	336·0	321·5	106	114	45	56	39	43	43	19	42·4	49·1	12.7	5·9
6. Elgin Pauper Asylum, Private patients,	5·0	3·0	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100·0	...	...	...
6. Elgin Pauper Asylum, Pauper do.,	27·5	28·5	3	1	3	2	1	5	...	3	100·0	200·0	...	10·5
6. Elgin Pauper Asylum, Total,	32·5	31·5	4	1	4	2	1	5	..	3	100·0	200·0	...	9·5
7. Glasgow Royal Asylum, Private patients,	91·5	83·5	48	37	22	17	11	16	7	5	45·8	45·9	7·6	5·9
7. Glasgow Royal Asylum, Pauper do.,	160·5	155·5	79	60	37	28	27	14	8	18	46·8	46·6	4·9	11·5
7. Glasgow Royal Asylum, Total,	252·0	239·0	127	97	59	45	38	30	15	23	46·3	46·3	5·9	9·6
8. Inverness District Asylum,	*62·6	72·6	89	94	1	2	...	...	2	5	1·1	2·1	2·3	5.6
9. Montrose Royal Asylum, Private patients,	29·0	28·5	8	9	3	3	6	2	5	2	37·5	33·3	17·2	7·0
9. Montrose Royal Asylum, Pauper do.,	187·0	271·5	36	66	15	26	50	54	16	24	41·3	39·3	8·5	8·8
9. Montrose Royal Asylum, Total,	216·0	300·0	44	75	18	29	56	56	21	26	40·9	38·6	9·7	8·6
10. Perth Royal Asylum, Private patients,	35·0	36·0	14	5	5	3	3	5	2	1	35·7	60·0	0·5	0·2
10. Perth Royal Asylum, Pauper do.,	†39·6	43·6	2	1	3	4	38	41	1	...	150·0	400·0	100·0	...
10. Perth Royal Asylum, Total,	74·6	79·6	16	6	8	7	41	46	3	1	50·0	116·4	0 8	0·2
11. Perth District Asylum,	‡94·6	78·2	97	102	4	3	1	1	4	10	4·1	2·9	4·5	11·3
General Totals,	1585·3	1616·9	628	630	192	201	212	211	127	106	30·5	31·9	8·1	6·6

* Average for 8 months. † Average for 3 months. ‡ Average for 9 months.

In Public and District Asylums.

On comparing this Table with the corresponding Table of 1863, the following differences appear :—

	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1863,	1023	378	330	227
1864,	1258	393	423	233

The increase in the admissions and in the removals of unrecovered patients is, in a great measure, due to the transfer of patients from the older asylums to the newly-erected district establishments at Murthly and Inverness; and, as was to be expected, the patients discharged not recovered are thus principally paupers. The discharges took place for the most part from the Asylums of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Montrose, and Perth. The same cause, although not affecting the absolute number of recoveries, which is greater in 1864 than in 1863, lowers the percentage, when calculated on the admissions, from 32·8 for males, and 40·8 for females in 1863, to 30·5 for males, and 31·9 for females in 1864. When, however, the inquiry is restricted to establishments, the statistics of which are not affected by any abnormal admission of transferred cases, and where the admissions are sufficiently numerous to afford a sound basis of comparison, it is seen that the results of 1864 are on the whole not unfavourable. Thus the percentage of recoveries on the admissions in the after-named asylums in 1863 and 1864 was as follows :—

ASYLUMS.	1863.		1864.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen, ...	43·3	39·7	40·9	47·3
Dumfries, ...	44·1	40·0	39·5	40·7
Edinburgh	25·0	43·9	42·4	49·1
Glasgow, ...	41·6	47·5	46·3	46·3
Montrose, ...	27·2	46·6	40·9	38·6

The absolute mortality is nearly the same as in 1863, but the calculated percentage of deaths comes out a little too favourable, from the average number of patients resident in asylums being erroneously increased, from a considerable proportion of those transferred being counted twice; first, in the population of the asylum from which they were removed; and secondly, in that of the asylum to which they were transferred. According to the Table, the average numbers resident were 1585 males, and 1616 females: but the numbers actually in public and district asylums at 1st January 1865 were only 1542 males, and 1579 females.

The distribution of the patients in the different asylums is shown by the following Table; and it will be observed, that while a decrease has taken place in the population of the Royal Asylums of Edinburgh, Montrose, and Perth, there has been on the whole an increase in the total number of patients, from 2919 to 3121, resulting from the increase of asylum accommodation.

In Public and District Asylums.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients									
	On 1st January 1864.					On 1st January 1865.				
	Private.		Pauper.		Total.	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	51	55	112	141	359	55	55	112	140	362
2. Argyll District Asylum,	...	...	48	40	88	...	...	60	55	115
3. Dumfries Royal Asylum,	72	56	114	87	335	75	52	122	114	363
4. Dundee Royal Asylum,...	28	27	84	72	206	28	25	74	72	199
5. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	93	109	255	216	672	94	102	231	216	643
6. Elgin Pauper Asylum, ...	5	4	28	32	69	5	3	27	24	59
7. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	93	81	152	158	484	94	84	165	154	497
8. Inverness District Asylum,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	88	173
9. Montrose Royal Asylum,	35	39	207	270	551	26	27	164	246	463
10. Perth Royal Asylum,.....	32	37	41	45	155	37	34	...	...	71
11. Perth District Asylum,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	88	86	176
TOTALS,	409	408	1041	1061	2919	414	384	1128	1195	3121

The statutory visitations of the asylums were made as usual by the Medical Commissioners, who, on several occasions, were accompanied by the Chairman of the Board.

Aberdeen Asylum.

The reports on the Aberdeen Asylum continue to speak very favourably of the general condition of the establishment. The house is reported on as clean and well ventilated, and the patients as comfortably clothed and adequately fed; but the Commissioners still recommend more attention to the development of industrial employment. They likewise suggest the propriety of according to exercise in the general grounds a more decided place in the occupations of the day, and making it more independent of such fortuitous circumstances as the leisure or inclination of the attendants. The large number of patients habitually restricted to the airing-courts still arrests attention; and the number of those wearing special dresses, and of those lying stretched on the grass or on the floors of the day-rooms, likewise calls for remark.

The provision of a general amusement hall would greatly increase the means of recreation for both sexes; while that of a sewing-room would lead to an augmentation in the number of females industrially occupied, without any corresponding increase of supervision. Various improvements are being steadily carried out, such as the papering and painting of the walls, the introduction of objects of interest and ornament, and the substitution of wooden flooring for

In Public and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Asylum.

stone pavement in the basement galleries. The new house at Elmhill is extremely cheerful and comfortable; but it is thought that here too the means of amusement might be beneficially increased. In the early part of the year the Asylum suffered from an epidemic of small-pox, which led to the temporary refusal of some pauper lunatics chargeable to the district. The means taken for checking the spread of the epidemic were judicious, and the general management of the house has been very commendable.

Argyll District Asylum.

The Argyll District Asylum is reported on as clean, well ventilated, and in good order; and the patients as well fed, well clothed, and generally well cared for. The food is comfortably served, and objects of decoration and interest are being gradually introduced into the wards. Extended exercise and industrial occupation meet with due attention. The limited sphere from which attendants can be procured, owing to the necessity of an acquaintance with the Gaelic language, makes these results all the more commendable.

Dumfries Asylum.

The Dumfries Asylum continues to suffer under the many disadvantages connected with a too limited possession of land. The lower galleries of the Crichton Institution are still open to the animadversions of being bare and comfortless; and the cooking and the manner of serving the food are still considered capable of very material improvement.

In the Southern Counties Asylum, the absence of all approach to domestic arrangements is remarked upon, and comments are made on the extensive use of beds with canvas stretchers without mattresses. The serving of the meals still calls for improvement. The bedding in both houses, although improved, is still in many cases considered uncomfortably hard. Industrial occupation and extended exercise might beneficially receive much greater development. The additions at present in progress will, it is hoped, remove many of the wants and defects formerly pointed out.

Dundee Asylum.

The reports on the Dundee Asylum refer to considerable improvement from papering and painting, the introduction of numerous articles of interest and decoration, and a better manner of serving the food. The structural arrangements of the house are such as to render the introduction of the modern system of management extremely difficult; and, as it is to be feared that no changes which could be made in the present buildings would effect any material improvement in this respect, the reports dwell more on the benefits to be derived from the introduction of comfortable furniture, and the increase of industrial occupation and extended exercise, than on those which would result from costly structural alterations. The house is stated to be clean and well ventilated, and the physical wants of the patients to be very fairly attended to.

Edinburgh Asylum.

The postponement of the recognition of the Edinburgh Asylum as district accommodation continues to exercise an injurious influence

on this Establishment. But, notwithstanding the delay of structural alterations which are necessary to secure efficient classification, and to afford a greater guarantee against deplorable accidents, the reports of the Commissioners record considerable improvement by the increased introduction of objects of interest and decoration, by papering and painting, and by additional precautions against fire. They refer also to a material improvement in the quality of the diet, and in the mode of serving the food, which have had the effect of greatly diminishing waste, and of leading to a considerable decrease in the use of stimulants. Mechanical restraint is never used except in rare cases, when it is necessary to restrain the free use of the hands; and seclusion does not appear to be had recourse to in any undue extent. As a rule, the patients were well clothed, and provided with ample bed-coverings; but the substitution of hair for sea-grass as the material for filling the mattresses is suggested as an improvement, and the condition of the patients in the first three galleries of the West House is commented on as not in all respects satisfactory. Notwithstanding the transfer of a considerable number of patients to the newly-opened District Asylums, the admissions have been so great that the House continues full, and the beds in the dormitories are so close to each other that little room is left for the introduction of articles of furniture calculated to increase the comfort of the patients.

In Public and District Asylums. —— Edinburgh Asylum.

The operations at present in progress for enlarging and improving the Elgin Asylum place it in an exceptional condition, but the reports of the Commissioners continue to speak favourably of its management, and of the great development which industrial occupation has acquired. A marked feature in the occupations of the male patients is their close approximation to those of ordinary labourers. The amount of liberty extended to both sexes, and the frequency with which they are indulged in excursions to the country, likewise call for remark. The sanitary condition, more especially of the males, has been very good.

Elgin Asylum.

The Royal Asylum of Glasgow maintains the high character it has attained for cleanliness, good ventilation, and methodical management. The deficiencies in furniture and objects of interest, which have been repeatedly pointed out in the East House, are gradually disappearing. The limited lavatory accommodation on the north side calls for remedy; but this, as well as the provision of a general amusement hall, will probably receive the consideration of the directors as soon as the position of the Asylum in relation to the district has been determined. The diet is commendably spoken of, and the manner of serving the meals is becoming more and more satisfactory. The use of seclusion appears to be kept within due bounds, and considerable attention appears to be paid to medical treatment. The accommodation of the West House, and the general arrangements for the comfort of its patients, are very favourably alluded to.

Glasgow Asylum.

In Public and District Asylums.

Inverness District Asylum.

The Inverness District Asylum was opened in May 1864, and when visited in July, contained 139 patients, all of whom, with the exception of 13, had been transferred from other asylums. The building was regarded as well adapted for its purpose, but the flooring of some parts is commented on as badly finished. Although scarcely two months in operation, the Establishment already gave satisfactory indications that it would be conducted with skill and zeal.

Montrose Asylum.

The condition of the Montrose Asylum is reported as very satisfactory. The use of seclusion has, it may be said, been entirely abandoned, and the employment of special contrivances in dress and bedding is greatly restricted. Industrial occupation receives great attention, and the institution of a female work-room has been followed by very beneficial results. A considerable number of the females are employed in light field labour. Great importance is attached to humanizing influences, such as pet birds, pictures, lectures, singing and dancing lessons, walks in the open country, pic-nics, etc. A considerable number of patients are discharged on probation, and three are boarded in the cottages of attendants.

Perth Royal Asylum.

All the pauper patients have now been removed from the Royal Asylum of Perth, and this Establishment will in future be reserved for patients belonging to the upper and middle classes of society. To adapt it for this purpose, extensive structural alterations are in progress. The reports of the Commissioners made during the past year speak in favourable terms of the management, and refer to various changes already effected, which are calculated to improve materially the condition of the patients.

Perth District Asylum.

This Asylum was opened on 1st April 1864, and when last inspected, on 30th July, already contained 172 patients, of whom all but a small proportion had been transferred from other asylums. The Establishment is reported on as developing in a satisfactory manner. At the second visit all the patients, with the exception of 5 males and 4 females, dined together in the general hall. The house was scrupulously clean, the bedding and clothing of excellent quality, and the furniture comfortable and appropriate. Great attention was being paid to industrial occupation and to recreation, and no occasion had occurred for the use of seclusion.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

In Private Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Private Asylums at 1st January 1864, and 1st January 1865:—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients.					
	At 1st January 1864.			At 1st January 1865.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Baldovan Institution, . .	21	10	31	18	10	28
Campie Lane House, . .	23	29	52	19	21	40
Englishtown House, . .	38	23	61	7	9	16
Garngad House, . . .	31	30	61	35	31	66
Gilmer House, . . .	...	...	...	19	8	27
Hallcross House, . . .	39	47	86	37	47	84
Hawkfield House, . .	8	11	19	7	11	18
Lilybank House, . . .	26	17	43	5	7	12
Longdale House, . . .	56	55	111	58	53	111
Middlefield House, . .	1	4	5	...	...	2
Millholm House, . . .	62	101	163	68	102	170
Newbigging House, . .	36	59	95	30	36	66
Saughton Hall, . . .	22	29	51	24	34	58
Somerside House, . .	...	18	18	...	18	18
Tranent House, . . .	16	18	34	12	16	28
Whitehouse, ...	15	27	42	15	31	46
Totals,	394	478	872	354	434	788

It thus appears that a decrease of 84 has occurred in the number of patients in private asylums in 1864. This chiefly arises from the opening of the new District Asylums of Perth and Inverness, and the transference to these establishments of the patients chargeable to the parishes of these districts.

The results of treatment during 1864 are shown in the following Table:—

In Private Asylums.

LICENSED HOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Campie Lane House, ...	26.0	25.5	11	7	4	3	8	12	4	...	36.3	42.8	15.3	...
2. Englishtown House, ...	22.5	16.0	1	11	2	4	28	21	2	...	200.0	36.3	8.8	...
3. Garngad House, ...	33.0	30 5	24	17	1	6	14	9	3	1	4.1	35.4	9.0	3.2
*4. Gilmer House, ...	11.0	4.5	22	9	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	11.1.	...	...
5. Hallcross House, ...	38.0	47.0	16	18	1	1	15	15	2	2	6.2	5.5	5.5	4.2
6. Hawkfield House, ...	7.5	11.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13.3	...
7. Lilybank House, ...	18.0	16.0	...	1	...	2	20	8	1	1	...	200.0	5.5	6.2
8. Longdale House, ...	57.0	54.0	25	20	13	9	4	8	6	5	52.0	45.0	10.5	9.2
9. Middlefield House, ...	...	3.5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	100·0	...	...
10. Millholm House, ...	65.5	101.5	65	82	3	13	42	44	12	20	4.6	15.8	18.3	19.7
11. Newbigging House, ...	33.0	47.5	14	19	3	6	16	23	1	2	21.4	31.5	3.0	4.2
12. Saughton Hall, ...	23.0	31.5	7	8	2	1	...	...	1	1	28.5	12.5	4.3	3.1
13. Somerside House, ...	...	18.0	...	6	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	16.6	...	5.5
14. Tranent House, ...	14.0	17.0	3	6	...	1	7	7	...	...	...	16·6	...	...
15. Whitehouse, ...	15.0	29.0	4	8	2	2	1	...	1	1	50.0	25.0	6.6	3.4
General Results, ...	363.0	452.5	192	212	31	51	158	154	34	34	16.2	24.0	9.2	7.5

* This House was opened in March.

The most remarkable feature of this Table is the high mortality which has prevailed in Millholm Asylum, to which we shall afterwards advert. In Private Asylums.

The reports on Campie Lane Asylum are still unfavourable. The male patients suffer from want of occupation, from the small size of their airing-court, and from the unsatisfactory nature of their accommodation generally. The condition of the females is more favourable. The registers are very imperfectly kept. Campie Lane Asylum.

Owing to the opening of the Inverness District Asylum, almost the whole of the pauper patients have been removed from Englishtown Asylum, and the future position of this Establishment remains uncertain. At 1st January 1865, it contained only 7 males, and 9 females. The reports of the Commissioners speak very favourably of the management; and, seeing that the Establishment possessed many of the most characteristic features of a cottage asylum, and showed practically in how small a degree it is necessary in the treatment of a large portion of the insane to adopt special appliances, or to provide accommodation of a special character, it will be matter of regret should it be broken up. Englishtown Asylum.

The reports of 1864 indicate an improvement in the management of Garngad Asylum, which it is hoped will prove progressive. The accommodation is more comfortable and home-like, the meals are better served, and more care is taken to break the every-day routine by walks and excursions beyond the premises, and by affording more varied means of recreation. Garngad Asylum.

Under its new management, Gilmer House promises to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. It is comfortably furnished, and the patients are reported as being well attended to. Great care seems to be taken to accord them as much liberty as is compatible with their condition. Gilmer House.

The uncertain future position of Hallcross Asylum tends to make its condition stationary, and, in several respects, unsatisfactory; but the mortality has been low, and the physical wants of the patients are very fairly supplied. Hallcross Asylum.

Hawkfield Asylum continues to afford accommodation of a homely and fairly creditable kind for a few patients of the middle class of society, at rates which are very moderate. Hawkfield Asylum.

The gradual increasing amount of accommodation provided in district asylums, has induced the proprietor of Lilybank Asylum to decline applying for a continuation of his license, and the establishment is now closed. Lilybank Asylum.

In Private Asylums

Longdale Asylum.

The tendency in the condition of Longdale Asylum is still towards improvement, but no decided progressive measures can reasonably be expected so long as the position of the establishment remains uncertain. In most essential respects the treatment of the patients is satisfactory; but, in the direction of industrial occupation, more attention might fitly be given to the employment of those whose labour is not so profitable in an economical, as it would be in a hygienic, point of view.

Millholm Asylum.

Under the provisions of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sect. 8, Millholm Asylum has been adopted by the District Board of Roxburgh as the statutory accommodation for that district. During the past year the high mortality in this asylum has attracted our attention, and we have endeavoured to ascertain to what cause it is to be ascribed. After careful inquiry, we have been led to attribute it, in a great degree, to the weakly condition in which many of the patients were received, and to the high average age of the inmates. We have, however, pointed out various improvements which we consider might be effected in heating and ventilation; and we have taken additional precautions to guard against overcrowding.

Newbigging House.

The reports on Newbigging House comment on the untidy condition of the bedding and clothing of the patients, the want of order in the Establishment, and on the restricted means of occupation. The diet, however, is regarded as adequate, and some indications of improvement are apparent in the general management.

Saughton Hall.

The management of Saughtonhall Asylum is very satisfactory, and every exertion is made to promote the comfort and welfare of the patients.

Somerside House.

The removal to public and district establishments of patients who were obviously unsuitable for Somerside Asylum, has greatly promoted the comfort of those who remained. The function of the asylum, however, scarcely extends beyond affording tolerable accommodation for a few manageable cases.

Tranent Asylum.

The condition of Tranent Asylum is not improving. The removal of a portion of the patients to the newly erected district asylums, by diminishing the resources of the proprietor, has tended to restrict the comforts of those who remain, and to lower the general character of the Establishment. In the expectation that the District Asylum of Haddington will soon be ready for occupation, we have renewed our license to the Tranent House for six months only. We understand that Mr. Davie is endeavouring to attract patients by lowering the rates of board; but we shall take care to guard against any abuse from this cause.

The management of Whitehouse Asylum continues to be very satisfactory. In Private Asylums. — Whitehouse Asylum.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

The average number of patients in Parochial Asylums in 1863 was 205·5 males and 280·5 females; in 1864 the numbers were 230·5 males and 277·5 females. The following Table shows the results of treatment in 1864:— Parochial Asylums.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharged not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	28·5	42·5	17	14	4	3	8	1	6	7	23·5	21·4	21·0	16·4
2. Barony, Glasgow, ...	69·0	72·0	43	27	18	11	9	4	12	14	41·8	40·7	17·3	19·4
3. Burgh, Paisley, ...	20·5	26·0	7	13	2	9	4	4	2	...	28·4	69·2	9·7	...
4. Falkirk, ...	9·5	8·0	4	4	1	1	2	2	...	1	25·0	25·0	...	12·5
5. Glasgow, ...	74·0	90·0	26	41	14	20	5	17	5	6	53·8	48·7	6·7	6·6
6. Greenock, ...	29·0	39·0	22	14	7	9	7	6	6	5	31·8	64·2	20·6	12·8
GENERAL RESULTS,	230·5	277·5	119	113	46	53	35	34	31	33	38·6	46·9	13·4	11·8

The chief features of this Table are those noted in former reports, namely, a higher proportion of recoveries, and a higher rate of mortality than in Public and District Asylums. In Parochial Asylums.

The buildings of the Abbey Parochial Asylum are undergoing alterations with the view of providing fitting accommodation for patients suffering from any form of insanity. The management of the Establishment is on the whole satisfactory, but the reports suggest various improvements, and warn against the danger of attaching too much importance to mere appearances. Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The reports on the Barony Parochial Asylum continue to indicate a desire on the part of the Managers to promote the comfort and welfare of the patients. Barony Parochial Asylum.

Various improvements are recorded as having been introduced into the Burgh Parochial Asylum during the past year, and the condition of the Establishment is considered satisfactory. Burgh Parochial Asylum.

The condition of the Falkirk Parochial Asylum remains unchanged, and our license is granted merely on sufferance until the asylum for the district shall be ready for patients. Falkirk Parochial Asylum.

The reports of the Commissioners speak very favourably of the condition of the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum. Various structural improvements have been effected; and the food, bedding, and clothing are regarded as satisfactory. The sanitary condition of the patients has, during the past year, been very favourable. Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

From the erection of houses which overlook the Greenock Parochial Asylum, this Establishment is daily becoming more and more unsuitable for the proper treatment of the insane. Greenock Parochial Asylum.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Among the inmates of lunatic wards of poorhouses, which are licensed for the admission of incurable patients only, a few recoveries nevertheless occasionally take place. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

From the following Table it appears that a further diminution has occurred in the rate of mortality, namely, from 8·2 and 9·1 per cent. for males and females respectively in 1863, to 7·9 and 7·6 per cent. in 1864. This result we are inclined to ascribe chiefly to the better diet now provided:—

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen,	21.5	18.5	10	6	...	1	2	2	1	2	...	10.0	4.6	10.8
2. Cunningham Combination (Irvine),	17.0	17.0	7	4	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	23.5	...
3. Dunfermline,	13.0	12.5	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7.6	...
4. Edinburgh (City)	...	70.5	...	8	...	2	...	6	...	5	...	25.0	...	7.0
5. Govan (Glasgow)	39.5	41.5	7	8	...	...	2	3	6	2	...	...	15.1	4.8
6. South Leith,	6.5	10.0	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	10.0
7. Linlithgow,	15.0	13.0	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	100.0	...	...	...
8. Old Machar (Aberdeen),	9.0	10.0	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	11.1	30.0
9. Perth,	23.0	20.0	6	3	1	...	4	2	1	1	16.4	...	4.3	5.0
10. Rhins of Galloway (Stranraer),	...	3.5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	57.2
11. St. Cuthbert's (Edinburgh),	24.5	26.5	3	6	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	11.3
12. Stirling,	3.0	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Results,	172.0	250.0	40	43	3	3	12	20	14	19	7.5	6.9	8.1	7.6

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

More attention to neatness and tidiness is called for in the lunatic wards of Aberdeen Poorhouse; and more care might fitly be taken to increase the sources of occupation, recreation, and exercise.

Aberdeen Poorhouse

Cunningham Combination. Poorhouse.

The general tenor of the reports on the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse continues favourable, and the Committee of Management appears disposed to give favourable consideration to the recommendations made from time to time by the Commissioners.

Dunfermline Poorhouse.

A certain degree of improvement has been effected in the lunatic wards of the Dunfermline Poorhouse, but much remains to be done; and this it will be difficult to accomplish until the services of good attendants are secured by adequate remuneration.

Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

The general condition of the lunatic wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse is satisfactory, and a very creditable disposition is shown by the parochial board to promote improvements.

Govan Poorhouse.

Persevering efforts continue to be made to render the condition of the patients in the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse in all respects satisfactory.

Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse were found in a satisfactory state, and care is taken to admit only suitable cases.

OldMachar Poorhouse.

A favourable opinion is expressed of the general management and condition of the lunatic wards of Old Machar Poorhouse, but at the last visit the male patients were found in a less satisfactory state than usual, apparently from relying on cheap attendance.

Perth Poorhouse.

In many respects the condition of the patients in the lunatic wards of Perth Poorhouse is satisfactory, but there is a want of adequate employment for the men, and both sexes are too much restricted to the airing-courts. The recommendations made at both visits, to allow the patients extended exercise beyond the premises, have not received attention; but the suggestions made for the improvement of the wards have generally been carried out.

Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse.

The ruling principle in the management of the lunatic wards of the Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse is economy. The attendants are always ordinary inmates, and are constantly leaving from want of sufficient inducement to remain. The accommodation has improved, but is still bare and comfortless, and the airing-court retains its prison-like aspect.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

The sanitary condition of the patients in the lunatic wards of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse has latterly been more favourable, but the general state of the Establishment is still susceptible of considerable improvement. The want of adequate means of employment for the

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

men, and of exercise for both sexes, continues to make itself felt, and classification might advantageously receive more attention. A disposition is, however, shown to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

The management of the lunatic wards of Stirling Poorhouse has not been satisfactory, and, although the premises are in various respects objectionable, the condition of the patients might be considerably improved by their being placed under the care of trustworthy attendants.

Stirling Poorhouse.

South Leith Poorhouse.

The accommodation afforded by the lunatic wards of South Leith Poorhouse is homely and comfortable, and the patients are on the whole in a satisfactory state.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

Baldovan Institution continues to furnish a comfortable home for weak-minded children. There is no doubt that the training to which they are subjected is calculated to exercise a beneficial influence on their bodily condition and mental faculties; but whether the improvement effected continues after their discharge, or furnishes an adequate return for the labour, time, and money expended, is a question which the future must decide.

Baldovan Institution.

Larbert Institution.

The Larbert Institution, lately erected, has made application for the License of the Board, and will now be regularly visited. The first visit, made in December 1864, conveyed impressions of a favourable and hopeful character.

Dangerous Lunatics.

Dangerous Lunatics.

During 1864, 15 persons were arrested by the police, and, after trial before the Sheriff, sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics. The following Table shows the number of persons arrested and sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each county of Scotland, during the years 1858-64. The decrease in the number, in the latter years of this period, is owing to the suspension of the proceedings taken by the Procurator-Fiscal, by the inspector of poor undertaking to provide for the proper treatment of the patient, who is then commonly placed in an asylum on the ordinary forms.

Dangerous Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
1. Aberdeen,	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
2. Argyll,	6	3	2	...	...	1	1
3. Ayr,	1	1	...	1	2	1	...
4. Banff,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Berwick,	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
6. Bute,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan,	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	3	...	...	...	...	1	5
10. Dumfries,	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
11. Edinburgh,	7	9	6	...	4	...	1
12. Elgin,	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
13. Fife,	2	2	...	1	...	..	...
14. Forfar,	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
15. Haddington,	...	1	2	...	1	...	...
16. Inverness,	1	4	6	1	1	...	1
17. Kincardine,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
20. Lanark,	18	23	17	11	7	4	2
21. Linlithgow,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nairn,	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
23. Orkney,	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
24. Peebles,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
25. Perth,	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
26. Renfrew,	...	...	...	3	1	1	1
27. Ross,	4	2	...	1	1	...	...
28. Roxburgh,	2	3	3	2	1	2	4
29. Selkirk,	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
30. Shetland,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
31. Stirling,	4	3	1	...	1	1	...
32. Sutherland,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
33. Wigtown,	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Totals,	62	60	44	27	22	16	15

Dipsomaniacs.

Dipsomaniacs.

We understand that an institution for the reception of females addicted to intemperance is being provided in connexion with the House of Refuge for the Destitute in Edinburgh. Compulsory detention is, we believe, repudiated; and the inmates are to be at liberty to leave whenever they are so disposed. We are not aware what precautions will be adopted to secure this result, but we are of opinion that no such institution should be in operation without the supervision of some responsible public officer.

Criminal Lunatics.

Criminal Lunatics.

During 1864, 7 males and 1 female were admitted into the lunatic wards of the General Prison at Perth. The offences of which they were guilty, and the prisons from which they were received, are shown in the following Table :—

OFFENCES.	Prison from which received.	Male.	Female.
Theft,	Penal Department, G. P.,	1	...
Murder and Assault,	Edinburgh Prison,	1	...
Murder,	Alloa Prison,	1	...
Theft,	Penal Department, G. P.,	1	...
Murder,	Glasgow Prison,	1	...
Theft by Housebreaking,	Penal Department, G. P.,	1	...
Assault,	Inveraray Prison,	...	1
Fire-raising,	Greenlaw Prison,	1	...
		7	1

The subjoined Table shows the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1864 :—

Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.	
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.			
Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
7	1	...	...	...	...	2	2

Restraint continues to be used in this Establishment to an extent which, in ordinary asylums, would be considered unnecessary. It may, however, be expected that the change to the more appropriate accommodation which has now been provided will lead to its restriction.

Alien Lunatics.

Alien Lunatics.

During 1864, 21 pauper lunatics were removed from asylums to England and Ireland, from having no settlement in Scotland; the number in the previous year was 19. Foreigners who become insane in Scotland, who are chiefly seamen, are placed in asylums at the expense of the parish in which they are found, if unprovided themselves with funds to defray the cost of their maintenance. We have no information as to the alien lunatics who may have been sent home without having been placed in asylums.

Property of Lunatics.

We remain of opinion that it is desirable that some cheap and effective procedure should be introduced for administering the property of persons who have become insane, in cases where the funds are of limited amount. Property of Lunatics.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE.
JAMES COXE.
G. YOUNG.
GEO. MOIR.
W. A. F. BROWNE.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

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APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each Parish in Scotland on 1st January 1864; the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex; and the Manner of their Distribution, as regards the Nature of the Asylums or Houses in which they were placed.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																			In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ABERDEEN.																															
1 Aberdeen,	41,962	49	62	111	32	46	...	...	32	46	...	...	1	...	1	...	14	14	...	...	14	14	47	60	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
2 Aberdour,	1,997	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
3 Aboyne,	1,160	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Alford,	1,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Auchindoir,	1,593	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Auchterless,	2,010	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Belhelvie,	1,807	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Birse,	1,284	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
9 Bourtie,	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cairnie,	1,490	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Chapel of Garioch,	2,023	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
12 Clatt,	511	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
13 Cluny,	1,254	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Coull,	792	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
15 Crathie and Braemar,	1,574	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
16 Crimond,	892	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
17 Cruden,	2,743	4	6	10	2	2	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	2
18 Culsalmond,	1,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Daviot,	614	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
20 Deer, New,	4,385	4	2	6	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
21 Deer, Old,	5,174	4	12	16	1	8	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	1	1	3	...	...	3	4
22 Drumblade,	926	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Drumoak,	996	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dyce,	585	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25 Echt,	1,287	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
26 Ellon,	3,913	2	4	6	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

27 Fintray,	1,003	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Forgue,	2,686	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Foveran,	1,891	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
30 Fraserburgh,	4,511	4	3	7	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...
31 Fyvie,	4,344	3	3	6	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
32 Gartly,	1,029	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
33 Glass,	1,049	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
34 Glenbucket,	552	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
35 Glenmuick,	1,668	4	4	8	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
36 Huntly,	4,329	1	4	5	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
37 Insch,	1,565	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
38 Inverury,	2,668	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Keig,	811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Keithhall & Kinkell,	933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Kemnay,	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Kildrummy,	590	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Kincardine O'Neill,	2,186	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
44 King Edward,	2,843	3	2	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
45 Kinnellar,	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Kinnethmont,	1,187	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
47 Kintore,	1,895	3	4	7	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	3	...	...
48 Leochel-Cushnie,	1,173	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49 Leslie,	577	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Logie-Buchan,	762	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Logie-Coldstone,	932	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Longside,	3,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Lonmay,	2,142	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54 Lumphanan,	1,251	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 Machar, New,	1,511	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
56 Machar, Old,	33,236	20	35	55	14	25	...	3	14	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	6	7	20	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57 Meldrum,	2,343	1	2	3	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58 Methlick,	2,157	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
59 Midmar,	1,091	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
60 Monquhitter,	2,580	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	4	...	...
61 Monymusk,	988	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
62 Newhills,	3,463	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
63 Oyne,	1,127	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64 Peterculter,	1,410	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 Peterhead,	9,796	11	10	21	7	4	1	1	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	3	3	...	2	...	...	3	5	...	...
Carry forward,	192,758	154	209	363	91	120	3	12	94	132	...	...	1	...	1	...	22	25	...	...	22	25	117	157	26	30	11	21	...	1	37	52	...	...

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.
Brought forward,	192,758	154	209	363	91	120	3	12	94	132	...	...	1	...	1	...	22	25	...	...	22	25	117	157	26	30	11	21	...	1	37	52
66 Pitsligo, . .	1,890	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67 Premnay, . .	916	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68 Rathen, . .	2,554	3	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
69 Rayne, . .	1,514	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 Rhynie, . .	1,061	...	3	3	...	2	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
71 Skene, . .	1,831	4	1	5	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
72 Slains, . .	1,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73 Strathdon, .	1,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74 Strichen, . .	2,472	...	4	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
75 Tarland & Migvie,	1,246	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
76 Tarvas, . .	2,509	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
77 Tough, . .	874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78 Towie, . .	839	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
79 Tullynessle and Forbes	957	1	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
80 Turriff, . .	3,693	5	1	6	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	2	...
81 Tyrie, . .	3,043	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
82 Udny, . .	1,668	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	222,550	177	230	407	104	134	3	13	107	147	...	...	1	...	1	...	23	25	...	...	23	25	131	172	33	34	13	23	...	1	46	58
ARGYLL.																																
1 Ardchattan&Muckairn,	2,110	3	2	5	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	...
2 Ardnamurchan .	4,700	8	2	10	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	5	2
3 Campbeltown, .	8,149	8	8	16	6	5	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	2	1	...	2	...	...	2	3
4 Colonsay and Oronsay,		1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Craignish, .	618	3	2	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
6 Dunoon & Kilmun,	5,461	5	4	9	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3
7 Gigha, . .	467	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8 Glassary, . .	4,473	2	6	8	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
9 Glenorchy & Inishail,	1,307	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

10 Inverchaolain, .	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Inverary . .	2,095	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12 Islay Combination,	10,361	11	12	23	6	5	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	5	6	...	...	...	1	5	7
13 Jura & Colonsay,	1,650	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
14 Kilbrandon, .	1,859	2	4	6	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
15 Kilcalmonell&Kilberry,	2,312	3	7	10	2	5	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	2
16 Kilchrennan&Dalavich,	615	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
17 Kilfinan, . .	1,891	4	3	7	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2
18 Kilfinichen, .	2,518	8	8	16	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	7	1	1	...	...	5	8
19 Killean & Kilchenzie,	1,890	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	1	6
20 Kilmartin, .	949	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
21 Kilmodan, .	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Kilmore&Kilbride,	2,962	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Kilninian & Kilmore,	3,433	4	5	9	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	3	4
24 Kilninver & Kilmelfort,	800	3	3	6	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
25 Knapdale, North,	1,327	4	1	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
26 Knapdale, South,	2,519	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Lismore & Appin,	3,595	9	7	16	5	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Lochgoilhead, .	702	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	4	7
29 Morven, . .	1,226	4	3	7	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
30 Saddell & Skipness,	1,277	3	4	7	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2
31 Southend, .	1,214	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
32 Strachur, . .	563	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
33 Stralachlan .	309	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
34 Torosay, . .	1,380	2	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Tyree & Coll, .	3,998	3	6	9	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total, .	79,587	102	113	215	48	40	3	3	50	42	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5
																							54	46	39	54	8	11	1	2	48	67
AYR.																																		
1 Ardrossan, .	6,776	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
2 Auchinleck .	4,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Ayr, . .	9,308	6	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	5	8	5	8	6	10	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
4 Ballantrae, .	1,483	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
5 Barr, . .	910	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 Beith, . .	5,775	3	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Colmonell, .	2,588	2	1	3	...	..	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Carry forward, .	31,053	14	24	38	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	2	7	12	7	14	10	20	3	2	1	1	...	1	4	4

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	31,053	14	24	38	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	2	7	12	7	14	10	20	3	2	1	1	...	1	4	41
8 Coylton, . .	1,604	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Craigie, . .	730	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Cumnock, New,	2,891	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Cumnock, Old,	3,721	2	4	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3
12 Dailly, . .	2,050	...	7	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	6
13 Dalmellington,	4,194	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14 Dalry, . .	11,156	2	6	8	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Dalrymple, .	1,325	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
16 Dreghorn, .	3,283	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17 Dundonald, .	7,606	8	4	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	3	2	5	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	3	1
18 Dunlop, . .	1,038	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
19 Fenwick, . .	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Galston, . .	5,254	4	3	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	3
21 Girvan, . .	7,053	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	3
22 Irvine, . .	5,695	6	6	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	2	3
23 Kilbirnie, .	5,265	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Kilbride, West,	1,968	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
25 Kilmarnock, .	23,556	14	16	30	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	5	5	5	5	2	3	...	2	2	5	11	13	3	2	...	1	...	...	3	3
26 Kilmaurs, .	3,526	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
27 Kilwinning, .	7,717	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	1	...	3	1	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
28 Kirkmichael, .	2,823	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	5
29 Kirkoswald, .	2,060	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Largs, . .	3,620	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
31 Loudoun, . .	4,840	7	4	11	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	3	3
32 Mauchline, .	2,303	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
33 Maybole, . .	6,713	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Monkton, .	1,937	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
35 Muirkirk, .	3,270	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	5,124	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2

38 Riccarton, .	5,629	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 St. Quivox, .	7,097	5	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	3	4
40 Sorn, . .	4,042	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
41 Stair, . .	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Stevenston, .	5,452	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	6	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
43 Stewarton, .	4,449	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44 Straiton, . .	1,544	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
45 Symington, .	855	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Tarbolton, .	2,669	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total, . .	199,063	100	137	237	...	...	14	10	14	10	...	...	17	32	17	32	15	16	17	19	32	35	63	77	27	41	10	15	...	4	37	60
BANFF.																																
1 Aberlour, .	1,665	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	2	...
2 Alvah, . .	1,467	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Banff, . .	4,673	2	2	4	..	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Boharm, . .	1,412	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Botriphnie, .	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
6 Boyndie, . .	1,711	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
7 Cabrach, . .	794	1	2	3	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Cullen, . .	1,975	1	3	4	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Deskford, . .	1,031	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
10 Fordyce & Portsoy,	4,145	3	9	12	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	2	1	1	...	1	2	4
11 Forglen, . .	783	...	2	2	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1
12 Gamrie & Macduff,	6,086	2	3	5	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
13 Grange, . .	1,909	1	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
14 Inveravon, .	2,639	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
15 Inverkeithny, .	880	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Keith, . .	5,943	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
17 Kirkmichael, .	1,511	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18 Marnoch, .	3,289	4	4	8	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	3
19 Mortlach, .	3,095	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3
20 Ordiquhill, .	764	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21 Rathven, .	8,240	7	8	15	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	4	1	...	...	...	5	4
22 Rothiemay, .	1,414	1	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
23 St. Fergus, .	1,608	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	57,901	34	57	91	...	...	13	26	13	26	...	...	5	3	5	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	18	29	11	17	5	10	...	1	16	28

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BERWICK.																														
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Ayton, . .	2,014	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Buncle & Preston,	756	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Channelkirk, .	671	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5 Chirnside, .	1,502	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
6 Cockburnspath .	1,194	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Coldingham, .	3,241	1	4	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
8 Coldstream, .	2,823	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Cranshaws, .	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dunse, . .	3,595	5	4	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	1	...	4	2
11 Earlstoun, .	1,825	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
12 Eccles, . .	1,861	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
13 Edrom, . .	1,592	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Eyemouth, .	1,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Fogo, . .	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Foulden, . .	431	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
17 Gordon, . .	931	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
18 Greenlaw, .	1,370	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...
19 Hume, . .	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Hutton, . .	1,067	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
21 Ladykirk, .	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .
22 Langton, . .	502	4	3	7	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	2
23 Lauder, . .	2,198	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	1	2
24 Legerwood, .	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Longformacus, .	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Mertoun, . .	729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Mordington, .	377	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	1
28 Nenthorn, .	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Polwarth, .	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Swinton, . .	964	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
31 Westruther, .	786	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Whitsome,	640	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . .	36,488	28	31	59	...	...	9	4	9	4	...	...	5	12	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	16	10	10	4	4	1	14	...

BUTE.																																
1 Cumbraes, .	1,256	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
2 Kilbride (Arran),	2,441	4	5	9	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	2	2
3 Kilmory, . .	3,151	3	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
4 Kingarth, . .	905	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 North Bute, .	1,140	1	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
6 Rothesay, . .	7,438	6	9	15	...	...	5	8	5	8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total, . .	16,331	15	19	34	...	...	8	9	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	10	10	2	7	3	2	...	...	5	9
CAITHNESS.																																
1 Bower, . .	1,746	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Canisbay, . .	2,730	3	4	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	2
3 Dunnet, . .	1,861	3	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	3	2
4 Halkirk, . .	2,864	4	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
5 Latheron, . .	8,571	14	17	31	...	...	2	6	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	11	10	1	1	...	...	12	11
6 Olrick, . .	2,059	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Reay, . .	2,476	3	6	9	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	5
8 Thurso, . .	5,561	4	7	11	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
9 Watten, . .	1,491	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	2	...
10 Wick, . .	12,841	10	17	27	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	3	10	...	2	...	...	3	12
Total, . .	42,200	45	56	101	..	...	12	15	12	15	...	...	5	7	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	22	25	28	3	4	...	2	28	34
CLACKMANNAN.																																
1 Alloa, . .	8,867	3	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
2 Clackmannan, .	4,425	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Dollar, . .	1,776	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
4 Logie, . .	3,483	3	2	5	...	...	3	...	3	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Tillicoultry, .	5,054	1	5	6	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
Total, . .	23,605	8	21	29	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	3	6	3	6	...	...	1	4	1	4	8	13	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	8

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																			In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
DUMBARTON.																															
1 Arrochar,	629	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bonhill,	8,866	3	6	9	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
3 Cardross,	6,325	2	6	8	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
4 Cumbernauld,	3,513	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	2
5 Dumbarton,	6,304	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Kilmaronock,	1,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kilpatrick, New,	4,910	4	3	7	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
8 Kilpatrick, Old,	5,577	2	10	12	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Kirkintilloch,	8,179	9	5	14	...	...	6	2	6	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	7	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3
10 Luss,	831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Roseneath,	1,626	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Row,	6,334	5	1	6	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	54,179	36	34	70	...	...	19	11	19	11	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	5	4	5	4	30	21	5	11	1	2	...	...	6	13
DUMFRIES.																																
1 Annan,	5,761	7	3	10	5	3	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
2 Applegarth,	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Caerlaverock,	1,248	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Canonbie,	3,219	3	2	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Closeburn,	1,651	2	3	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
6 Cummertrees,	1,230	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
7 Dalton,	679	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8 Dornoch,	856	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Dryfesdale,	2,509	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
10 Dumfries,	13,523	18	11	29	17	6	...	...	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Dunscore,	1,554	2	4	6	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	5
12 Durrisdeer,	1,320	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
																							1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1

13	Eskdalemuir,	590	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14	Ewes,	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Glencairn,	1,867	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16	Graitny,	1,620	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Half-Morton,	713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Holdam,	1,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Holywood,	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Hutton,	876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Johnstone,	1,149	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
22	Keir,	849	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Kirkconnell,	996	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24	Kirkmahoe,	1,462	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25	Kirkmichael,	1,026	3	2	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
26	Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	1,925	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Kirkpatrick-Jux.,	1,025	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Langholm,	2,979	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
29	Lochmaben,	3,087	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
30	Middlebie,	2,004	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
31	Moffat,	2,232	4	2	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
32	Morton,	2,253	2	8	10	1	6	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
33	Mousewald,	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Penpont,	1,326	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
35	Ruthwell,	1,046	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	St. Mungo,	686	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
37	Sanquhar,	3,569	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Tinwald,	1,079	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
39	Torthorwald,	1,254	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Tundergarth,	507	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Tynron,	446	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Wamphray,	559	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
43	Westerkirk,	537	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	75,904	75	64	139	59	38	...	...	59	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	38	14	20	2	5	...	1	16	26

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
EDINBURGH.																															
1 Borthwick,	1,742	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Calder, Mid,	1,389	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	3
3 Calder, West,	1,927	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Canongate,	11,653	9	5	14	8	4	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
5 Carrington,	681	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6 Cockpen,	2,902	6	5	11	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
7 Colinton,	2,656	5	3	8	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Corstorphine,	1,579	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
9 Cramond,	2,748	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cranston,	1,035	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Crichton,	1,304	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	4
12 Currie,	2,248	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Dalkeith,	7,114	8	4	12	6	1	...	...	6	1	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
14 Duddingstone,	5,159	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Edinburgh,	66,429	65	123	188	50	35	...	...	50	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	73	50	108	3	2	12	13	...	..	15	15
16 Fala,	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Glencross	1,217	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Heriot,	407	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
19 Inveresk,	9,525	11	14	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	3	3	...	...	...	2	3	5
20 Kirknewton,	1,539	3	4	7	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
21 Lasswade,	5,688	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
22 Leith, North,	10,903	10	10	20	9	7	...	...	9	7	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
23 Leith, South,	26,170	32	35	67	25	19	...	...	25	19	...	3	...	...	...	3	7	10	...	...	7	10	32	32	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2
24 Liberton,	3,507	8	9	17	6	4	...	...	6	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
25 Newbattle,	2,837	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
26 Newton,	1,553	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
27 Penicuick,	3,249	1	6	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Ratho,	1,659	2	4	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
29 St. Cuthbert's,	91,325	86	102	188	57	72	1	...	58	72	1	2	2	...	3	2	21	23	...	1	21	24	82	98	4	3	...	...	...	1	4	4
30 Stow,	2,171	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
31 Temple,	1,385	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	274,0[illegible]	267	356	623	174	157	1	...	175	157	25	42	3	...	28	42	28	106	...	1	28	107	231	306	18	23	18	20	...	7	36	50

ELGIN OR MORAY.																															
1 Abernethy, .	1,928	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
2 Alves, . .	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Bellie, . .	2,292	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
4 Birnie, . .	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dallas, . .	1,162	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Drainy, . .	3,028	1	3	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
7 Duffus, . .	3,308	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Duthill, . .	1,928	...	6	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	5
9 Dyke and Moy,	1,247	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
10 Edinkillie, .	1,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Elgin, . .	8,726	12	17	29	11	11	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	3	1	3	...	...	1	6
12 Forres, . .	4,112	6	4	10	6	2	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
13 Kinloss, . .	1,315	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
14 Knockando, .	1,736	3	3	6	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	1
15 New Spynie, .	1,600	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Rafford, . .	1,055	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
17 Rothes, . .	2,407	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
18 St. Andrews-Lhanbride,	1,402	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
19 Speymouth, .	689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Urquhart, .	2,532	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2
Total, .	43,131	36	53	89	28	29	...	1	28	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	30	6	18	2	5	...	...	8	23
FIFE.																															
1 Abbotshall, .	5,193	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Abdie, . .	1,381	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Aberdour, .	1,874	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
4 Anstruther, Easter,	1,155	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Anstruther, Wester,	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Arngask, . .	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Auchterderran,	3,457	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
8 Auchtermuchty,	3,285	5	5	10	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1
9 Auchtertool, .	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Ballingry, .	736	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Balmerino, .	815	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
12 Beath, . .	2,390	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Burntisland, .	3,670	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Carry forward,	25,708	22	17	39	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	7	10	7	10	1	1	...	2	1	3	11	16	9	...	2	...	...	1	11	1

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	25,708	22	17	39	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	7	10	7	10	1	1	...	2	1	3	11	16	9	...	2	...	...	1	11	1
14 Cameron, .	1,362	3	1	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Carnbee, . .	1,157	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Carnock, . .	2,925	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
17 Ceres, . .	2,723	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Collessie, .	1,530	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
19 Crail, . .	1,931	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
20 Creich, . .	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Cults, . .	800	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Cupar, . .	6,750	5	7	12	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
23 Dairsie, . .	638	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
24 Dalgety, . .	1,569	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
25 Denino, . .	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Dunbog, . .	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Dunfermline, .	21,187	25	15	40	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	11	6	11	6	7	8	...	...	7	8	21	14	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1
28 Dysart, . .	8,842	9	6	15	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3
29 Elie, . .	826	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
30 Falkland, .	2,937	6	3	9	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
31 Ferry-Port-on-Craig,	2,013	2	5	7	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
32 Flisk, . .	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Forgan, . .	1,326	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
34 Inverkeithing, .	3,124	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Kemback, .	896	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Kennoway, .	2,012	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
37 Kettle, . .	2,474	2	6	8	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2
38 Kilconquhar, .	2,431	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
39 Kilmany, .	656	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Kilrenny, .	2,534	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Kinghorn, .	2,981	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Kinglassie, .	1,266	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
42 Kingsbarns, .	937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

44 Kirkcaldy,	6,100	4	6	10	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	..	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
45 Largo,	2,626	3	6	9	..	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
46 Leslie,	4,332	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	...
47 Leuchars,	1,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Logie,	410	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49 Markinch,	5,375	5	2	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Monimail,	1,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Moonzie,	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Newburgh,	2,693	2	4	6	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
53 Newburn,	374	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
54 Pittenweem,	1,710	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 St. Andrews,	7,092	3	8	11	...	...	2	5	2	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
56 St. Leonards,	513	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
57 St. Monance,	1,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58 Saline,	1,610	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 Scoonie,	3,257	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
60 Strathmiglo,	2,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61 Torryburn,	1,229	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62 Wemyss,	6,003	5	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	4
Total,	155,021	137	116	253	...	...	32	28	32	28	...	...	53	50	53	50	10	10	...	2	10	12	95	90	30	16	12	9	...	1	42	26
FORFAR.																																		
1 Aberlemno,	1,054	2	5	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	4
2 Airlie,	845	1	3	4	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
3 Arbirlot,	960	1	4	5	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4 Arbroath,	9,847	11	15	26	10	13	...	...	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
5 Auchterhouse,	706	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Barry,	2,465	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Brechin,	8,810	5	3	8	5	3	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
8 Caraldstone,	225	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
9 Carmylie,	1,286	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Cortachy,	653	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Craig,	2,177	4	3	7	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Dun,	765	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Dundee,	68,986	66	68	134	61	64	...	1	61	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	65	4	3	1	...	...	...	5	3
14 Dunnichen,	1,932	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	100,711	95	110	205	85	95	...	1	85	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	85	97	5	11	5	2	...	...	10	13

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																			In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward	100,711	95	110	205	85	95	...	1	85	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	85	97	5	11	5	2	...	...	10	13
15 Edzell,	1,025	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Essie and Nevy,	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Farnell,	703	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Fearn,	439	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Forfar,	10,838	12	10	22	10	9	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	2	1	...	...	...	2	1
20 Glammis,	1,980	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Glenisla,	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Guthrie,	476	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
23 Inverarity,	961	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Inverkeillor,	1,792	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
25 Kettins,	962	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
26 Kingoldrum,	473	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Kinnell,	816	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
28 Kinnettles,	447	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
29 Kirkden,	1,862	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
30 Kirriemuir,	7,359	12	16	28	8	11	...	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	4	5	...	...	...	4	5
31 Lethnot,	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Liff and Benvie,	24,108	18	26	44	18	22	...	...	18	22	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	23	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
33 Lintrathen,	898	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Lochlee,	495	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...
35 Logie-Pert,	1,483	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
36 Lunan,	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
37 Lundie & Fowlis-Er.,	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Mains & Strathmartin,	2,181	2	2	4	1	[redacted]	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
39 Marytoun,	417	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Menmuir,	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Monifieth,	5,052	4	2	6	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Monikie,	1,460	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
43 Montrose,	15,455	14	30	44	14	24	...	...	14	24	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44 Murroes,	763	...	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	14	25	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5
																							...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

45 Newtyle, . .	1,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Oathlaw, . .	399	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Panbride, .	1,299	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
48 Rescobie, . .	747	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
49 Ruthven, . .	265	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
50 St. Vigeans, .	10,537	8	16	24	8	11	...	...	8	11	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Strickathrow, .	546	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
52 Tannadice, .	1,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Tealing, . .	883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . .	204,425	183	235	418	160	190	...	1	160	191	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	160	198	18	31	5	6	...	...	23	37
HADDINGTON.																																
1 Aberlady, . .	1,019	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
2 Athelstaneford, .	902	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
3 Bolton, . .	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Dirleton, . .	1,540	1	3	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dunbar, . .	4,944	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Garvald, . .	891	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1
7 Gladsmuir, .	1,945	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
8 Haddington, .	5,548	8	7	15	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9 Humbie, . .	997	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	2	1	...	...	...	2	1
10 Innerwick, .	937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Morham, . .	281	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 North Berwick,	2,071	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Oldhamstocks, .	615	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14 Ormiston, . .	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Pencaitland, .	1,187	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Prestonkirk, .	1,960	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
17 Prestonpans, .	2,080	4	4	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	3
18 Salton, . .	712	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Spott, . .	555	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
20 Stenton, . .	692	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	4	2
21 Tranent, . .	4,647	8	4	12	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
22 Whitekirk, .	1,113	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Whittingham, .	710	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24 Yester, . .	1,033	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total, . .	37,626	43	45	88	...	...	8	4	8	4	...	1	18	23	18	24	...	...	1	1	1	1	27	29	13	9	3	4	...	3	16	16

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																		IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.									
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
INVERNESS.																															
1 Alvie,	823	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	..
2 Ardersier,	1,230	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
3 Barra,	1,853	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
4 Boleskine & Abertarff,	1,743	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	5	1
5 Bracadale,	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Croudale,	3,942	2	7	9	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	2	5
7 Croy,	1,873	...	6	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
8 Daviot,	1,741	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1
9 Dores,	1,506	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
10 Dunnish,	4,775	5	3	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	...	...	3	3
11 Glenelg,	1,843	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
12 Harris,	4,183	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	4	1
13 Inverness,	16,162	23	19	42	...	...	5	4	5	4	11	7	...	3	11	10	2	1	...	...	2	1	18	15	4	1	1	3	...	5	4
14 Kilmallie,	4,272	4	8	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	...	1	...	4	6
15 Kilmonivaig,	2,276	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	3	2
16 Kilmorack,	2,852	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	3	2
17 Kilmuir (Skye),	2,846	5	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	4	...	...	...	3	4
18 Kiltarlity,	2,839	3	6	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	..	...	...	2	3
19 Kingussie,	2,033	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
20 Kirkhill,	1,757	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
21 Laggan,	986	2	1	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
22 Moy,	1,026	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
23 Petty,	1,671	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
24 Portree,	3,159	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	1
25 Snizort,	2,330	2	3	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	2
26 Small Isles,	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Suizort,	2,639	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	..
28 South,	2,664	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
29 Uist, North,	3,959	3	4	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	3	4
30 Uist, South,	5,355	5	8	13	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	6	1	1	...	3	7
31 Urquhart,	2,911	1	7	8	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	5

KINCARDINE.																																	
1 Arbuthnot, .	932	2	1	3	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
2 Banchory-Devenick,	2,919	1	3	4	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Banchory-Ternan,	2,947	4	3	7	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
4 Benholm, . .	1,574	1	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
5 Bervie, . .	1,561	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Dunottar, .	1,828	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
7 Durris, . .	1,109	2	2	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
8 Fettercairn, .	1,700	3	4	7	...	...	3	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Fetteresso, .	5,527	8	6	14	...	...	6	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	8	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
10 Fordoun, .	2,297	1	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
11 Garvock, . .	458	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Glenbervie, .	1,219	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Kinneff, . .	1,054	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
14 Laurencekirk, .	2,110	4	3	7	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
15 Maryculter, .	1,055	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Marykirk, .	2,068	4	3	7	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
17 Nigg, . .	2,074	1	1	2	..	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 St. Cyrus, .	1,552	3	4	7	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
19 Strachan, . .	870	1	3	4	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . .	34,854	38	46	84	...	...	26	29	26	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	30	30	5	8	2	8	1	...	8	16
KINROSS.																																	
1 Cleish, . .	649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kinross, . .	2,649	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
3 Orwell, . .	2,399	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
4 Portmoak, .	1,450	1	3	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	2
Total, . .	7,147	8	6	14	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	2	3
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																																	
1 Anwoth, . .	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
2 Balmaclellan, .	1,086	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
3 Balmaghie, .	1,225	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
4 Borgue, . .	1,162	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Buittle, . .	1,165	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	5,537	3	8	11	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	4

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	5,537	3	8	11	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	4
6 Carsphairn, .	553	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
7 Colvend, . .	1,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Crossmichael, .	1,536	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
9 Dalry, . .	1,149	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
10 Girthon, . .	1,702	2	1	3	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Kells, . .	1,170	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
12 Kelton, . .	3,436	2	6	8	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
13 Kirkbean, . .	942	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Kirkcudbright, .	3,407	9	5	14	...	...	6	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
15 Kirkgunzeon, .	793	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Kirkmabreck, .	1,851	2	..	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	1,479	2	1	3	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	913	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Lochrutton, .	677	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Minigaff, . .	1,804	1	3	4	...	...	1	2	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21 New Abbey, .	1,063	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
22 Parton, . .	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Rerrick, . .	1,738	1	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
24 Terregles, .	580	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Tongland, .	892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Troqueer, . .	4,743	6	9	15	...	...	6	7	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
27 Twynholm, .	815	3	1	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
28 Urr, . . .	3,585	5	3	8	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Total, . .	42,495	44	51	95	...	...	29	37	29	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	37	12	12	3	2	...	...	15	14

1 Avondale,	6,125	9	1	10	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
2 Barony,	177,527	79	88	167	2	2	...	1	2	3	...	1	2	...	2	1	66	72	...	...	66	72	70	76	8	11	1	1	...	...	9	12
3 Biggar,	1,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Blantyre,	3,092	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5 Bothwell,	17,903	8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1
6 Calder,	5,948	4	2	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7 Cambuslang,	3,647	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
8 Cambusnethan,	14,601	8	7	15	6	5	1	...	7	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Carluke,	6,176	8	5	13	3	3	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
10 Carmichael,	836	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
11 Carmunnock,	734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Carnwath,	3,584	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
13 Carstairs,	1,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Covington,	532	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Crawford,	1,590	3	3	6	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
16 Crawfordjohn,	980	3	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	1
17 Culter,	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Dalserf,	4,876	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Dalziel,	5,438	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
20 Dolphington,	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Douglas,	2,490	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
22 Dunsyre,	312	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
23 Glasgow,	157,909	132	192	324	61	78	...	1	61	79	...	1	...	...	...	1	58	89	...	...	58	89	119	169	11	18	2	5	...	...	13	23
24 Glassford,	1,938	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Gorbals,	10,494	4	7	11	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	4	...	...	4	4	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Govan,	100,716	29	32	61	9	10	...	...	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	21	1	...	20	21	29	31	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
27 Hamilton,	14,047	9	8	17	2	1	...	...	2	1	6	3	...	...	6	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	9	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
28 Kilbride, East,	4,064	2	2	4	..	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
29 Lanark,	7,891	6	7	13	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	6	...	..	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
30 Lesmahago,	9,266	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
31 Libberton,	836	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
32 Monkland, New,	20,554	20	13	33	3	...	...	...	3	...	10	7	...	...	10	7	1	1	1	...	2	1	15	8	4	5	1	...	...	...	5	5
33 Monkland, Old,	29,543	13	15	28	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	8	...	...	7	8	12	12	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
34 Pittenain,	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Rutherglen,	9,335	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	..	3	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	5	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
36 Shotts,	7,343	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
37 Stonehouse,	3,267	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
38 Symington,	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Walston,	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Wiston and Roberton,	786	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	640,444	362	413	775	95	107	5	4	100	111	44	33	6	4	50	37	158	197	4	1	162	198	312	346	42	56	6	10	2	1	50	67

Appendix A.—*continued.*

Counties and Parishes.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.			Disposal of Pauper Lunatics.																											
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.									
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.			
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.													
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LINLITHGOW.																																
1 Abercorn,	965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bathgate,	10,134	5	2	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3 Borrowstounness,	5,698	4	3	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Carriden,	1,821	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Dalmeny,	1,274	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Ecclesmachen,	309	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Kirkliston,	1,917	4	2	6	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Linlithgow,	5,784	5	4	9	...	...	3	..	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	3	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9 Livingstone,	1,366	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Queensferry,	921	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Torphichen,	1,848	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Uphall,	1,507	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Whitburn,	5,511	5	2	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	3	2
Total,	39,655	31	20	51	...	...	10	4	10	4	...	...	4	3	4	3	11	8	...	...	11	8	25	15	6	4	...	1	...	...	6	5
NAIRN.																																
1 Ardclach,	1,230	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
2 Auldearn,	328	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
3 Cawdor,	1,263	2	2	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
4 Nairn,	4,486	7	2	9	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total,	8,347	10	12	22	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	2	4	1	2	...	...	3	6

ORKNEY.																																
1 Birsay & Harray,	2,593	..	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
2 Cross & Burness,	1,555	1	6	7	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	1	1	6
3 Eday, . .	979	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Evie & Rendal,	1,408	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
5 Firth, . .	784	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
6 Holm, . .	834	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Hoy & Græmsay,	556	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
8 Kirkwall, . .	4,422	1	5	6	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	..
9 Lady, . .	1,122	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
10 Orphir, . .	1,133	3	2	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	1
11 Ronaldshay, South,	3,282	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	1	2	5
12 Rousay & Egilshay	1,152	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	..	...	2	1
13 St. Andrews & Deerness,	1,681	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Sandwick, .	1,225	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
15 Shapinshay, .	973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
16 Stennis, . .	709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Stromness, .	2,540	4	2	6	...	...	1	2	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	...
18 Stronsay, .	1,228	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Walls and Flotta,	1,674	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
20 Westray & Papa Westray	2,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	2,395	26	29	55	...	...	9	12	9	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	15	14	...	2	1	1	16	17
PEEBLES.																																
1 Broughton, .	723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
2 Drumelzier, .	209	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Eddlestone, .	755	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4 Innerleithen, .	1,823	1	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
5 Kirkurd, . .	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Linton, West,	1,534	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
7 Lyne & Megget,	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Manor, . .	247	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Newlands, .	987	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
10 Peebles, . .	2,850	1	5	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
11 Skirling, . .	317	1	1	2	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
12 Stobo, . .	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Traquair, . .	687	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Tweedsmuir .	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	11,300	9	8	17	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	3	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	3

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																											
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.									
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.			
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.													
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
PERTH.																																
1 Aberdalgie,	295	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Aberfoyle,	565	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Abernethy,	1,960	1	2	3	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
4 Abernyte,	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Alyth,	3,422	4	3	7	..	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
6 Auchterarder,	4,208	1	5	6	...	3	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
7 Auchtergaven,	2,562	6	3	9	2	2	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	1	...	..	...	...	3	1
8 Balquhidder,	746	3	2	5	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
9 Bendochy,	769	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Blackford,	2,084	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
11 Blair-Atholl,	1,659	8	3	11	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
12 Blairgowrie,	4,657	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
13 Callander,	1,676	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Caputh,	2,373	1	5	6	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	2
15 Cargill,	1,647	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Clunie,	699	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
17 Collace,	534	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
18 Comrie,	2,226	4	1	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
19 Coupar-Angus,	2,929	4	6	10	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	..	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
20 Crieff,	4,490	3	10	13	...	2	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	3
21 Culross,	1,423	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Dowally,	486	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Dron,	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dull,	2,945	7	5	12	1	3	2	1	3	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	2	1	...	...	4	1
25 Dunbarney,	1,035	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1
26 Dunblane,	3,096	1	2	3	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
27 Dunkeld,	485	2	..	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28 Dunkeld, Little,	2,104	5	4	9	1	2	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1
29 Dunning,	2,084	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2

| | | |

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																				IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	127,296	163	172	335	37	40	28	24	65	64	...	...	15	29	15	29	19	16	3	3	22	19	102	112	49	40	12	17	...	3	61	60
69 St. Martins, .	904	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
70 Tibbermuir, .	1,296	5	3	8	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	..	...	...	...	...	2	...
71 Trinity-Gask, .	488	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
72 Tullialan, .	2,410	1	4	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
73 Weem, . .	692	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total, . . .	133,086	171	186	357	40	45	30	25	70	70	...	...	16	29	16	29	19	16	3	3	22	19	108	118	51	46	12	18	...	4	63	68
RENFREW.																																
1 Abbey, . .	29,687	13	26	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	25	...	...	12	25	12	25	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
2 Cathcart, .	3,782	2	4	6	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Eaglesham, .	2,328	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 Eastwood, .	11,314	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	2	4	3	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
5 Erskine,* .	1,457	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Greenock, .	43,894	19	40	59	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	16	38	...	...	16	38	18	39	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
7 Houstoun, .	2,490	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...
8 Inchinnan, .	619	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
9 Innerkip & Gourock,	3,495	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Kilbarchan, .	6,348	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	..	...	4	2	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11 Kilmalcolm, .	1,455	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Lochwinnoch, .	3,821	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	3	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	3	2
13 Mearns, . .	3,547	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
14 Neilston, . .	11,013	4	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	3	5	3	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
15 Paisley, . .	31,538	2	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	2	10	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Port-Glasgow, .	7,294	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	..	...	4	3	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	2	3
17 Renfrew, .	4,664	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	2
Total, .	168,746	71	115	186	..	...	3	6	3	6	...	...	3	2	3	2	51	89	3	2	54	91	60	99	8	14	3	2	...	...	11	16

ROSS & CROMARTY.																																			
1 Alness,	1,178	2	6	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	4			
2 Applecross,	2,544	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	4	1		
3 Avoch,	1,788	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		
4 Barvas,	4,609	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		
5 Contin,	1,509	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	4	3	2	
6 Cromarty,	2,300	7	4	11	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
7 Dingwall,	2,412	3	3	6	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8 Edderton,	836	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9 Fearn,	2,083	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
10 Fodderty,	2,247	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	1		
11 Gairloch,	5,449	5	5	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...		
12 Glenshiel,	485	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	2		
13 Killearnan,	1,494	1	6	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3		
14 Kilmuir, Easter,	1,295	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	3		
15 Kiltearn,	1,634	4	4	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7		
16 Kincardine,	1,746	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	5	2		
17 Kintail,	890	5	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	2		
18 Knockbain,	2,485	3	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	2		
19 Lochalsh,	2,413	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...		
20 Lochbroom,	4,862	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1		
21 Lochcarron,	1,592	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...		
22 Lochs,	4,901	6	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
23 Logie, Easter,	932	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3		
24 Nigg,	1,253	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
25 Resolis, or Kirkmichael,	1,568	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		
26 Rosemarkie,	1,545	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3		
27 Rosskeen	3,766	1	5	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2		
28 Stornoway,	8,668	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2		
29 Tain,	3,294	3	3	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1		
30 Tarbat,	2,269	4	2	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	2		
31 Uig,	2,878	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2		
32 Urquhart,	3,147	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	..	...	...	1	2	3			
33 Urray,	2,355	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	35	39	47	10	10	1	5	50	62			
Total,	82,427	87	97	184	...	...	11	15	11	15	...	...	24	20	24	20	...	...	2	...	2	...													

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.							With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ROXBURGH.																														
1 Ancrum,	1,511	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
2 Ashkirk,	578	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3 Bedrule,	222	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Bowden,	864	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	3
5 Castletown,	3,688	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
6 Cavers,	2,122	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Crailing,	673	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Eckford,	957	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
9 Ednam,	599	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2
10 Hawick,	8,866	9	6	15	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	4	4	...	...	...	4	4
11 Hopekirk,	771	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
12 Hownam,	289	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
13 Jedburgh,	5,263	6	8	14	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	5	...	1	...	3	6
14 Kelso,	5,192	5	11	16	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	4	7	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	3
15 Kirkton,	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Lilliesleaf,	772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Linton,	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Mackerston,	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Maxton,	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Melrose,	7,711	3	9	12	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
21 Minto,	430	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	4	1
22 Morebattle,	1,031	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	1
23 Oxnam,	627	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
24 Roberton,	640	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Roxburgh,	1,172	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 St. Boswell's,	865	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
27 Smailholm,	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Southdean,	759	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

29 Sprouston,	1,305	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	3
30 Stitchell,	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Wilton,	3,357	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Yetholm,	1,207	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	54,362	46	60	106	...	...	5	6	5	6	...	...	18	22	18	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	28	22	21	1	9	...	2	23	32
SELKIRK.																																
1 Ettrick,	454	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
2 Galashiels,	3,379	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Kirkhope,	555	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4 Selkirk,	4,739	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
5 Yarrow,	643	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total,	9,770	7	7	14	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	3	4
SHETLAND.																																
1 Bressay,	1,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Delting,	1,975	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
3 Dunrossness,	4,830	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	3	2
4 Fetlar & North Yell,	1,480	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
5 Lerwick,	3,631	5	2	7	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2
6 Nestling,	2,583	2	2	4	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
7 North Mavine,	2,585	4	3	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	1	3	2	2
8 Sandsting,	2,670	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	..	1	...	...	3	2
9 Tingwall,	2,697	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Unst,	3,060	2	2	4	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Walls,	2,570	4	3	7	...	...	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	3
12 Yell,	1,784	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total,	31,670	28	23	51	...	...	10	5	10	5	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	8	13	11	3	3	...	1	16	15

Appendix A.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																		In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
STIRLING.																														
1 Airth,	1,194	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2 Alva,	3,283	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	..	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Baldernock,	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Balfron,	1,517	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5 Bothkennar,	1,722	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Buchanan,	705	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
7 Campsie,	6,483	7	6	13	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	6	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
8 Denny,	4,988	3	3	6	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Drymen,	1,619	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10 Dunipace,	1,731	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Falkirk,	17,026	6	4	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	5	3	...	..	5	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Fintry,	685	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
13 Gargunnock,	728	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Killearn,	1,171	...	1	1	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Kilsyth,	6,112	9	7	16	...	...	5	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	5	4	3	3	1	...	...	...	4	3
16 Kippen,	1,722	2	3	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2
17 Larbert,	4,999	6	5	11	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	3	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
18 Leecropt,	538	2	...	2	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19 Muiravonside,	2,660	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20 Polmont,	4,111	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
21 St. Ninian's,	8,946	6	7	13	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	3	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	4
22 Slamannan,	2,916	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	3
23 Stirling,	11,714	7	10	17	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	6	...	...	3	6	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Strathblane,	1,588	3	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Total,	88,676	61	67	128	...	...	20	16	20	16	...	...	9	13	9	13	11	12	5	4	16	16	45	45	12	13	4	9	1	1	17	23

SUTHERLAND.																																
1 Assynt,	3,178	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
2 Clyne,	1,886	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3 Creich,	2,521	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
4 Dornoch,	2,885	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
5 Duirness,	1,109	3	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
6 Eddrachillis,	1,641	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
7 Farr,	2,103	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
8 Golspie,	1,615	2	4	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
9 Kildonan,	2,132	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10 Lairg,	961	4	.	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
11 Loth,	610	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
12 Rogart,	1,439	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
13 Tongue,	2,077	2	1	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total,	24,157	24	25	49	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	7	5	7	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	8	13	15	1	2	...	...	14	17
WIGTOWN.																																
1 Glasserton,	1,472	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Inch,	3,469	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3 Kirkcolm,	1,866	3	2	5	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
4 Kirkinner,	1,716	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kirkmaiden,	2,333	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
6 Kirkowan,	1,434	3	1	4	...	..	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	..	...	...	...	...
7 Leswalt,	2,701	4	1	5	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8 Luce, New,	731	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1
9 Luce, Old,	2,800	4	1	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
10 Mochrum,	2,694	1	2	3	...	...	..	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	4
11 Penninghame,	4,061	7	7	14	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
12 Portpatrick,	2,189	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
13 Sorby,	1,814	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Stoneykirk,	3,228	5	8	13	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	6	...	1	...	...	3	7
15 Stranraer,	4,022	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
16 Whithorn,	2,934	4	2	6	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
17 Wigtown,	2,637	2	3	5	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Total,	42,095	45	36	81	...	...	24	11	24	11	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	25	15	16	16	4	4	...	1	20	21

ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES OF APPENDIX A.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1864.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
					In Establishments.																				In Private Houses as Single Patients.							
					In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.											
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Aberdeen,	222,550	177	230	407	104	134	3	13	107	147	...	...	1	...	1	...	23	25	...	...	23	25	131	172	33	34	13	23	...	1	46	58
2 Argyll,	79,587	102	113	215	48	40	3	3	51	43	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	54	46	39	54	8	11	1	2	48	67
3 Ayr,	199,063	100	137	237	...	...	14	10	14	10	...	...	17	32	17	32	15	16	17	19	32	35	63	77	27	41	10	15	...	4	37	60
4 Banff,	57,901	34	57	91	...	...	13	26	13	26	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	29	10	17	5	10	...	1	15	28
5 Berwick,	36,488	28	31	59	...	...	9	4	9	4	...	..	5	12	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	16	10	10	4	4	...	1	14	15
6 Bute,	16,331	15	19	34	...	...	8	9	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	10	10	2	7	3	2	...	...	5	9
7 Caithness,	42,200	45	56	101	...	...	12	15	12	15	...	...	5	7	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	22	25	28	3	4	...	2	28	34
8 Clackmannan,	23,605	8	21	29	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	3	6	3	6	...	...	1	4	1	4	8	13	...	6	...	1	...	1	..	8
9 Dumbarton,	54,179	36	34	70	...	...	19	11	19	11	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	5	4	5	4	30	21	5	11	1	2	...	...	6	13
10 Dumfries,	75,904	75	64	139	59	38	...	...	59	38	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	38	14	20	2	5	...	1	16	26
11 Edinburgh,	274,083	267	356	623	174	157	1	...	175	157	25	42	3	...	28	42	28	106	...	1	28	107	231	306	18	23	18	20	...	7	36	50
12 Elgin or Moray,	43,131	36	53	89	28	29	...	1	28	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	30	6	18	2	5	..	...	8	23
13 Fife,	155,021	137	116	253	...	...	32	28	32	28	...	...	53	50	53	50	10	10	...	2	10	12	95	90	30	15	12	9	...	1	42	25
14 Forfar,	204,425	183	235	418	160	190	...	1	160	191	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	160	198	18	31	5	6	...	...	23	37
15 Haddington,	37,626	43	45	88	...	...	8	4	8	4	...	1	18	23	18	24	..	...	1	1	1	1	27	29	13	9	3	4	...	3	16	16
16 Inverness,	89,174	89	109	198	...	...	12	15	12	15	15	12	7	13	22	25	2	1	...	1	2	2	36	42	45	58	8	7	...	2	53	67
17 Kincardine,	34,854	38	46	84	...	...	26	29	26	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	30	30	5	8	2	8	1	...	8	16
18 Kinross,	7,147	8	6	14	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	2	3
19 Kirkcudbright,	42,495	44	51	95	...	...	29	37	29	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	37	12	12	3	2	...	...	15	14
20 Lanark,	640,444	362	413	775	95	107	5	4	100	111	44	33	6	4	50	37	158	197	4	1	162	198	312	346	42	56	6	10	2	1	50	67
21 Linlithgow,	39,055	31	20	51	...	...	10	4	10	4	...	...	4	3	4	3	11	8	...	...	11	8	25	15	6	4	...	1	...	...	6	5
22 Nairn,	8,347	10	12	22	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	2	4	1	2	...	...	3	6
23 Orkney,	32,395	26	29	55	...	...	9	12	9	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	15	14	...	2	1	1	16	17
24 Peebles,	11,300	9	8	17	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	3	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	3
25 Perth,	133,086	171	186	357	40	45	30	25	70	70	...	...	16	29	16	29	19	16	3	3	22	19	108	118	51	46	12	18	...	4	63	68
26 Renfrew,	168,746	71	115	186	...	...	3	6	3	6	...	...	3	2	3	2	51	89	3	2	54	91	60	99	8	14	3	2	...	...	11	16
27 Ross & Cromarty,	82,427	87	97	184	...	...	11	15	11	15	...	...	24	20	24	20	...	...	2	...	2	...	37	35	39	47	10	10	1	5	50	62
28 Roxburgh,	54,362	46	60	106	...	...	5	6	5	6	...	...	18	22	18	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	28	22	21	1	9	...	2	23	32
29 Selkirk,	9,770	7	7	14	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	3	4
30 Shetland,	31,679	28	23	51	...	...	10	5	10	5	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	8	13	11	3	3	..	1	16	15
31 Stirling,	88,676	61	67	128	...	...	20	16	20	16	...	...	9	13	9	13	11	12	5	4	16	16	45	45	12	13	4	9	1	1	17	23
32 Sutherland,	24,157	24	25	49	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	7	5	7	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	8	13	15	1	2	...	...	14	17
33 Wigtown,	42,095	45	36	81	...	...	24	11		11	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	25	15	16	16	4	4	...	1	20	21
TOTALS,	3,062,294	2443	2877	5320	708	740	333	321	1041	1061	84	91	228	268	312	359	328	484	50	48	378	532	1731	1952	557	669	148	213	7	43	719	925

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Public Asylum, Licensed House, and Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1864; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Licensed House, or Poorhouse.

| ASYLUM. | Where situated. | Number of Patients. Private. M. | Private. F. | Pauper. M. | Pauper. F. | COUNTY IN WHICH THE PARISH OF SETTLEMENT OF THE PAUPERS IS SITUATED. Aberdeen. M. | Aberdeen. F. | Argyle. M. | Argyle. F. | Ayr. M. | Ayr. F. | Banff. M. | Banff. F. | Berwick. M. | Berwick. F. | Bute. M. | Bute. F. | Caithness. M. | Caithness. F. | Clackmannan. M. | Clackmannan. F. | Dumbarton. M. | Dumbarton. F. | Dumfries. M. | Dumfries. F. | Edinburgh. M. | Edinburgh. F. | Elgin. M. | Elgin. F. | Fife. M. | Fife. F. | Forfar. M. | Forfar. F. | Haddington M. | Haddington F. | Inverness. M. | Inverness. F. | Kincardine. M. | Kincardine. F. | Kinross. M. | Kinross. F. | Kirkcudbright. M. | Kirkcudbright. F. | Lanark. M. | Lanark. F. | Linlithgow. M. | Linlithgow. F. | Nairn. M. | Nairn. F. | Orkney. M. | Orkney. F. | Peebles. M. | Peebles. F. | Perth. M. | Perth. F. | Renfrew. M. | Renfrew. F. | Ross. M. | Ross. F. | Roxburgh. M. | Roxburgh. F. | Selkirk. M. | Selkirk. F. | Shetland. M. | Shetland. F. | Stirling. M. | Stirling. F. | Sutherland. M. | Sutherland. F. | Wigton. M. | Wigton. F. |
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APPENDIX C.

Returns of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the year 1863.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ABERDEENSHIRE.																		
1 Aberdeen,	54	75	27,487	477	9422	1679	39,065	70.3	1.2	24.1	4.3	1841 2 10	31 7 0	430 3 11	34 11 6	40 5 11	2377 11 2	52 0 0
2 Aboyne,	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 17 1½	1 11 0	22 8 1½	.....
3 Aboyne,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....	5 4 0	.....
4 Alford,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Auchindoir,	...	1	286	...	...	...	286	100.0	...	...	...	22 8 7	.....	.....	.....	1 16 10	24 5 5	.....
6 Auchterless,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 10 0	.....
7 Belhelvie,	2	1	887	...	...	...	887	100.0	...	...	...	59 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 6	60 12 6	7 17 0
8 Birse,	2	1	...	...	...	880	880	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 17 4	.....	20 17 4	.....
9 Bourtie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Cairney,	1	1	97	...	...	633	730	13.3	...	...	86.7	6 9 0	.....	.....	10 4 2	3 8 10	20 2 0	.....
11 Chapel of Garioch,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 10 0	.....	.....	6 17 1	.....	31 7 1	.....
12 Clatt,	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 10 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	34 18 0	.....
13 Cluny,	...	3	917	...	...	...	917	100.0	...	...	...	61 14 2	.....	.....	.....	1 6 11	63 1 1	.....
14 Cowil,	1	2	...	...	...	970	970	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	28 11 6	5 16 6½	34 8 0½	.....
15 Crathie and Braemar,	2	3	437	...	...	1095	1532	28.5	...	...	71.4	40 6 4	.....	.....	22 0 0	8 4 10	70 11 2	.....
16 Crimond,	2	1	26	...	365	365	756	3.4	...	48.3	48.3	2 15 0	.....	12 3 6	8 11 6	4 2 0	27 12 0	.....
17 Croden,	4	6	2190	...	...	1460	3650	60.0	...	...	40.0	148 0 0	.....	.....	39 12 6	.....	187 12 6	.....
18 Culsalmond,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Daviot,	2	2	103	...	...	1095	1198	8.5	...	...	91.4	7 1 5	.....	.....	22 6 0	.....	29 7 5	.....
20 Deer, New,	3	2	503	...	...	1095	1598	31.4	...	...	68.5	34 15 6	.....	.....	21 16 0	.....	56 11 6	.....
21 Deer, Old,	4	14	2538	...	...	2642	5180	48.9	...	...	51.0	177 3 1	.....	.....	54 7 3	6 6 0	237 16 4	.....
22 Drumblade,	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 0 0	.....

3 Drumoak,	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	73 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Dyce,	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	49 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	58 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Echt,	1	1	227	...	...	365	592	38.3	...	...	61.6	9 12 6	.....	.....	16 0 0	.....	25 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Ellon,	2	5	1569	...	730	...	2299	68.2	...	31.7	...	114 2 3	.....	37 7 2	.....	5 0 0	156 9 5	4 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Fintray,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	49 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Forgue,	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	74 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 18 0	75 18 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Foveran,	1	3	566	...	...	730	1296	43.6	...	...	56.3	41 12 6	.....	.....	.....	16 16 1	7 7 8	65 16 3	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 Fraserburgh,	5	4	1165	...	365	1460	2990	38.9	...	12.2	48.8	78 6 7	.....	19 10 0	37 14 0	9 11 6	145 2 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Fyvie,	4	3	1435	...	...	755	2190	65.5	...	...	38.9	96 16 0	.....	.....	26 11 0	1 7 0	124 14 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Gartly,	2	2	510	...	...	730	1240	41.1	...	...	58.8	34 14 0	.....	.....	15 16 4	1 13 6	52 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Glass,	...	2	198	...	...	365	563	35.1	...	...	64.8	14 12 1	.....	.....	6 10 0	2 6 6	23 8 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Glenbucket,	1	2	498	...	...	597	1095	45.4	...	...	54.5	34 6 9	.....	.....	13 15 5	2 11 9	50 13 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Glenmuick,	3	4	1095	...	...	1460	2555	42.8	...	...	57.1	73 10 0	.....	.....	23 12 4	1 2 6	98 4 10	21 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Huntly,	2	3	1245	...	...	439	1684	73.9	...	...	26.0	85 1 3	.....	.....	9 3 0	8 1 7	102 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Insch,	2	2	730	...	...	650	1380	52.9	...	...	47.1	49 0 0	.....	.....	12 12 0	.....	61 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Inverury,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	49 10 0	.....	.....	.....	0 4 8	49 14 8	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Keig,	...	1	...	...	...	340	340	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 11 8	.....	7 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 Keithhall & Kinkell,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Kemnay,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Kildrummy,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Kincardine O'Neill,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	7 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 King Edward,	3	3	1050	...	...	730	1780	58.9	...	...	41.0	77 19 1	.....	.....	21 5 6	2 17 10	102 2 5	31 12 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Kinnellar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Kinnethmont,	3	3	365	...	...	1385	1750	20.0	...	...	79.1	24 10 0	.....	.....	32 11 3½	.....	57 1 3½	2 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Kintore,	3	4	730	...	...	1825	2555	28.5	...	...	71.4	49 0 0	.....	.....	40 9 0½	.....	89 9 0½	2 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Leochel-Cushnie,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Leslie,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 Logie-Buchan,	1	1	...	...	730	...	730	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Logie-Coldstone,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Longside,	3	1	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	44 19 6	.....	.....	23 3 5	3 1 5	71 4 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Lonmay,	...	2	371	...	...	10	381	97.3	...	...	2.6	25 8 3	.....	.....	0 18 6	2 6 5	28 13 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Lumphanan,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Machar, New,	2	1	365	...	...	559	924	39.5	...	...	60.4	24 10 0	.....	.....	20 16 6	.....	45 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Machar, Old,	27	39	15,329	...	4380	365	20,074	76.3	...	21.8	1.8	1034 12 8	.....	180 0 0	3 5 0	7 8 6	1225 6 2	18 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Meldrum, Old,	1	2	786	...	...	...	786	100.0	...	...	...	53 11 0	.....	.....	.....	1 11 6	55 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Methlick,	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 1 6	.....	15 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Midmar,	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	25 0 0	.....	.....	22 6 0	1 6 0	48 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 Monquhitter,	1	4	...	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	39 3 4½	.....	39 3 4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Monymusk,	4	...	730	...	...	649	1379	52.9	..	...	47.0	49 0 0	.....	.....	18 17 0	.....	67 17 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carry forward,	163	224	73,925	477	15,992	31,633	121,927	...	...	...	...	5016 16 4	31 7 0	718 4 7	747 0 9	133 15 7½	6337 4 6½	151 0 8					

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	123	224	73,925	477	15,992	31,633	121927	...	...	...	...	5016 16 4	31 7 0	718 4 7	747 0 9	133 15 7½	6337 4 6½	151 0 8
62 Newhills,	2	3	772	...	...	365	1137	67.8	...	...	32.1	51 16 1	.....	.....	10 10 0	3 14 0	66 0 1	.....
63 Oyne,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 10 0	.....
64 Peterculter,	1	1	471	...	...	106	577	81.6	...	...	18.3	32 3 10	.....	.....	3 4 0	0 1 0	35 8 10	.....
65 Peterhead,	11	12	4628	...	...	2920	7548	61.3	...	...	38.7	316 17 6	.....	.....	64 15 0	10 12 10	392 5 4	8 6 10
66 Pitsligo,	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 0 0	.....
67 Premnay,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	52 4 9½	.....	.....	.....	2 0 7	54 5 4½	.....
68 Rathen,	3	2	730	...	...	954	1684	43.3	...	. .	56.6	49 0 0	.....	. ....	18 1 7	.....	67 1 7	.....
69 Rayne,	...	1	13	...	...	...	13	100.0	...	...	...	0 5 0	.....	.....	.....	2 15 0	3 0 0	.....
70 Rhynie,	...	3	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	49 10 0	.....	.....	8 12 3	.....	58 2 3	.....
71 Skene,	4	2	1626	...	...	365	1991	81.6	...	...	18.3	109 3 6	.....	.....	12 17 6	0 9 3	122 10 3	3 15 6
72 Slains,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73 Strathdon,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74 Strichen,	1	6	1165	...	111	730	2006	58.0	...	5.5	36.4	83 17 6	.....	6 16 8	13 16 8½	5 11 3	110 2 1½	8 9 0
75 Tarland & Migvie,	3	1	730	...	...	703	1433	50.9	...	...	49.0	49 10 0	.....	.....	24 17 11	2 4 8	76 2 7	.....
76 Tarves,	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	18 11 3½	.....	18 11 3½	.....
77 Tough,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78 Towie,	2	1	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	49 0 0	.....	.....	9 7 9	.....	58 7 9	.....
79 Tullynessle & Forbes,	1	3	730	...	...	694	1424	51.2	...	...	48.7	40 0 0	.....	.....	25 9 10	.....	65 9 10	9 0 0
80 Turriff,	5	1	1201	...	...	730	1931	62.1	...	...	37.8	105 13 1	.....	.....	.....	2 4 9½	107 17 10½	.....
81 Tyrie,	0	4	873	...	...	365	1238	70.5	...	...	29.4	59 14 8	.....	.....	6 10 0	1 16 6	68 1 2	.....
82 Udny,	1	...	...	...	365	...	366	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	17 16 0	.....	1 1 0	18 17 0	.....
Total,	201	267	90,149	477	16,468	40,925	148,019	60.9	0.3	11.1	27.6	6129 2 3½	31 7 0	742 17 3	963 4 9	166 6 7	8032 17 10½	180 12 0

ARGYLLSHIRE.

Ardchattan & Muckairn	3	3	1336	...	...	365	1701	78.5	...	...	21.4	103 15 4	.....	.....	10 9 6	13 8 6	127 13 4	.....
Ardnamurchan,	8	3	1095	...	...	2706	3801	28.8	...	...	71.1	90 6 8	.....	.....	86 0 0	19 4 5	195 11 1	.....
Campbeltown,	8	10	3298	342	...	2127	5767	57.2	5.9	...	36.8	281 1 0	25 11 2	.....	60 12 8	48 12 0	415 16 10	33 17 4
Craignish,	3	3	546	546	...	818	1910	28.6	28.6	...	42.8	40 11 4	40 11 2	.....	41 9 11	7 6 0	129 18 5	.....
Dunoon & Kilmun,	5	4	1235	450	140	1460	3285	37.6	13.7	4.2	44.4	71 9 6	57 13 6	11 13 7	49 14 10	7 15 9	198 7 2	8 4 0
Gigha,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 5 0	.....	7 5 0	.....
Glassary,	2	7	1567	...	...	1293	2860	54.8	...	...	45.2	140 4 11	.....	.....	28 12 0	17 0 4	185 17 3	.....
Glenorchy & Inishail,	3	...	...	...	...	1022	1022	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	18 11 0	.....	18 11 0	.....
Inverary,	2	3	...	1095	...	365	1460	...	75.0	...	25.0	.....	111 0 0	.....	5 4 0	.....	116 4 0	.....
Inverchaolain,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Islay Combination,	11	13	4106	...	...	4380	8486	48.4	...	...	51.6	312 0 0	.....	.....	118 12 10	13 11 0	444 3 10	.....
Jura,	2	2	365	...	124	457	946	38.6	...	13.1	48.3	29 0 1	.....	6 16 4	16 12 0	4 8 6	56 16 11	.....
Kilbrandon,	2	4	733	409	181	867	2190	33.4	18.7	8.2	39.6	53 13 7	28 2 0	13 13 1	21 8 0	7 16 0	124 12 8	.....
Kilcalmonell & Kilberry	4	6	1279	342	177	1460	3258	39.2	10.5	5.4	44.8	97 7 0	26 17 0	14 18 10	20 10 5	30 13 0	190 6 3	7 7 0
Kilchrennan & Dalavich	1	4	697	...	311	365	1373	50.7	...	22.6	26.6	54 1 2	.....	19 16 3	13 0 0	10 19 8	97 17 1	.....
Kilfinan,	4	3	549	...	181	1825	2555	21.5	...	7.0	71.4	40 19 6	.....	11 5 0	.....	7 10 7	59 15 1	.....
Kilfinichen,	7	7	691	...	...	4419	5110	13.5	...	...	86.4	64 1 0	.....	.....	75 14 0	16 7 6	156 2 6	.....
Killean & Kilchenzie,	1	6	...	...	...	2555	2555	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	66 6 9	.....	66 6 9	.....
Kilmartin,	...	1	133	...	...	...	133	100.0	...	...	...	9 19 6	.....	.....	.....	2 9 2	12 8 8	.....
Kilmodan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kilmore and Kilbride,	2	5	1122	1095	...	...	2217	50.6	49.3	...	...	87 8 0	72 0 0	.....	.....	10 2 0	169 10 0	.....
Kilninian & Kilmore,	4	6	502	350	...	2287	3139	16.0	11.1	...	72.8	37 6 2½	21 2 10	.....	49 7 0	24 8 2	132 4 2½	.....
Kilninver & Kilmelfort,	3	3	835	...	182	1173	2190	38.1	...	8.3	53.5	65 11 6	.....	13 10 0	39 2 6	16 6 0	134 10 0	.....
Knapdale, North,	4	2	1095	...	...	804	1899	57.6	...	...	42.3	97 0 0	.....	.....	23 3 3	6 11 9	126 15 0	.....
Knapdale, South,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	61 14 0	.....	.....	.....	6 11 6	68 5 6	.....
Lismore & Appin,	9	7	2021	...	...	3819	5840	34.6	...	...	65.4	149 15 5	.....	.....	103 12 0	27 11 11	280 19 4	.....
Lochgoilhead,	2	1	...	365	...	730	1095	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	28 11 9	.....	23 6 0	22 1 6	73 19 3	33 17 3
Morven,	4	4	197	208	...	1825	2230	8.8	9.3	...	81.8	12 8 1½	15 10 7	.....	30 8 10	28 1 9½	86 9 4	.....
Saddell & Skipness,	3	3	1095	...	...	1095	2190	50.0	...	...	50.0	82 16 0	.....	.....	39 4 9	19 0 0	141 0 9	.....
Southend,	...	1	..	...	...	365	365	..	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 13 5½	1 1 0	9 14 5½	.....
Strachur,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	7 16 0	.....
Stralachlan,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	27 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 12 0	.....
Torosay,	2	2	638	...	...	730	1368	46.6	...	...	53.3	45 10 0	. ....	.....	17 4 0	7 2 6	69 16 6	.....
Tyree and Coll,	3	7	658	844	...	1505	3007	21.8	28.1	...	50.0	54 18 3	46 4 0	.....	17 10 0	12 17 0	131 9 3	.....
Total,	104	123	26,888	6046	1296	41,547	75,777	35.5	7.9	1.7	54.8	2110 10 1	473 4 0	91 13 1	999 10 8½	388 17 6½	4063 15 5	83 5 7

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
AYRSHIRE.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ardrossan,	3	6	...	365	1581	730	2676	...	13.6	59.1	27.3	.....	27 16 0	110 7 10	19 10 0	.....	157 13 10	47 7 0
Auchinleck,	...	1	...	...	...	155	155	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	5 10 0	.....	5 10 0	1 13 0
Ayr,	8	13	...	847	4391	365	5603	...	15.1	78.3	6.5	.....	57 5 4	318 17 10	12 8 0	13 3 3	401 14 5	42 19 5½
Ballantrae,	...	3	...	365	...	730	1095	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	24 0 0	.....	14 6 0	.....	38 6 0	.....
Barr,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
Beith,	3	3	365	...	1034	365	1764	20.7	...	58.5	20.7	24 14 0	.....	48 7 5½	10 8 0	19 8 4	102 17 9½	4 0 0
Colmonell,	2	1	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	50 0 0	.....	.....	5 6 0	.....	55 6 0	.....
Coylton,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	6 10 0	.....
Craigie,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....
Cumnock, New,	1	3	365	794	...	...	1159	31.4	68.5	...	...	24 14 0	54 16 3	.....	.....	6 5 3	85 15 6	.....
Cumnock, Old,	2	4	730	...	...	1460	2190	33.3	...	...	66.6	46 14 0	.....	.....	35 8 0	.....	82 2 0	.....
Dailly,	1	8	576	...	...	2190	2766	20.8	..	...	79.1	53 8 4	.....	.....	65 6 3½	6 14 11	125 9 6½	.....
Dalmellington,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	0 7 6
Dalry,	3	7	365	1681	730	...	2776	13.2	60.5	26.3	...	30 0 0	77 1 0	23 7 4	.....	11 7 6	141 15 10	14 19 0
Dalrymple,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 2 8	.....	10 2 8	.....
Dreghorn,	2	1	...	...	35	429	464	...	...	7.5	92.4	.....	.....	0 17 6	7 10 0	2 10 0	10 17 6	.....
Dundonald,	8	5	730	349	1825	1460	4364	16.7	8.0	41.8	33.4	52 14 0	22 16 1	65 0 0	30 17 0	5 4 8	176 11 9	17 14 4
Dunlop,	1	1	...	...	365	365	730	...	...	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	23 8 0	10 8 0	.....	33 16 0	.....
Fenwick,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galston,	4	3	365	...	...	2190	2555	14.2	...	...	85.7	26 12 10	.....	.....	67 12 0	.....	94 4 10	.....
Girvan,	4	5	152	1205	...	1825	3182	4.8	37.8	...	57.3	12 13 0	85 15 0	.....	54 12 0	11 10 10	164 10 10	.....
Irvine,	8	7	543	567	1427	1888	4425	12.3	12.8	32.2	42.6	36 15 6	38 15 6	49 5 0	36 16 0	12 16 7	174 8 7	30 8 0
Kilbirnie,	1	2	365	...	730	...	1095	33.3	...	66.6	...	25 15 0	.....	26 3 0	.....	.....	51 18 0	.....
Kilbride, West,	2	...	...	180	...	365	545	...	33.0	...	66.9	.....	13 5 10	.....	3 18 0	.....	17 3 10	.....
Kilmarnock,	17	19	2944	3513	2056	2524	11,057	26.6	31.8	18.6	22.8	200 18 8	275 2 6	57 0 0	62 18 0	37 19 8	633 18 10	48 16 0
Kilmaurs,	1	2	...	...	365	730	1095	...	...	33.3	66.6	.....	.....	24 14 0	21 18 0	.....	46 10 0	.....
Kilwinning,	3	5	...	798	1173	365	2336	...	34.1	50.2	15.6	.....	53 3 10	51 13 6	8 2 0	4 5 9	117 5 1	9 8 8

28 Kirkmichael,	2	6	...	549	...	2183	2732	...	20.0	...	79.9	41 3 0	.....	.....	67 3 0	.....	108 6 0	.....
29 Kirkoswald,	1	2	466	...	...	...	466	100.0	...	...	...	27 18 6	.....	.....	.....	2 2 6	30 1 0	.....
30 Largs,	2	7	...	597	31	1155	1783	...	33.5	1.7	64.7	.....	51 4 0	2.. 2. 6	62 4 0	2 5 0	117 15 6	.....
31 Loudoun,	7	4	1809	...	...	2190	3999	45.2	...	...	57.4	134 19 0	.....	.....	57 6 0½	1 13 6	193 18 6½	5 10 0
32 Mauchline,	...	2	1	...	...	365	366	0.2	...	...	99.7	0 1 4	.....	.....	9 6 0	1 10 8	10 18 0	1 12 0
33 Maybole,	4	...	...	758	104	...	862	...	87.9	12.0	...	.....	33 11 8	9. 3 2	.....	4 19 4	47 14 2	.....
34 Monkton,	3	1	...	...	365	1095	1460	...	...	25.0	75.0	.....	.....	23 8. 0	25 6 8	.....	48 14 8	.....
35 Muirkirk,	1	2	41	...	...	730	771	5.3	...	...	94.6	2 17 0	.....	.....	14 8 6	3 0 0	20 5 6	.....
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	4	5	147	365	450	1864	2826	5.2	12.9	15.9	65.9	11 14 1	27 6 0	28 15 3	27 4 0	5 8 7	100 7 11	5 0 0
37 Ochiltree,	...	2	...	...	365	365	730	...	...	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	23 10 0	11 17 4	.....	35 7 4	.....
38 Riccarton,	1	2	730	...	365	...	1095	66.6	...	33.3	...	51 11 8	.....	24 15 2	.....	.....	76 6 10	.....
39 St. Quivox,	8	10	...	541	1153	3364	5058	...	10.7	22.7	66.5	.....	27 14 0	77 19 3	90 7 0	20 7 1	216 7 4	2 17 4
40 Sorn,	2	6	...	1275	...	1095	2370	...	53.8	...	46.2	.....	103 11 0	.....	24 16 3	7 9 0	135 16 3	5 14 9
41 Stair,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 Stevenston,	6	2	...	...	2044	...	2044	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	103 10 11	.....	10 1 7	113 12 6	.....
43 Stewarton,	3	2	...	..	1460	252	1712	...	...	85.2	14.7	.....	.....	63 8 0	5 8 0	0 10 0	69 6 0	.....
44 Straiton,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 2 4	.....	.....	7 16 0	1 1 0	32 19 4	3 0 0
45 Symington,	2	...	133	...	365	...	498	26.6	...	73.3	...	10 8 4	.....	13 0 10	.....	3 9 1½	26 18 3½	.....
46 Tarbolton,	2	1	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	38 0 0	.....	38 0 0	.....
Total,	124	158	11,922	15,479	22,414	35,714	85,529	13.9	18.1	26.2	41.7	889 14 7	1021 4 0	1168 14 6½	943 6 9	195 4 1½	4218 4 0	241 7 0½
BANFFSHIRE.																		
1 Aberlour,	4	...	...	730	...	730	1460	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	40 11 0	.....	17 11 6	1 2 6	59 5 0	.....
2 Alvah,	1	...	318	...	...	2	320	99.3	...	...	.6	25 16 6	.....	.....	0 16 0	3 17 7	30 10 1	.....
3 Banff,	2	3	1594	...	...	...	1594	100.0	...	...	...	116 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 2 6	.....
4 Boharm,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0	.....
5 Botriphnie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Boyndie,	2	2	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	35 0 7	.....	.....	33 15 0	.....	68 15 7	.....
7 Cabrach,	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	73 10 0	.....	.....	.....	0 2 6	73 12 6	.....
8 Cullen,	1	3	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	75 0 0	.....	.....	10 11 9	.....	85 11 9	.....
9 Deskford,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 2 0	0 11 7	9 13 7	.....
10 Fordyce,	4	10	1919	365	...	2190	4474	42.9	8.1	...	48.9	111 0 0	18 15 0	.....	60 8 9½	10 13 1	200 16 10½	.....
11 Forglen,	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	15 3 8	.....	40 3 8	1 0 0
12 Gamrie,	3	3	1186	...	...	730	1916	61.9	...	...	38.0	81 5 0	.....	.....	22 16 0	.....	104 1 0	.....
13 Grange,	1	3	...	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	40 4 6	.....	40 4 6	.....
14 Inveravon,	1	3	107	...	...	730	837	12.8	...	...	87.2	5 1 9	.....	.....	18 10 0	8 12 11	32 4 8	.....
Carry forward,	19	33	8409	1095	...	8032	17,536	...	...	...	...	565 16 4	59 6 0	.....	228 19 2½	25 0 2	870 1 8½	1 0 0

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	19	33	8409	1095	...	8032	17,536	...	...	...	...	565 16 4	59 6 0	.....	228 19 2½	25 0 2	870 1 8½	1 0 0
15 Inverkeithny, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
16 Keith, . .	1	5	455	395	...	730	1580	28.8	25.0	...	46.2	33 7 0	28 7 6	.....	21 8 0	2 13 9	85 16 3	.....
17 Kirkmichael .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
18 Marnoch, . .	4	5	954	730	...	1460	3144	30.3	23.2	...	46.4	76 16 6	46 2 7	.....	38 2 7	.....	161 1 8	.....
19 Mortlach, . .	2	4	584	123	...	1337	2044	28.5	6.0	...	65.4	34 6 7	6 19 0	.....	43 1 3	1 4 6	85 11 4	.....
20 Ordiquhill, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 10 0	.....	9 10 0	.....
21 Rathven, . .	6	9	1095	730	...	3480	5305	20.6	13.7	...	65.6	70 0 0	50 0 0	.....	103 18 10	65 8 8	*289 7 6	.....
22 Rothiemay, .	1	2	716	...	...	365	1081	66.2	..	...	33.8	53 3 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	8 12 2	72 3 2	.....
23 St. Fergus, .	1	1	424	...	...	...	424	100.0	...	...	...	28 15 3	.....	.....	.....	4 0 3	32 15 6	8 5 6
Total,	35	63	13,732	3073	...	15,769	32,574	42.1	9.4	...	48.4	937 4 8	190 15 1	.....	455 7 10½	106 19 6	1690 7 1½	9 5 6
BERWICKSHIRE.																		
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	...	1	...	...	365	...	365	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	25 0 3½	.....	.....	25 0 3½	2 0 0
2 Ayton, . .	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
3 Buncle & Preston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Channelkirk, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	3 1 0	13 9 0	.....
5 Chirnside, .	3	2	...	703	...	730	1433	...	49.0	...	50.9	.....	50 0 0	.....	32 1 4½	11 19 0	94 0 4½	1 0 0
6 Cockburnspath, .	1	2	441	365	...	...	806	54.7	45.2	...	...	28 10 0	24 0 0	.....	.....	1 12 0	54 2 0	.....
7 Coldingham, .	1	5	365	1095	...	365	1825	20.0	60.0	...	20.0	30 0 0	72 0 0	.....	12 10 0	.....	114 10 0	10 0 0
8 Coldstream, .	1	2	365	618	...	...	983	37.1	62.8	...	...	24 0 0	39 12 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	64 12 0	.....
9 Cranshaws, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Duns, . .	5	4	365	1281	...	1460	3106	11.7	41.2	...	47.0	24 0 0	83 5 0	.....	35 7 0	3 10 0	146 2 0	.....
11 Earlstoun, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....
12 Eccles, . .	2	3	...	947	...	365	1312	...	72.1	...	27.8	.....	58 16 6	.....	12 7 9	7 2 6	78 6 9	0 3 9

13 Edrom,	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
14 Eyemouth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Fogo,	...	1	...	151	...	...	151	...	100.0	...	...	.....	12 10 6	.....	.....	7 1 2	19 11 8	6 0 0
16 Foulden,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 18 0	1 8 6	17 6 6	4 0 0
17 Gordon,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	15 18 6	.....	15 18 6	.....
18 Greenlaw,	4	2	505	130	...	1095	1730	29.1	7.5	...	63.3	37 16 0	6 0 0	.....	45 10 0	8 11 5	97 17 5	.....
19 Hume,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Hutton,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	17 10 2	.....	42 10 2	.....
21 Ladykirk,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Langton,	4	2	730	186	...	1254	2170	33.6	8.5	...	57.8	55 0 0	12 15 10	.....	37 7 0	2 0 7	107 3 5	.....
23 Lauder,	1	5	365	730	...	1095	2190	16.6	33.3	...	50.0	24 0 0	48 0 0	.....	47 19 4	.....	119 19 4	.....
24 Legerwood,	1	...	...	86	...	...	86	...	100.0	...	...	.....	11 1 0	.....	.....	5 10 8	16 11 8	.....
25 Longformacus,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Mertoun,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Mordington,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	17 12 0	2 19 6	20 11 6	.....
28 Nenthorn,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Polwarth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Swinton,	3	1	...	545	...	730	1275	...	42.7	...	57.2	42 10 6	.....	.....	15 8 8½	4 4 7½	62 3 10	.....
31 Westruther,	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
32 Whitsome,	...	2	...	158	...	245	403	...	39.2	...	60.7	.....	9 13 2	.....	19 1 2	4 13 4	33 7 8	3 16 8½
Total,	33	37	4961	7360	365	9529	22,215	22.3	33.1	1.6	42.9	410 16 6	451 14 0	25 0 3½	347 19 0	64 14 3½	1300 4 1	27 0 5½
BUTESHIRE.																		
1 Cumbraes,	...	1	301	...	...	...	301	100.0	...	...	...	23 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 8 6	.....
2 Kilbride (Kintyre),	5	5	557	...	365	2412	3334	16.7	...	10.9	72.3	50 19 6	.....	20 0 0	72 18 9	2 7 6	146 5 9	.....
3 Kilmory,	3	3	65	...	...	1639	1704	3.8	...	...	96.1	4 8 2	.....	.....	38 12 7	10 18 10	53 19 7	.....
4 Kingarth,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	5 10 0	.....	5 10 0	.....
5 North Bute	1	3	365	...	365	730	1460	25.0	...	25.0	50.0	29 6 8	.....	19 12 5	10 8 0	.....	59 7 1	.....
6 Rothesay,	6	10	4510	...	365	456	5331	84.6	...	6.8	8.5	304 11 8	.....	20 0 0	9 3 0	4 19 6	338 14 2	.....
Total,	16	22	5798	...	1095	5602	12,495	46.4	...	8.7	44.8	412 14 6	.....	59 12 5	136 12 4	18 5 10	627 5 1	.....

* Of this sum, £57, 18s. 9d. were refunded during 1863 to Banff, being the amount of expenditure for two years on a lunatic afterwards found chargeable to Rathven.

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CAITHNESS.																		
1 Bower,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	12 15 6	.....	37 15 6	.....
2 Canisby,	3	6	365	1203	...	1717	3285	11.1	36.6	...	52.2	25 0 0	71 8 6	.....	27 5 0	0 17 0	124 10 6	.....
3 Dunnet,	4	3	336	...	...	1835	2171	15.4	...	...	84.5	25 6 5	.....	.....	42 7 6	25 9 9	93 3 8	.....
4 Halkirk,	4	1	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	31 4 4	.....	56 4 4	.....
5 Latheron,	15	18	2428	...	...	8844	11,272	21.5	...	...	78.4	162 10 0	.....	.....	156 2 7	32 13 0	351 5 7	.....
6 Olrick,	...	2	293	...	...	...	293	100.0	...	...	...	13 3 6	.....	.....	.....	7 1 0	20 4 6	.....
7 Reay,	3	4	730	365	...	1460	2555	28.5	14.2	...	57.1	50 0 0	24 0 0	.....	17 13 3	4 18 3	96 11 6	.....
8 Thurso,	4	7	1105	1825	...	730	3660	30.1	49.8	...	19.9	75 0 0	124 0 0	.....	31 15 7	1 8 11	232 4 6	.....
9 Watten,	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0	0 10 0	7 10 0	.....
10 Wick,	11	19	3154	1460	...	5494	10,108	31.2	14.4	...	54.3	217 0 6	96 0 0	.....	105 3 8	35 16 6½	454 0 8½	.....
Total,	48	60	9141	4853	...	22,635	36,629	24.9	13.2	..	61.8	618 0 5	315 8 6	.....	431 7 5	108 14 5½	1473 10 9½	.....
CLACKMANNAN.																		
1 Alloa & Tillybody,	4	10	18	2602	496	929	4045	0.4	64.3	12.2	23.0	1 4 0	167 10 0	31 15 0	25 3 6	4 9 6	230 2 0	.....
2 Clackmannan,	2	5	134	...	1180	419	1733	7.7	...	68.1	24.1	9 1 4	.....	36 10 4	5 19 0	13 13 4	65 4 0	5 11 6
3 Dollar,	...	3	365	...	...	455	820	44.5	...	...	55.4	30 0 0	.....	.....	9 12 6	.....	39 12 6	.....
4 Logie,	3	2	1095	365	...	365	1825	60.0	20.0	...	20.0	85 0 0	24 0 0	.....	13 0 0	5 7 0	127 7 0	.....
5 Tillycoultry,	1	5	821	...	...	1095	1916	42.8	...	...	57.1	56 5 7	.....	.....	27 2 2½	5 7 3	88 15 0½	10 0 0
Total,	10	25	2433	2967	1676	3263	10,339	23.5	28.7	16.2	31.5	181 10 11	191 10 0	68 5 4	80 17 2½	28 17 1	551 0 6½	15 11 6

DUMBARTON.																				
Arrochar,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	..	...	...	32 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 10 5	.....
Bonhill,	5	8	2275	...	...	1460	3735	60.9	...	...	39.0	151 4 9	.....	.....	40 6 0	4 12 10	196 3 7	15 3 8
Cardross,	2	8	1695	...	...	1460	3155	53.7	...	...	46.2	130 13 1	.....	.....	40 4 4	5 18 2	176 15 7	.....
Cumbernauld,	6	2	1083	...	...	1835	2918	37.1	...	..	62.8	71 12 8	.....	.....	41 4 8	13 10 4	126 7 8	.....
Dumbarton,	2	1	887	...	...	...	887	100.0	...	...	...	73 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 4 10	.....
Kilmaronock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kilpatrick, New,	4	5	1095	...	880	365	2340	46.7	...	37.6	15.6	88 11 12	.....	35 17 2	6 4 0	24 8 5	155 0 9	.....
Kilpatrick, Old,	4	10	2177	...	1392	365	3934	55.3	...	35.4	9.2	161 16 11	.....	91 1 0	11 8 0	12 3 4	276 9 3	23 8 0
Kirkintilloch,	9	5	2920	365	...	1825	5110	57.1	7.1	...	35.7	234 3 2½	24 0 0	.....	56 12 9	.....	314 15 11½	.....
Luss,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roseneath,	3	2	261	730	182	...	1173	22.2	62.2	15.5	...	22 19 1	53 4 6	11 14 0	.....	5 5 0	93 2 7	.....
Row,	6	1	1367	365	365	...	2097	65.1	17.4	17.4	...	81 14 6	27 6 0	24 14 0	.....	29 12 0	163 6 6	.....
Total,	42	42	14,125	1460	2819	7310	25,714	54.9	5.7	10.9	28.4	1048 10 7½	104 10 6	163 6 2	195 19 9	95 10 1	1607 17 1½	38 11 8
DUMFRIES.																		
Annan,	7	3	2861	...	...	789	3650	78.3	...	...	21.6	156 13 4	.....	.....	17 8 6	0 18 3	175 0 1	.....
Applegarth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caerlaverock,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	..	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 10 0	.....	10 10 0	.....
Canonbie,	4	3	1316	...	...	730	2046	64.3	...	...	35.6	71 19 8	. ....	.....	13 0 0	6 10 6	91 10 2	.....
Closeburn,	2	3	552	...	...	913	1465	37.6	...	...	62.3	31 11 11	.....	.....	14 14 0	2 14 6	49 0 5	.....
Cummertrees,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	27 16 0	.....
Dalton,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
Dornock,	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 6 0	.....	40 6 0	7 0 0
Dryfesdale,	3	2	1589	...	...	...	1589	100.0	...	..	...	89 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 0 0	.....
Dumfries,	23	16	9453	...	...	2347	11,800	80.1	...	...	19.9	559 18 4	.....	.....	88 9 0	15 6 0	663 13 4	43 1 1
Dunscore,	2	4	1460	...	...	730	2190	66.6	...	...	33.3	80 0 0	.... .	.....	27 1 0	.....	107 1 0	.....
Durrisdeer,	3	1	411	...	...	730	1141	36.0	...	...	63.9	27 12 9	.....	.....	22 8 0	1 7 6	51 8 3	5 0 0
Eskdalemuir,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0	.....
Ewes,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....
Glencairn,	2	3	797	...	...	790	1587	50.2	...	...	49.7	45 0 0	.....	.....	14 9 0	2 13 8	62 2 8	.....
Graitney,	1	1	730	...	..	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	10 0 0
Half-Morton,	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoddam,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holywood,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hutton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carry forward,	51	41	20,244	...	...	9219	29,483	...	...	...	...	1161 16 0	.....	.....	248 1 6	29 10 5	1439 7 11	65 1 1

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	51	41	20,244	...	...	9219	29,483	...	...	...	...	1161 16 0	.....	.....	248 1 6	29 10 5	1439 7 11	65 1 1
Johnston, . .	1	3	618	...	...	730	1348	45.8	...	...	54.1	36 5 4	.....	.....	22 18 1	6 16 8	66 0 1	.....
Keir, . .	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	... ..	.....	40 0 0	.....
Kirkconnell, .	...	4	1222	...	...	365	1587	77.0	...	...	22.9	46 8 6	.....	.....	11 3 0	2 0 6	59 12 0	20 0 0
Kirkmahoe, .	1	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	16 0 0	.....	36 0 0	.....
Kirkmichael, .	3	2	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	60 0 0	.....	.....	22 3 10	.....	82 3 10	.....
Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	...	2	368	...	...	...	368	100.0	...	...	...	20 3 3	.....	.....	.....	3 9 3	23 12 6	2 12 0
Kirkpatrick-Juxta,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 2 4	20 2 4	.....
Langholm, .	5	...	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	20.0	80 0 0	.....	.....	6 10 0	0 10 6	87 0 6	.....
Lochmaben, .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	2 10 0	32 18 0	.....
Middlebie, .	3	..	135	...	...	365	500	27.0	...	...	73.0	10 0 0	.....	.....	11 4 0	5 2 4	26 6 4	.....
Moffat, . .	4	2	1095	...	...	1095	2190	50.0	...	...	50.0	60 0 0	.....	.....	23 3 8	.....	83 3 8	.....
Morton, . .	2	8	2303	...	...	1070	3373	68.2	...	...	31.7	130 11 9	.....	.....	25 14 8	13 10 4	169 16 9	22 14 4
Mousewald,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penpont, . .	1	1	75	...	...	365	440	17.0	...	...	82.9	5 0 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	12 16 0	.....
Ruthwell, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
St. Mungo, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	14 11 8	.....	14 11 8	.....
Sanquhar, . .	2	1	781	...	...	...	781	100.0	...	...	...	42 15 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 15 8	.....
Tinwald, . .	3	1	852	...	...	365	1217	70.0	...	...	29.9	46 13 4	.....	.....	8 8 0½	.....	55 1 4½	20 0 0
Torthorwald, .	1	3	1161	...	...	...	1161	100.0	...	...	...	68 2 7	.....	.....	.....	1 8 3	69 10 10	10 0 0
Tundergarth, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	... ..	.....	20 0 0	.....
Tynron, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.... .	.....	20 0 0	.....
Wamphray, .	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	24 10 7½	2 13 8	27 4 3½	1 13 8
Westerkirk, .	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	... ..
Total,	86	74	35,809	...	...	16,494	52,303	68.4	...	...	31.5	2007 16 5	.....	.....	452 13 1	67 14 3	2528 3 9	132 11 1

EDINBURGH.																																
1 Borthwick,	1	2	365	730	...	...	1,095	33·3	66·6	...	...	28	0	0	48	0	0	.....		.....		.....		76	0	0	.....		
2 Calder, Mid,	1	3	20	...	...	1,440	1,460	1·3	...	...	98·6	2	0	0	.....			.....		43	18	9	0	10	6	46	9	3	3	18	0
3 Calder, West,	2	2	519	149	...	...	668	77·7	...	22·3	..	40	0	0	14	14	6	. ....		.....				3	4	6	57	19	0	2	10	0
4 Canongate,	11	8	4,528	...	365	365	5,258	86·1	...	6·9	6·9	305	1	1	.....			13	13	9	14	15	0	5	19	6	339	9	4	41	8	8
5 Carrington,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100·0	.....			.....			.....			16	18	0	1	5	0	18	3	0	. ....		
6 Cockpen,	6	6	778	1,839	...	498	3,115	24·9	59·0	...	15·9	49	5	0	114	5	4	.....		.....		18	1	0	10	18	6	192	9	10	4	6	0
7 Colinton,	4	3	2084	...	...	...	2,084	100·0	...	...	...	140	9	4	.....			.....		.....				6	13	10	147	3	2	.....		
8 Corstorphine,	2	2	365	...	324	730	1,419	25·7	...	22·9	51·4	24	0	0	.....			19	5	0	28	12	0	6	0	0	77	17	0	.....		
9 Cramond,	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100·0	...	...	.....			24	0	0	.....		.....				.....			24	0	0	.....		
10 Cranston,	1	2	925	...	...	...	925	100·0	...	...	...	67	1	5	.....			.....		.....				2	15	8	69	17	1	.....		
11 Crichton,	...	5	365	...	...	1,460	1,825	20·0	...	...	80·0	26	8	7	.....			.....		48	11	7	1	4	0	76	4	2	.....		
12 Currie,	1	2	1,095	...	...	...	1,095	100·0	...	...	...	84	0	0	.....			.....		.....				.....			84	0	0	.....		
13 Dalkeith,	8	5	2,228	1,285	9	43	3,565	62·5	36·0	0·2	1·2	163	15	0	84	0	0	0	5	6	0	18	0	4	1	6	253	0	0	16	19	2
14 Duddingstone,	2	2	760	...	...	365	1,125	67·5	...	...	32·4	48	0	0	. ....			.....			10	16	3	1	13	0	60	9	3	.....		
15 Edinburgh,	90	158	35,302	...	26,873	9,068	71,243	49·5	...	37·7	12·7	2273	9	11	.....			1341	7	0	276	8	4	99	0	6	3990	5	9	76	1	0¾
16 Fala and Soutra,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
17 Glencorse,	...	2	...	629	...	...	629	...	100·0	...	..	.....			44	10	0	.....			.....			.....			44	10	0	5	3	2
18 Heriot,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100·0	.....			.....			.....			16	15	9	1	8	0	18	3	9	...		
19 Inveresk,	11	16	...	6,086	...	2,920	9,006	...	67·5	...	32·4	.....			371	6	0	.....			77	10	0	1	19	6	450	15	6	7	16	0
20 Kirknewton,	3	4	1,320	196	...	899	2,415	54·6	8·1	...	37·2	104	17	0	12	17	6	.....			37	8	4	3	13	10	158	16	8	10	5	0
21 Lasswade,	7	4	373	2,190	...	730	3,293	11·3	66·5	...	22·1	31	13	2	144	0	0	.....			12	0	0	4	12	7	192	5	9	....		
22 Leith, North,	10	13	6,152	536	365	365	7,418	82·9	7·2	4·9	4·9	404	18	0	35	6	0	16	14	7	10	0	0	3	18	0	470	9	7	14	12	0
23 Leith, South,	36	40	15,311	1,095	6,327	1,095	23,828	64·3	4·6	26·5	4·6	1001	3	1	68	11	6	209	6	0	27	19	10	15	17	7	1322	18	0	38	10	6
24 Liberton,	9	11	3,605	1,095	...	2,080	6,780	53·2	16·1	...	30·7	276	0	0	76	0	0	.....			43	13	0	0	18	0	396	11	0	.....		
25 Newbattle,	2	3	...	1,071	...	754	1,825	...	58·6	...	41·3	.....			70	8	0	.....			22	18	0	4	14	3	98	0	3	.....		
26 Newton,	..	4	381	365	...	365	1,111	34·3	32·8	...	32·8	25	6	6	24	0	0	.....			12	9	0	3	8	8	65	4	2	.....		
27 Pennycuick,	1	6	365	2,190	...	...	2,555	14·3	85·7	...	...	28	0	0	132	0	0	.....			.....			.....			160	0	0	6	10	0
28 Ratho,	2	4	730	1,095	...	365	2,190	33·3	50·0	...	16·6	52	0	0	66	0	0	.....			11	13	6	.....			129	13	6	15	2	0
29 St. Cuthbert's,	96	122	45,261	2,292	17,023	3,793	68,369	66·2	3·3	24·9	5·5	2969	18	8	138	16	4	851	3	0	78	15	8	37	16	9	4076	10	5	.....		
30 Stow,	3	2	730	...	...	878	1,608	45·4	...	...	54·6	52	0	0	.....			.....			21	12	0	2	17	8	76	9	8	.....		
31 Temple,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50·0	...	...	50·0	24	0	0	.....			.....			5	4	0	.....			29	4	0	.....		
Total,	312	433	123,927	23,208	51,286	29,308	227,729	54·4	10·1	22·5	12·9	8220	19	9	1468	15	2	2451	14	10	836	18	0	224	11	4	13,202	19	1	243	1	6¾

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
ELGIN.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Abernethy,	2	1	547	...	...	548	1095	49.9	...	...	50.0	27 0 0	.....	.....	14 19 2	.....	41 19 2	.....
2 Alves,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Rellie,	...	4	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	54 0 0	.....	.....	18 4 0	.....	72 4 0	.....
4 Birnie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Dallas,	1	3	1397	...	...	...	1397	100.0	...	...	...	68 17 3	.....	.....	.....	1 9 0	70 6 3	.....
6 Drainy,	1	1	193	...	...	...	193	100.0	...	...	...	9 9 7	.....	.....	.....	2 13 0	12 2 7	4 14 6
7 Duffus,	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	54 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 0 0	.....
8 Duthill,	...	6	365	...	...	1825	2190	16.6	...	...	83.3	18 0 0	.....	.....	34 2 3½	.....	52 2 3½	.....
9 Dyke and Moy,	1	1	292	...	...	438	730	40.0	...	...	60.0	14 8 0	.....	.....	12 8 0	0 8 10	27 4 10	.....
10 Kinkillie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Elgin,	11	16	3041	...	...	2393	5434	55.9	...	...	44.0	234 1 0	.....	.....	62 18 5	9 12 0	306 11 5	.....
12 Forres,	7	4	2314	...	...	730	3044	76.0	...	...	23.9	114 0 10	.....	.....	11 8 0	2 2 0	127 10 10	.....
13 Kinloss,	1	3	937	...	...	365	1302	71.9	...	...	28.0	46 9 0	.....	.....	6 10 0	1 7 6	54 6 6	.....
14 Knockando,	3	4	1184	...	...	1095	2279	51.9	...	...	48.0	58 7 9	.....	.....	25 4 6	.....	83 12 3	.....
15 New Spynie,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	36 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 0 0	.....
16 Rafford,	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	18 0 0	.....	.....	25 16 0	.....	43 16 0	5 0 0
17 Rothes,	3	...	564	...	...	365	929	60.7	...	...	39.2	31 3 5	.....	.....	11 8 1	1 14 4	44 5 10	5 0 0
18 St Andrews,	2	1	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	36 0 0	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	43 16 0	6 0 0
19 Spynie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Urquhart,	3	2	135	...	...	1087	1222	11.0	...	...	88.9	6 15 0	.....	.....	30 14 2½	0 18 0	38 7 2½	.....
Total,	38	51	14,984	...	...	10,306	25,290	59.2	...	...	40.7	826 11 10	.....	.....	261 8 8	20 4 8	1108 5 2	20 14 6

FIFE.

1 Abbotshall,	3	3	...	1596	365	10	1971	...	81.0	18.4	0.5	.....		93 18 11		25 6 10½		0 10 0		4 11 2		124 6 11½		.....
2 Abdie	...	2	365	...	365	...	730	50.0	...	50.0	...	22 0 0		.....		18 5 0		.....		.....		40 5 0		.....
3 Aberdour,	1	2	...	730	...	365	1095	...	66.6	...	33.3	.....		44 0 0		.....		7 16 0		0 4 6		52 0 6		.....
4 Anstruther, Easter	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....		24 0 0		.....		.....		.....		24 0 0		.....
5 Anstruther, Wester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
6 Arngask,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
7 Auchterderran,	5	3	...	807	561	1095	2463	...	32.7	22.8	44.4	.....		50 10 8		31 10 4		22 18 7		2 3 0		107 2 7		.....
8 Auchtermuchty,	5	5	1774	365	365	1095	3599	49.3	10.1	10.1	30.4	121 10 0		22 0 0		22 0 0		20 1 6		3 4 0		188 15 6		.....
9 Auchtertool,	...	1	...	66	...	...	66	...	100.0	...	...	.....		4 8 0		.....		.....		.....		4 8 0		.....
10 Ballingry,	4	1	1063	...	...	365	1428	74.4	...	...	25.5	72 7 0		.....		.....		8 9 0		4 9 4		85 5 4		.....
11 Balmerino,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....		.....		15 0 0		.....		15 0 0		.....
12 Beath,	2	1	...	589	...	365	954	...	61.7	...	38.2	.....		36 0 0		.....		9 12 8		.....		45 12 8		.....
13 Burntisland,	2	4	...	1138	...	730	1868	...	60.9	...	39.0	.....		68 4 0		.....		8 2 0		7 1 6		83 7 6	17 19 0	
14 Cameron,	2	1	730	365	...	...	1095	66.6	33.3	...	...	60 0 0		24 0 0		.....		.....		.....		84 0 0		.....
15 Carnbee,	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....		24 0 0		.....		.....		.....		24 0 0		.....
16 Carnock,	3	1	627	...	365	365	1357	46.2	...	26.9	26.9	46 17 2		.....		18 7 6		20 17 0		2 15 0		88 16 8		.....
17 Ceres,	3	1	365	1095	...	...	1460	25.0	75.0	...	...	25 0 0		72 0 0		.....		.....		3 19 3		100 19 3		.....
18 Collessie,	2	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....		.....		12 6 0		.....		12 6 0		.....
19 Crail,	2	4	365	1073	...	365	1803	20.2	59.5	...	20.2	25 0 0		70 9 0		.....		13 0 0		4 9 9		112 18 9	12 0 0	
20 Criech,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
21 Cults,	2	...	...	730	...	...	730	...	100.0	...	...	.....		42 15 4		.....		.....		.....		42 15 4		.....
22 Cupar,	7	9	1732	3145	...	365	5242	33.0	60.0	...	7.0	123 15 0		207 5 2		.....		6 10 0		6 10 2		344 0 4		.....
23 Dairsie,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....		.....		13 0 0		.....		13 0 0		.....
24 Dalgety,	2	...	52	...	365	...	417	12.4	...	87.5	...	7 10 0		.....		18 7 6		.....		2 9 0		28 6 6		.....
25 Denino,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
26 Dunbog,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
27 Dunfermline,	26	20	1194	5974	5712	1825	14,705	8.1	40.6	38.8	12.4	97 11 10		395 0 8		234 14 4		35 9 9		18 15 2		781 11 4	1 18 3	
28 Dysart,	8	7	476	2190	...	2190	4856	9.8	45.1	...	45.1	36 17 6		134 0 0		.....		24 10 0		4 15 8		200 3 2		.....
29 Elie,	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0		.....		.....		6 10 0		.....		30 10 0		.....
30 Falkland,	6	5	1651	730	...	730	3111	53.1	23.4	...	23.4	113 0 5		50 0 0		.....		33 2 6		15 9 6½		211 12 5½		.....
31 Ferry-Port-on-Craig	2	6	1454	1095	...	365	2914	49.9	37.5	...	12.5	103 10 6		72 0 0		.....		9 2 0		.....		184 12 6	19 0 0	
32 Flisk,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
33 Forgan,	3	...	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....		.....		28 15 0		.....		28 15 0		.....
34 Inverkeithing,	4	2	137	1142	367	...	1646	8.3	69.3	22.3	...	11 5 6		76 2 0		18 6 8		.....		5 18 7		111 12 9	7 0 0	
35 Kemback,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0		.....		.....		.....		6 4 6		31 4 6	12 10 0	
36 Kennoway,	3	1	98	642	...	730	1470	6.6	43.7	...	49.6	10 0 0		38 2 0		.....		28 12 0		3 17 10		80 11 10	10 0 0	
37 Kettle,	2	7	819	1006	...	1119	2944	27.8	34.1	...	38.0	57 10 0		68 13 10		.....		14 10 6		.....		140 14 4		.....
38 Kilconquhar,	3	2	272	53	...	730	1055	25.7	5.0	...	69.2	22 12 9		3 9 6		.....		16 8 6		5 18 10		48 9 7		.....
Carry forward,	105	93	13,904	25,261	8,465	15,729	63,359	...	...	...	...	1005 7 8		1620 18 8		386 18 2½		355 3 0		102 16 9½		3471 4 4	80 7 3	

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	105	93	13,904	25,261	8465	15,729	63,359	...	...	...	...	1005 7 8	1620 18 8	386 18 2½	355 3 0	102 16 9½	3471 4 4	80 7 3
39 Kilmany,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Kilrenny,	1	2	...	1095	...	...	1095	...	100.0	...	...	.....	72 0 0	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	.....
41 Kinghorn,	1	1	...	730	...	...	730	...	100.0	...	...	.....	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0	.....
42 Kinglassie,	2	...	365	..	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	8 2 0	.....	33 2 0	.....
43 Kingsbarns,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44 Kirkcaldy,	4	8	1589	1443	...	921	3953	40.1	36.5	...	23.3	121 13 9	68 13 0	.....	24 0 0	10 13 2	224 19 11	.....
45 Largo	2	7	464	1825	...	365	2654	17.4	68.8	...	13.7	27 0 8	120 0 0	.....	9 2 0	2 13 10½	158 16 6½	.....
46 Leslie,	2	4	...	730	...	1460	2190	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	44 10 0	.....	34 2 4	1 5 6	79 17 10	.....
47 Leuchars,	...	1	166	...	...	...	166	100.0	...	...	...	12 11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 11 2	6 16 6
48 Logie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49 Markinch,	5	2	180	1845	...	...	2025	8.8	91.1	...	...	13 10 0	115 5 0	.....	.....	3 13 0	132 8 0	.....
50 Monimail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51 Moonzie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52 Newburgh,	2	5	1175	...	...	730	1905	61.6	...	...	38.3	93 3 8	.....	.....	20 15 7	6 6 0	120 5 3	.....
53 Newburn,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 10 0	.....	7 10 0	.....
54 Pittenweem,	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 2 4	.....	.....	.....	24 2 4	.....
55 St. Andrews,	4	8	2840	365	...	786	3991	71.1	9.1	...	19.7	178 14 7	24 0 0	.....	27 6 1½	.....	230 0 8½	21 4 4½
56 St. Leonards,	1	1	91	...	...	365	456	19.9	...	...	80.0	11 3 11	.....	.....	14 16 7	.....	26 0 6	.....
57 St. Monance,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58 Saline,	...	3	763	...	...	...	763	100.0	...	...	...	62 12 11	.....	.....	.....	6 6 0	68 18 11	.....
59 Scoonie,	2	1	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	55 0 0	.....	.....	15 11 0	.....	70 11 0	.....
60 Strathmiglo,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61 Torryburn,	2	1	62	599	...	...	661	9.4	90.6	..	...	5 3 6	46 5 6	.....	.....	3 19 0	55 8 0	.....
62 Wemyss,	5	5	...	1825	...	1825	3650	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	116 0 0	.....	32 10 0	4 2 0	152 12 0	.....
Total,	140	142	22,329	36,083	8465	23,276	90,153	24.8	40.0	9.3	25.8	1611 1 10	2299 14 6	386 18 2½	548 18 7½	141 15 4	4988 8 6	108 8 1½

FORFARSHIRE.																							
1 Aberlemno,	2	5	365	...	365	1825	2555	14.3	...	14.2	71.4	11 0 0	.....	17 2 8	41 1 7	0 2 0	69 6 3	.....
2 Airlie,	1	3	746	...	...	365	1111	67.1	...	...	32.8	42 11 6	.....	.....	11 10 0	5 0 4	59 1 10	.....
3 Arbirlot,	1	4	1206	..	...	365	1571	76.7	...	...	23.2	72 12 8	.....	.....	18 11 0	5 1 0	96 4 8	11 0 0
4 Arbroath,	15	17	8589	...	...	1095	9684	88.6	...	...	11.3	507 12 6	.....	.....	24 3 9	5 11 0	537 7 3	22 3 5
5 Auchterhouse,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Barry,	2	2	835	...	...	365	1200	69.5	...	...	30.4	50 4 6	.....	.....	8 13 9	4 1 3	62 19 6	.....
7 Brechin,	5	4	2874	...	...	183	3057	94.0	...	...	5.9	177 1 6	.....	.....	3 13 0	2 5 6	183 0 0	13 6 10
8 Caraldstone,	1	...	...	...	...	392	392	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 19 9	1 1 0	12 0 9	.....
9 Carmylie,	1	3	730	...	...	526	1256	58.1	...	...	41.9	44 0 0	.....	.....	16 12 6	1 1 0	61 13 6	.....
10 Cortachy,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 14 0	.....	13 14 0	.....
11 Craig,	3	2	1363	...	...	...	1363	100.0	...	...	...	81 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 14 6	4 4 6
12 Dun,	..	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 10 0	.....
13 Dundee,	73	77	45,251	...	...	2920	48,171	93.9	...	...	6.0	2643 17 [5	.....	.....	80 12 0	14 8 9	2738 18 2	84 18 7
14 Dunnichen,	2	2	1429	...	...	...	1429	100.0	...	...	...	86 2 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 2 7	.....
15 Edzell,	3	...	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	33 0 0	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	46 0 0	.....
16 Essie and Nevy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Farnell,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Fearn,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	... ..	.....	.....	44 0 0	.....
19 Forfar,	12	16	7188	...	...	1095	8283	86.7	...	...	13.2	423 13 11	.....	.....	19 12 0	7 18 2	451 4 1	42 16 2
20 Glammis,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	.....
21 Glenisla,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Guthrie,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	3 18 0	.....	3 18 0	.....
23 Inverarity,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	0 15 0
24 Inverkeillor,	2	1	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	23 5 3	.....	.....	28 12 0	.....	51 17 3	.....
25 Kettins,	...	3	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	20 16 0	.....	.....	12 0 0	1 19 6	34 15 6	0 14 0
26 Kingoldrum,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Kinnell,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 6 4	.....	8 6 4	.....
28 Kinnettles,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0	.....
29 Kirkden,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
30 Kirriemuir,	13	16	6270	...	...	3285	9555	65.6	...	...	34.4	349 15 4	.....	.....	78 14 4	10 3 5	438 13 1	.....
31 Lethnot,	1	...	62	...	...	...	62	100.0	...	...	...	3 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 15 6	.....
32 Liff and Benvie,	19	32	15,516	365	...	1222	17,103	90.7	2.1	...	7.1	900 7 10	17 11 8	.....	34 3 0	8 15 6	960 18 0	18 12 11
33 Lintrathen,	2	1	1067	...	...	...	1067	100.0	...	...	...	64 6 4	.....	.....	.....	1 2 0	65 8 4	.....
34 Lochlee,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	3 15 6	16 15 6	0 12 6
35 Logie-Pert,	1	3	799	...	296	365	1460	54.7	...	20.2	25.0	48 2 8	.....	18 0 0	10 16 6	2 3 9	79 2 11	4 0 0
36 Lunan,	...	1	220	...	...	...	220	100.0	...	...	...	11 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 0 0	.....
Carry forward,	163	201	98,890	365	661	17,653	117569	...	...	...	...	5771 10 0	17 11 8	35 2 8	463 13 6	74 9 8	6362 7 6	203 3 11

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, .	163	201	98,890	365	661	17,653	117569	...	...	...	...	5771 10 0	17 11 8	35 2 8	463 13 6	74 9 8	6362 7 6	293 3 11
37 Lundie and Fowlis, E.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38 Mains & Strathmartin,	2	2	423	184	...	365	972	43.5	18.9	...	37.5	24 5 9	10 5 0	.....	9 2 6	.....	43 13 3	.....
39 Marytoun, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	11 0 0
40 Menmuir, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41 Monifieth, .	4	2	1825	...	...	365	2190	83.3	...	...	16.6	106 12 0	.....	.....	14 0 0	.....	120 12 0	.....
42 Monikie, . .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	2 13 0
43 Montrose, . .	17	34	13,508	...	...	2086	15,594	86.6	...	...	13.3	704 14 7	.....	.....	34 7 3	23 15 2	762 17 0	11 15 6
44 Murroes, . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 2 6	.....	.....	. ....	.....	22 2 6	9 0 0
45 Newtyle, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 Oathlaw, . .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	22 0 0	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....	27 4 0	.....
47 Panbride, .	2	...	113	...	...	617	730	15.4	...	...	84.5	6 17 0	.....	.....	10 13 6	2 5 0	19 15 6	.....
48 Rescobie, . .	2	3	711	...	365	639	1715	41.4	...	21.3	37.3	43 3 0	.....	19 10 0	19 16 0	2 17 4	85 6 4	19 10 9
49 Ruthven, . .	1	1	635	...	...	...	635	100.0	...	...	...	44 10 0	... ..	.....	.....	1 8 1	45 18 1	1 6 0
50 St. Vigeans, .	8	21	6777	730	...	1095	8602	78.7	8.5	...	12.7	404 12 11	33 13 4	.....	22 2 0	22 2 5	482 10 8	.....
51 Strickathrow, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0 0	.....
52 Tannadice, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53 Tealing, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,	202	269	125437	1279	1026	23,185	150927	83.1	0.8	0.7	15.3	7260 7 9	61 10 0	54 12 8	578 18 9	126 17 8	8082 6 10	298 8 5
HADDINGTON.																		
1 Aberlady, . .	1	2	...	270	...	730	1000	...	27.0	...	73.0	.....	14 11 9	.....	23 13 11	0 6 6	38 12 2	.....
2 Athelstaneford, .	1	3	...	730	365	365	1460	...	50.0	25.0	25.0	.....	48 0 0	22 0 0	11 8 1½	1 0 0	82 8 1½	.....
3 Bara, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Dirleton, . .	1	3	730	730	...	...	1460	50.0	50.0	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	96 0 0	5 0 0

5 Dunbar,	7	4	...	2236	...	1095	3331	...	67.1	...	32.8	.....		148	11	0	.....		29	9	7	18	17	9	196	18	4	.....	
6 Garvald,	...	3	...	365	...	619	984	...	37.1	...	62.9	.....		24	0	0	.....		26	18	11½	.....			50	18	11½	.....	
7 Gladsmuir,	3	1	...	1095	...	365	1460	...	75.0	...	25.0	.....		72	0	0	.....		14	4	6	.....			86	4	6	15	2	9
8 Haddington,	9	8	730	4829	...	1095	6654	10.9	72.5	...	16.5	50	0	0	244	8	11	.....		39	10	0	16	13	0	350	11	11	6	0	0
9 Humbie,	3	4	110	1844	...	...	1954	5.6	...	...	94.3	9	7	2	106	2	0	.....		.....			2	15	6	118	4	8	.....	
10 Innerwick,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....			.....		.....			.....			.....			.....	
11 Moreham,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24	0	0	.....			.....		.....			.....			24	0	0	.....	
12 North Berwick,	1	3	...	795	...	365	1160	...	68.5	...	31.4	.....			50	3	3	.....		9	2	0	.....			59	5	3	.....	
13 Oldhamstocks,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....			.....			.....		13	0	0	1	0	0	14	0	0	.....	
14 Ormiston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.. ..			.....		.....			.....			.....			.....	
15 Pencaitland,	2	5	454	766	...	365	1585	28.6	48.3	...	23.0	33	9	0	50	18	0	... ..		20	18	0	3	7	0	108	12	0	21	3	0
16 Prestonkirk,	...	4	245	365	...	730	1340	18.3	27.2	...	54.4	9	0	0	24	0	0	.....		20	3	6	4	4	0	57	7	6	.....	
17 Prestonpans,	4	4	365	730	365	1460	2920	12.5	25.0	12.5	50.0	30	0	0	48	0	0	22	0	0	42	19	5	.....			142	19	5	.....	
18 Salton,	1	1	365	365	...	...	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	24	0	0	24	0	0	.....		.....			.....			48	0	0	.....	
19 Spott,	2	1	...	365	...	730	1095	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....			24	0	0	.....		20	2	0	.....			44	2	0	.....	
20 Stenton,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....			... ..			.....		26	0	0	.....			26	0	0	.....	
21 Tranent,	9	5	1460	1093	...	2555	5108	28.5	21.4	...	50.0	108	0	0	67	9	0	.....		65	4	0	.....			240	13	0	7	16	0
22 Whitekirk,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	30	0	0	.....			.....		12	0	11	.....			42	0	11	.....	
23 Whittingham,	1	1	...	...	...	441	441	...	...	...	100.0	.....			.....			.....		11	0	8	3	8	0	14	8	8	.....	
24 Yester,	...	1	...	278	...	7	285	...	97.5	...	2.4	.....			19	0	0	.....		1	3	0	3	0	0	23	3	0	.....	
Total,	49	55	5189	16,856	730	12,382	35,157	14.7	47.9	2.1	35.2	365	16	2	1013	3	11	44	0	0	386	18	7	54	11	9	1864	10	5	55	1	9
INVERNESS-SHIRE.																															
1 Alvie,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25	0	0	.....			.....		6	15	0	6	10	0	38	5	0	6	10	0
2 Ardersier,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....			.....			.....		17	6	10	.....			17	6	10	.....	
3 Barra,	...	3	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	25	0	0	.....			.....		7	1	0	.....			32	1	0	.....	
4 Boleskine & Abertarff,	7	4	262	1460	24	2005	3751	7.0	38.9	0.6	53.4	18	17	0	98	0	0	1	16	0	37	4	0	20	13	3	176	10	3	.....	
5 Bracadale,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			.....			.....		.....			.....			.....			.....	
6 Cromdale,	3	7	644	...	...	2403	3047	21.1	...	...	78.8	40	13	0	.....			.....		51	13	0	.....			92	6	0	.....	
7 Croy,	...	3	...	...	..	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....			.....			.....		32	4	0	.....			32	4	0	... ..	
8 Daviot,	1	1	365	...	..	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25	0	0	.....			.....		5	0	0	.....			30	0	0	.....	
9 Dores,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....			.....			.....		9	0	0	.....			9	0	0	.....	
10 Duirnish,	5	2	535	...	...	2190	2725	19.6	...	...	80.3	38	0	0	.....			.....		43	4	0	24	3	9	105	7	9	.....	
11 Glenelg,	3	1	365	...	365	730	1460	25.0	...	25.0	50.0	25	0	0	.....			22	5	6	14	0	0	3	10	0	64	15	6	.....	
12 Harris,	5	1	...	365	...	1825	2190	...	16.6	...	83.3	.....			28	0	0	.....			38	5	0	... ..			66	5	0	.....	
13 Inverness,	22	20	3547	7300	1095	3285	15,227	23.3	47.9	7.2	21.6	248	2	11	497	0	0	39	0	0	100	7	3	.....			884	10	2	.....	
Carry forward,	49	45	6448	9125	1484	16,453	33,490	...	...	...	...	445	12	11	623	0	0	63	1	0	362	0	1	54	17	0	1548	11	5	6	10	0

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	49	45	6448	9125	1484	16,453	33,490	...	...	...	...	445 12 11	623 0 0	63 1 6	362 0 1	54 17 0	1548 11 6	6 10 0
14 Kilmallie, . .	5	11	1355	...	...	3530	4885	27.7	...	...	72.2	99 2 5	.....	.....	111 10 2½	1 15 0	212 7 7½	.....
15 Kilmonivaig, .	4	2	...	...	...	2138	2138	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	69 19 4	4 0 7	73 19 11	.....
16 Kilmorack, .	4	2	...	...	...	2063	2063	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	26 6 1	.....	26 6 1	.....
17 Kilmuir, . .	5	6	...	1460	...	2555	4015	...	36.3	...	63.6	.....	96 0 0	.....	41 0 6	0 14 0	137 14 6	.....
18 Kiltarlity, .	3	6	730	1065	...	1460	3255	22.4	32.7	...	44.8	50 0 0	77 18 4	.....	22 0 0	8 3 0	158 1 4	.....
19 Kingussie, .	3	...	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	46 2 10	.....	46 2 10	.....
20 Kirkhill, . .	1	3	...	730	...	730	1460	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	48 0 0	.....	9 15 0	1 17 4½	59 12 4½	.....
21 Laggan, . .	2	1	674	...	...	463	1137	59.2	...	...	40.7	55 2 6	.....	.....	25 0 1½	27 18 2	108 0 9½	5 7 6
22 Moy & Dalarossie,	..	4	...	730	...	730	1460	. .	50.0	...	50.0	.....	50 0 0	.....	26 4 0	.....	76 4 0	.....
23 Petty, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	5 17 6	.....	5 17 6	.....
24 Portree, . .	3	4	1460	...	...	1095	2555	57.1	...	...	42.8	100 10 0	.....	.....	18 2 0	.....	118 12 0	.....
25 Sleat, . .	2	3	484	...	...	1095	1579	30.6	...	...	69.3	33 0 0	.....	.....	15 8 6	8 0 0	56 8 6	.....
26 Small Isles, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Snizort, . .	3	...	...	468	...	365	833	...	56.1	...	43.8	.....	24 0 0	.....	5 4 0	23 13 11	52 17 11	.....
28 Strath, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 2 0	0 15 0	9 17 0	.....
29 Uist, North, .	3	4	...	...	...	2555	2555	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	48 6 0	.....	48 6 0	.....
30 Uist, South, .	5	8	832	...	...	3996	4828	17.2	...	...	82.7	65 19 9	.....	.....	83 8 1	47 16 6	197 4 4	.....
31 Urquhart, . .	1	7	730	468	...	1460	2658	27.4	17.6	...	54.9	50 0 0	34 10 0	.....	37 12 0	1 13 0	123 15 0	.....
Total,	93	108	12,713	14,046	1484	42,513	70,756	17.9	19.8	2.1	60.1	899 7 7	953 8 4	63 1 6	962 18 3	181 3 6½	3059 19 2½	11 17 6
KINCARDINE.																		
1 Arbuthnot, .	3	1	1074	...	..	365	1439	74.6	...	...	25.3	65 17 0	.....	.....	7 10 0	.....	73 7 0	.....
2 Banchory-Devenick,	1	3	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	74 0 0	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	87 0 0	.....
3 Banchory-Ternan,	4	3	1095	...	365	1095	2555	42.8	...	14.3	42.8	66 0 0	.....	18 0 0	19 10 0	... ..	103 10 0	.....

4 Benholm,	1	3	730	...	365	365	1460	50.0	...	25.0	25.0	44 0 0	.....	7 16 0	10 8 3	.....	62 4 3	.....
5 Bervie,	1	1	269	...	...	...	269	100.0	...	...	...	15 11 8	.....	.....	.....	4 7 1	19 18 9	5 0 0
6 Dunottar,	...	3	445	...	...	365	810	54.9	...	...	45.0	27 8 4	.....	.....	9 3 0	1 8 8	38 0 0	.....
7 Durris,	2	2	692	...	365	365	1422	48.6	...	25.7	25.6	40 16 1	.....	18 0 0	10 2 9	1 6 10	70 5 8	6 10 0
8 Fettercairn,	3	3	1749	...	...	117	1866	93.7	...	...	6.2	105 4 3	.....	.....	3 18 0	7 16 0	116 18 3	12 1 6
9 Fetteresso,	9	6	3412	...	730	730	4872	70.0	...	15.0	15.0	209 16 6	.....	36 0 0	16 0 0	6 17 8	268 14 2	0 18 2
10 Fordoun,	1	3	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	44 0 0	.....	.....	28 11 3	.....	72 11 3	.....
11 Garvock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 Glenbervie,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	.....
13 Kinneff & Catarline	...	2	131	...	...	599	730	17.9	...	...	82.0	5 10 0	.....	.....	8 18 6	0 4 0	14 12 6	.....
14 Laurencekirk,	4	3	1825	...	...	730	2555	71.4	...	...	28.5	110 0 0	.....	.....	19 11 2½	.....	129 11 2½	3 18 0
15 Maryculter,	1	...	...	...	365	...	365	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	19 10 0	.....	.....	19 10 0	.....
16 Marykirk,	5	3	1019	...	...	1460	2479	41.1	...	...	58.8	66 18 6	.....	.....	32 15 5	6 2 5	105 16 4	... ..
17 Nigg,	1	1	519	...	...	40	559	92.8	...	...	7.1	31 5 8	.....	.....	1 2 10	3 0 6	35 9 0	.....
18 St. Cyrus,	3	4	1322	...	...	1095	2417	54.7	...	...	45.3	79 11 6	.....	.....	22 2 0	2 0 7½	103 14 1½	.....
19 Strachan,	1	3	1460	...	...	...	1460	100.0	...	...	...	88 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 0 0	.....
Total,	41	45	18,297	...	2190	8421	28,908	63.2	...	7.6	29.1	1117 19 6	.....	99 6 0	202 13 2½	33 3 9½	1453 2 6	28 7 8
KINROSS.																		
1 Cleish,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Kinross,	1	2	730	365	...	...	1095	66.6	33.3	...	...	54 0 0	20 13 6	.....	.....	.....	74 13 0	10 6 6
3 Orwell,	6	1	...	717	730	1095	2542	...	28.2	28.7	43.0	.....	47 4 6	32 19 4	23 8 0	10 12 0	114 3 10	.....
4 Portmoak,	1	3	...	208	365	730	1303	...	15.9	28.0	56.0	.....	20 0 6	11 2 9	14 6 0	4 1 9	49 11 0	1 6 0
Total,	8	6	730	1290	1095	1825	4940	14.7	26.1	22.1	37.0	54 0 0	87 18 0	44 2 1	37 14 0	14 13 9	238 7 10	11 12 6
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																		
1 Anwoth,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 6 6	.....	8 6 6	.....
2 Balmaclellan,	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	29 4 0	.....	29 4 0	5 0 0
3 Balmaghie,	1	3	61	...	...	1175	1239	5.1	...	...	94.8	5 5 4	.....	.... .	33 0 4	2 1 9½	40 7 5½	.....
4 Borgue,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
Carry forward,	3	6	429	...	...	2635	3064	...	...	...	...	25 5 4	.....	.....	70 10 10	2 1 9½	97 17 11½	5 0 0

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	3	6	429	...	..	2635	3064	...	..	...	...	25 5 4	.....	.....	70 10 10	2 1 9½	97 17 11½	5 0 0
5 Buittle, . .	1	1	500	...	...	...	500	100.0	...	...	...	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 12 10	32 12 10	.....
6 Carsphairn, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
7 Colvend, . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Crossmichael, .	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
9 Dalry, . .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	7 10 0	.....	27 10 0	.....
10 Girthon, . .	2	2	1312	...	...	...	1312	100.0	...	...	...	71 13 4	.....	.....	.....	2 12 0	74 5 4	.....
11 Kells, . .	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....	46 0 0	.....
12 Kelton, . .	2	6	2381	...	...	614	2995	79.4	...	...	20.5	109 0 11	.....	.....	22 10 2	5 9 4	137 0 5	.....
13 Kirkbean, .	...	3	890	...	...	...	890	100.0	...	...	...	49 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3 7 3	52 7 3	20 3 0
14 Kirkcudbright, .	8	6	3705	...	...	1095	4800	77.1	...	...	22.8	205 0 0	.....	.....	18 12 0	2 19 0	226 11 0	.....
15 Kirkgunzeon, .	...	3	743	...	...	...	743	100.0	...	...	...	40 12 0	.....	.....	.....	3 12 4	44 4 4	.....
16 Kirkmabreck, .	2	1	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	20 0 0	.....	.....	14 6 0	.....	34 6 0	.....
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	2	1	942	...	...	...	942	100.0	...	...	...	51 12 3	.....	.....	.....	0 15 6	52 7 9	.....
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	6 0 0
19 Lochrutton, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 8 0	0 1 8	10 9 8	.....
20 Minnigaff, .	1	3	781	...	...	365	1146	68.1	...	...	31.8	43 12 7	.....	.....	8 12 0	10 7 0	62 11 7	.....
21 New Abbey, .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	20 0 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	.....	30 8 0	.....
22 Parton, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Rerrick, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 19 4	0 10 6	12 9 10	.....
24 Terregles, .	...	1	261	...	...	...	261	100.0	...	...	...	16 13 1	.....	.....	.....	0 14 6	17 7 7	.....
25 Tongland, .	1	...	40	...	...	...	40	100.0	...	...	...	5 16 6	.....	.....	.....	8 3 6½	14 0 0½	.....
26 Troqueer, . .	4	7	4015	...	...	730	4745	84.6	...	...	15.3	220 0 0	.....	.....	18 2 0	1 1 0	239 3 0	.....
27 Twynholm .	3	2	730	...	...	611	1341	54.4	...	...	45.5	40 0 0	.....	.....	13 8 4	.....	53 8 4	.....
28 Urr, . . .	5	3	1460	...	...	1460	2920	50.0	...	...	50.0	80 0 0	.....	.....	37 0 0	.....	117 0 0	.....
Total,	44	51	21,839	...	...	10,795	32,634	66.9	...	...	33.0	1188 6 0	.....	.....	269 6 8	44 8 3	1502 0.11	31 3 0

LANARK.

1	Avondale,	9	1	730	1928	113	617	3388	21.5	56.9	3.3	18.2	55 8 5½		123 4 7		20 15 2		22 2 6		2 17 7		224 6 3½		.....	
2	Barony,	101	120	731	730	42,816	6310	50,587	1.4	1.4	84.6	12.5	126 16 8		40 11 2		2126 14 8		125 11 0		835 13 4		3255 6 10		105 14 3	
3	Biggar,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
4	Blantyre,	2	1	...	485	...	365	850	...	57.0	...	42.9	.....		34 10 10		.....		14 9 1		.....		48 19 11		9 10 10	
5	Bothwell,	8	3	...	1621	...	1409	3030	...	53.4	...	46.5	.....		112 13 6		.....		44 7 0		2 15 3		159 15 9		95 0 2	
6	Cadder,	5	3	532	1362	...	365	2259	23.5	60.3	...	16.1	51 17 5		93 7 6		.....		9 2 0		2 17 2		157 4 1		.....	
7	Cambuslang,	2	2	63	80	365	623	1131	5.5	7.1	32.2	55.1	4 5 11		5 16 3		23 8 0		15 14 8		2 2 6		51 7 4		1 15 0	
8	Cambusnethan,	9	7	1541	3035	...	662	5238	29.4	57.9	...	12.6	120 6 4		217 6 0		.....		50 5 8		29 16 9		417 14 9		.....	
9	Carluke,	8	5	2555	...	730	1460	4745	53.8	...	15.4	30.7	203 5 10		.....		46 16 0		39 18 1		.....		289 19 11		.....	
10	Carmichael,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....		.....		14 17 0		.....		14 17 0		.....	
11	Carmunnock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
12	Carnwath,	4	2	...	1312	...	730	2042	...	64.2	...	35.7	.....		98 3 0		.....		20 0 0		2 8 6		120 11 6		.....	
13	Carstairs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
14	Covington,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....		.....		7 6 0		.....		7 6 0		.....	
15	Crawford,	3	3	1460	365	...	365	2190	66.7	16.6	...	16.6	107 18 6		22 0 0		.....		7 5 8		.....		137 4 2		.....	
16	Crawfordjohn,	3	2	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	27 8 5		.....		.....		43 17 0		.....		71 5 5		.....	
17	Culter,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
18	Dalserf,	...	2	365	182	...	...	547	66.7	33.2	...	...	27 3 0		12 7 0		.....		.....		2 0 9		41 10 9		.....	
19	Dalziel,	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....		.....		21 10 0		.....		21 10 0		.....	
20	Dolphington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
21	Douglas,	...	2	...	161	...	365	526	...	30.6	...	69.3	.....		12 0 0		.....		11 7 6		2 15 9		26 3 3		.....	
22	Dunsyre,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....		.....		9 12 0		.....		9 12 0		4 0 0	
23	Glasgow,	174	227	49,188	277	50,576	11,247	111288	44.2	0.2	45.4	10.1	3247 8 5		20 12 6		2530 7 7		229 12 4		74 12 2		6102 13 0		82 0 6	
24	Glassford,	1	1	365	365	...	...	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	30 0 0		25 0 0		.....		.....		.....		55 0 0		.....	
25	Gorbals,	4	6	365	365	2920	...	3650	10.0	10.0	80.0	...	24 19 4		27 6 0		176 16 0		.....		.....		229 1 4		.....	
26	Govan,	41	42	5922	...	13,525	365	19,812	29.9	...	68.2	1.8	451 15 6		.....		813 3 10		10 8 0		59 0 8		1334 8 0		82 1 9	
27	Hamilton,	8	8	848	2774	605	1095	5322	15.9	52.1	11.3	20.6	68 1 6		195 0 1		39 8 0		41 6 0		.....		343 15 7		.....	
28	Kilbride, East,	2	2	181	730	...	365	1276	14.1	57.2	...	28.6	15 13 8		52 6 0		.....		9 2 0		2 11 0		79 12 8		4 15 0	
29	Lamington & Wandell,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
30	Lanark,	6	7	561	2967	...	365	3893	14.4	76.2	...	9.3	46 6 8		202 16 2		.....		13 0 0		10 13 3		272 16 1		.....	
31	Lesmahagow,	5	6	...	2614	...	730	3344	...	78.1	...	21.8	.....		179 4 8		.....		22 2 0		14 7 0		215 13 8		4 0 0	
32	Libberton,	2	2	...	730	...	507	1237	...	59.0	...	40.9	.....		48 0 0		.....		17 1 9		.....		65 1 9		.....	
33	Monkland, New,	22	14	1047	3485	443	3435	8410	12.4	41.4	5.3	40.8	71 9 6		442 3 0		27 4 0		64 18 0		2 12 0		608 6 6		3 0 0	
34	Monkland, Old, *	16	16	2737	2031	3952	1491	10,211	26.8	19.8	38.7	14.6	215 8 5		135 17 3		239 11 7		29 5 3		9 12 1		629 14 7		44 3 4½	
35	Pittenain,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
36	Rutherglen,	6	5	..	1203	1902	1460	3755	...	32.0	29.0	38.9	.....		82 13 6		58 11 5		34 9 0		5 0 6		180 14 5		.....	
37	Shotts,	2	2	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	30 0 0		.....		.....		16 0 0		.....		46 0 0		.....	
38	Stonehouse,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....		.....		.....		9 0 4		.....		9 0 4		.....	
39	Symington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
40	Walston,	1	...	166	...	...	..	166	100.0	...	...	...	15 10 9		.....		.....		.....		5 17 6		21 8 3		.....	
41	Wiston and Roberton,	...	2	...	730	...	...	730	..	100.0	..	...	.....		48 2 0		.....		.....		.....		48 2 0		.....	
	Total,	446	497	70,087	29,532	117137	39,076	255832	27.4	11.5	45.8	15.2	4941 4 3½		2231 1 0		6102 16 3		953 9 10		1067 13 9		15,296 5 1½		436 0 10½	

* Expenditure in Prison 1s.

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LINLITHGOW.																		
1 Abercorn, . .	..	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Bathgate, . .	7	9	396	46	1890	468	2800	14.1	1.6	67.5	16.7	32 4 4	6 10 6	82 9 7	8 15 6	6 17 4	136 17 3	.....
3 Borrowstounness,	4	3	365	730	1095	365	2555	14.3	28.5	42.8	14.3	24 0 0	48 0 0	60 0 0	15 12 0	.....	147 12 0	.....
4 Carriden, . .	2	5	...	44	735	564	1343	...	3.2	54.7	42.0	.....	4 3 9	21 2 3	10 3 11	4 19 6	40 9 5	.....
5 Dalmeny, . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	58 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 0 0	.....
6 Ecclesmachen, .	...	1	319	...	...	...	319	100.0	...	...	...	25 15 11	.....	.....	.....	2 13 0	28 8 11	.....
7 Kirkliston, .	5	3	1069	365	893	...	2327	45.9	15.7	38.3	...	76 3 3	24 0 0	45 7 6	.....	3 18 10	149 9 7	.....
8 Linlithgow, .	5	5	986	365	1518	365	3234	30.5	11.3	46.9	11.2	82 10 0	24 0 0	81 0 5	6 10 0	3 13 6	197 13 11	.....
9 Livingstone, .	2	2	...	1095	...	365	1460	...	75.0	...	25.0	.....	74 9 6	.....	3 10 0	0 10 0	78 9 6	.....
10 Queensferry, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Torphichen, .	2	...	365	...	365	...	730	50.0	...	50.0	...	24 0 0	.....	19 10 0	.....	.....	43 10 0	.....
12 Uphall, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	16 10 0	.....	16 10 0	.....
13 Whitburn, .	5	2	184	...	730	1095	2009	9.1	...	36.3	54.5	15 0 0	.....	6 2 0	36 3 6	.....	57 5 6	.....
Total,	34	31	4414	2645	7226	3587	17,872	24.7	14.8	40.4	20.0	337 13 6	181 3 9	315 11 9	97 4 11	22 12 2	954 6 1	.....
NAIRN.																		
1 Ardclach, .	...	5	365	365	...	1095	1825	20.0	20.0	...	60.0	25 0 0	24 0 0	.....	35 11 6	.....	84 11 6	.....
2 Auldearn, . .	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	25 10 3	.....	.....	34 10 11	.....	60 1 2	1 10 0
3 Cawdor, . .	2	2	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	55 0 0	.....	.....	28 8 3	.....	83 8 3	.....
4 Nairn, . .	8	3	1153	1634	...	365	3152	36.6	51.8	...	11.5	83 0 1	113 6 8	.....	7 16 0	6 19 0	211 1 9	.....
Total,	11	13	2613	1999	...	3285	7897	33.0	25.3	...	41.6	188 10 4	137 6 8	.....	106 6 8	6 19 0	439 2 8	1 10 0

ORKNEY.

1 Birsay & Harray,	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	0 2 0	30 2 0	.....	
2 Cross & Burness,	1	6	365	...	...	2190	2555	14.2	...	...	85.7	24 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 2	7 18 2	91 18 4	.....	
3 Eday, . .	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 2 10	48 2 10	.....	
4 Evie & Rendall,	2	1	73	...	...	730	803	9.0	...	...	90.9	6 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	16 0 0	.....	
5 Firth, . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	5 7 6	5 13 6	11 1 0	.....	
6 Holm, . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 3 4	48 3 4	.....	
7 Hoy & Græmsay,	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	....	.....	5 10 0	2 0 0	7 10 0	.....	
8 Kirkwall, . .	2	7	2489	...	...	...	2489	100.0	...	...	..	174 15 6	.....	.....	.....	10 3 3	184 18 9	13 12 0	
9 Lady, . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	3 10 0	4 0 0	7 10 0	.....	
10 Orphir, . .	2	3	414	...	...	970	1384	29.9	...	...	70.0	30 3 3	.....	.....	13 13 3	8 11 11	52 8 5	.....	
11 Ronaldshay, South,	2	5	...	...	...	2555	2555	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	51 10 0	4 8 6	55 18 6	.....	
12 Rousay & Egilshay,	3	2	705	...	...	1095	1800	39.1	...	...	60.8	48 0 0	.....	.....	7 4 6	12 0 0	67 4 6	.....	
13 St Andrews & Deerness,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 4 8	48 4 8	.....	
14 Sandwick, .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	19 9 0	.....	.....	4 10 0	.....	23 19 0	.....	
15 Shapinshay .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
16 Stennis, . .	1	...	182	...	...	...	182	100.0	...	...	...	37 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	40 0 0	.....	
17 Stromness, .	4	2	840	...	...	1350	2190	38.3	...	...	61.6	52 10 10	.....	.....	23 4 2	7 13 0	83 8 0	.....	
18 Stronsay, . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0	.....	
19 Walls & Flotta,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	0 12 0	5 12 0	.....	
20 Westray & Papa W.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total,	26	34	8718	...	...	11,445	20,163	43.2	...	...	56.7	607 18 7	.....	.....	195 9 7	66 13 2	870 1 4	13 12 0	

PEEBLES.

1 Broughton, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2 Drumelzier, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	
3 Eddlestone, .	2	...	621	...	...	...	621	100.0	...	...	...	47 8 10	.....	.....	.....	2 3 0	49 11 10	.....	
4 Innerleithen, .	2	1	...	425	...	365	790	...	53.7	...	46.2	.....	26 8 0	.....	13 0 0	29 9 10	68 17 10	.....	
5 Kirkurd, . .	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 11 2	.....	7 11 2	.....	
6 Linton, West, .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	8 1 9	. ....	32 1 9	.....	
7 Lyne & Megget,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8 Manor, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9 Newlands, .	2	...	365	...	365	...	730	50.0	...	50.0	...	24 0 0	.....	22 8 7	.....	.....	46 8 7	2 0 0	
10 Peebles, . .	1	6	594	1281	...	365	2240	26.5	57.1	...	16.3	49 18 4	77 0 0	.....	12 0 0	5 19 4	144 17 8	5 0 10	
11 Skirling, . .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	14 6 0	.....	38 6 0	.....	
12 Stobo, . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 13 4	.....	... ..	.....	2 6 8	28 0 0	.....	
13 Traquair, . .	1	...	181	184	...	...	365	49.5	50.4	...	...	14 0 0	12 0 0	.... .	.....	1 12 0	27 12 0	.....	
14 Tweedsmuir, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	
Total,	12	10	2856	1890	365	2190	7301	39.1	25.8	5.0	30.0	209 0 6	115 8 0	22 8 7	54 18 11	41 10 10	443 6 10	7 0 10	

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PERTHSHIRE.																		
1 Aberdalgie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Aberfoyle,	1	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	27 6 0	.....	.....	.....	27 6 0	.....
3 Abernethy,	1	2	546	365	184	...	1095	49.8	33.3	16.9	...	37 0 0	26 2 1	9 12 10	.....	2 16 0	75 10 11	.....
4 Abernyte,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Alyth,	4	3	1854	...	...	365	2219	83.5	...	...	16.4	123 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1 12 4	125 0 4	.....
6 Auchterarder,	1	5	1517	...	...	365	1882	80.6	...	...	19.4	104 0 0	.....	.....	17 0 0	2 5 3	123 5 3	.....
7 Auchtergaven,	6	4	1855	...	...	1242	3097	59.9	...	...	40.1	126 12 6	.....	.....	42 6 3	2 13 6	171 12 3	1 4 0
8 Balquhidder,	2	2	...	730	...	730	1460	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	48 0 0	.....	20 16 0	1 4 0	70 0 0	.....
9 Benlochy,	...	1	...	...	146	...	148	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	4 18 0	.....	.....	4 18 0	.....
10 Blackford,	3	...	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	25 0 0	.....	.....	25 11 2½	.....	50 11 2½	2 12 0
11 Blair-Athol,	8	3	1095	1095	...	1825	4015	37.3	27.3	...	45.4	77 3 7	72 0 0	.....	56 5 11	1 4 9	206 14 3	.....
12 Blairgowrie,	...	5	730	365	...	730	1825	40.0	20.0	...	40.0	50 0 0	24 0 0	.....	11 14 0	6 1 11½	91 15 11½	.....
13 Callander,	2	3	276	1212	146	...	1634	16.9	74.1	8.9	...	19 13 1	80 4 0	10 16 6	.....	10 10 11	121 4 6	.....
14 Caputh,	1	5	630	...	830	730	2190	28.7	...	37.9	33.3	44 9 2	.....	45 12 3	17 11 11	2 2 0	109 15 4	.....
15 Cargill,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....
16 Clunie,	...	3	365	...	...	669	1034	35.3	...	...	64.7	24 0 0	.....	.....	15 7 5½	.....	39 7 5½	.....
17 Collace,	...	1	..	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	5 8 0	.....	5 8 0	.....
18 Comrie,	4	2	274	456	...	1095	1825	15.0	24.9	...	60.0	18 3 11	29 4 7	.....	22 16 0	13 0 3	83 4 9	.....
19 Coupar-Angus,	4	6	1564	1095	...	365	3024	51.7	36.2	...	12.0	103 9 0	72 0 0	.....	7 16 0	12 6 0	195 11 0	6 0 0
20 Crieff,	3	10	1381	2110	...	1095	4586	30.1	46.0	...	23.9	98 4 4½	140 2 0	.....	27 16 2½	1 18 0	268 0 7	9 8 0
21 Culross,	1	1	284	365	...	...	649	43.7	56.2	...	...	19 10 6	24 0 0	.....	.....	2 8 8	45 19 2	.....
22 Dowally,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....
23 Dron,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Dull,	9	5	2442	...	...	1588	4030	60.6	...	...	39.4	168 9 5	.....	.....	45 11 6	5 12 4	219 13 3	.....
25 Dumbarney,	2	1	638	...	...	365	1003	63.6	...	...	36.4	42 0 0	.....	.....	8 8 0	2 19 5	53 7 5	12 0 0
26 Dunblane,	3	4	1586	...	...	365	1951	81.2	...	...	18.7	110 10 5	.....	.....	9 2 0	0 10 0	120 2 5	.....
27 Dunkeld,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	... ..	14 0 0	.....	14 0 0	.....

28	Dunkeld, Little,	6	4	1825	...	...	1556	3381	54.0	...	...	46.0	123 0 0	.....	.....	10 15 1	.....	.....	.....
29	Dunning, . .	2	2	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	23 10 0	.....	.....	23 8 0	1 12 4	48 10 4	.....
30	Errol, . .	11	4	3285	...	365	730	4380	75.0	...	8.3	16.9	195 0 0	33 6 9	19 10 0	24 3 8	14 19 4	286 19 9	.....
31	Forgandenny, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	36 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 0 0	.....
32	Forteviot, . .	1	...	27	...	...	...	27	100.0	...	...	...	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 18 6	7 18 6	.....
33	Fortingall, .	2	2	...	365	...	1095	1460	...	25.0	...	75.0	.....	24 0 0	.....	21 4 0	.....	45 4 0	.....
34	Fossaway, .	3	2	54	1030	...	365	1449	3.7	71.0	...	25.1	.....	67 1 10	.....	14 0 0	1 18 6	83 0 4	.....
35	Fowlis Wester, .	6	3	365	730	153	2037	3285	11.1	22.2	4.6	60.2	24 0 0	48 0 0	3 3 0	67 2 6	.....	142 5 6	11 11 8
36	Gask, . .	1	0	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0	.....	7 0 0	... ..
37	Glendevon, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
38	Inchture, . .	1	3	1326	...	61	...	1387	95.6	...	4.4	...	87 8 0	.....	4 8 4	.....	3 13 0	95 9 4	.....
39	Kenmore, . .	6	9	1825	...	...	3650	5475	33.3	...	...	66.6	120 0 0	.....	.....	82 12 0	8 12 0	211 4 0	12 0 0
40	Killin, . .	5	4	365	556	283	1907	3111	11.7	17.8	9.1	61.2	24 0 0	36 0 0	14 12 6	53 12 2	14 6 11	142 11 7	5 15 6
41	Kilmadock, .	3	4	414	730	...	415	1559	26.5	46.8	...	26.6	43 7 9	48 0 0	.....	10 12 0	19 14 3	121 14 0	.....
42	Kilspindie, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Kincardine, .	3	5	752	365	...	1460	2577	29.1	14.1	...	56.7	56 12 10	20 0 0	.....	42 5 4	.....	118 18 2	2 0 0
44	Kinclaven, .	1	2	365	...	...	637	1002	36.4	...	...	63.5	25 0 0	.....	.....	17 19 3	1 15 0	44 14 3	.....
45	Kinfauns, . .	2	1	...	1095	...	...	1095	...	100.0	...	...	.....	73 15 0	.....	.....	0 5 8	74 0 8	.....
46	Kinloch, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Kinnaird, . .	...	2	632	...	...	...	632	100.0	...	...	...	42 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 0 0	.....
48	Kinnoul, . .	3	5	1245	...	...	1460	2705	46.0	...	...	53.9	86 14 10	.....	.....	37 6 4	.... .	124 1 2	1 0 0
49	Kirkmichael, .	...	4	192	...	...	1103	1295	14.8	...	...	85.1	17 16 0	.....	.....	29 14 1	6 1 9	53 11 10	.....
50	Lethendy, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Logierait, . .	10	4	2440	...	...	2129	4569	53.4	...	...	46.6	169 1 3	.....	.....	35 14 0	2 19 8	207 14 11	.....
52	Longforgan, .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 16 2	.....	.....	16 10 6	3 12 1	44 18 9	.....
53	Madderty, . .	...	1	182	183	...	...	365	49.8	50.1	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	.....	.....	5 9 3	29 9 3	.....
54	Meigle, . .	1	2	730	...	...	280	1010	72.2	...	...	27.7	46 0 0	.....	.....	11 0 0	0 15 0	57 15 0	.....
55	Methven, . .	4	3	1327	...	...	823	2150	61.7	...	...	38.2	87 9 1	.....	.....	32 15 6	8 3 8	128 8 3	.....
56	Moneydie, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Monievaird, .	1	1	546	184	...	...	730	74.7	25.2	...	...	36 0 0	12 0 0	.....	.....	1 8 10	49 8 10	.....
58	Monzie, . .	1	...	365	...	..	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	.... .	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
59	Moulin, . .	3	3	915	365	...	365	1645	55.6	22.2	...	22.2	57 14 7	24 0 0	.....	13 3 6	5 15 11	100 14 0	.... .
60	Muckhart, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
61	Muthill, . .	5	6	1611	...	...	1570	3181	50.6	...	...	49.3	111 2 8	.. ..	.....	35 6 8	5 14 4	152 3 8	.....
62	Perth, . .	33	29	2622	1097	10,833	3655	18,207	14.4	6.0	59.5	20.0	187 11 6	71 8 0	629 7 4	116 14 6	39 17 1	1044 18 5	.....
63	Port of Monteith,	...	3	...	...	...	691	691	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	24 18 2	1 15 0	26 13 2	.....
64	Rattray, . .	3	4	1245	...	...	742	1987	62.6	...	...	37.3	154 10 0	.....	.....	27 9 7	2 2 0	184 1 7	.....
65	Redgorton, .	1	5	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	72 0 0	.....	.....	25 7 3	.....	97 7 3	.....
66	Rhynd, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Scone, . .	7	7	3650	...	365	1095	5110	71.4	...	7.1	21.4	242 0 0	.....	19 10 0	32 10 0	1 8 8	295 8 8	.....
68	St. Madoes, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	17 2 1	3 3 0	20 5 1	.....
	Carry forward,	183	195	48,792	14,858	13,368	43,647	120892	...	...	...	...	3381 8 7½	1012 10 3	761 10 9	1213 14 7½	226 7 1½	6595 11 4½	63 11 2

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	183	195	48,792	14,858	13,368	43,647	120892		...	...	...	3381 8 7½	1012 10 3	761 10 9	1213 14 7½	226 7 1½	6595 11 4½	63 1 2
69 St. Martins, .	...	4	182	...	...	1095	1277	14.2	...	...	85.7	13 0 0	.....	.....	38 4 3½	.....	51 4 3½	.....
70 Tibbermuir, .	5	3	2190	...	...	730	2920	75.0	...	...	25.0	144 0 0	.....	.....	12 13 3	.....	156 13 3	.....
71 Trinity-Gask, .	1	2	203	365	1	375	944	21.5	38.6	0.1	39.7	19 5 3	24 0 0	3 0 0	14 0 5	2 16 3	60 4 11	.....
72 Tulliallan, .	1	4	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	50 0 0	.....	.....	33 16 0	.....	83 16 0	.....
73 Weem, . .	1	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	64 16 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 16 1	.....
Total,	191	210	53,027	15,223	13,369	46,969	128588	41.2	11.8	10.4	36.5	3672 9 11½	1036 10 3	761 13 9	1312 8 7	229 3 4½	7012 5 11	63 11 2
RENFREW.																		
1 Abbey, . .	18	34	...	...	14,347	730	15,077	...	...	95.1	4.8	.....	.....	868 10 8	21 18 0	8 1 9	898 10 5	5 1 0
2 Cathcart, . .	2	3	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	20.0	100 2 5	.....	.....	16 14 10	.....	116 17 3	1 3 0
3 Eaglesham, .	1	2	...	...	730	365	1095	...	...	66.6	33.3	.....	.....	56 2 6	5 5 0	.....	61 7 6	.....
4 Eastwood, .	6	7	...	389	1745	967	3101	...	12.5	56.3	31.2	.....	26 6 7	111 9 6	23 4 11	6 14 7	167 15 7	14 0 0
5 Erskine, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Greenock, . .	26	46	...	562	17,788	730	19,080	...	2.9	93.2	3.8	.....	44 13 6	900 11 2	15 12 0	2 8 6	963 5 2	40 9 1
7 Houstoun, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	21 18 0	.....	21 18 0	... ..
8 Inchinnan, .	1	...	...	...	69	...	69	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	8 9 8	.....	8 6 8	16 16 4	.....
9 Innerkip, . .	1	4	365	730	405	...	1500	24.3	48.6	27.0	...	26 11 3	54 12 0	22 19 10	.....	0 10 6	104 13 7	.....
10 Kilbarchan, .	5	2	...	...	2170	365	2535	...	...	85.6	14.4	.....	.....	139 17 3	10 8 0	1 5 6	151 10 9	5 14 7
11 Kilmalcolm, .	1	1	365	240	...	...	605	60.3	39.6	...	...	30 0 0	22 7 0	.....	.....	2 2 0	54 9 0	10 0 0
12 Lochwinnoch, .	6	4	...	...	1440	1825	3265	...	...	44.1	55.8	.....	.....	108 4 4	62 2 0	15 6 9	185 13 1	.....
13 Mearns, . .	3	1	...	...	801	365	1166	...	...	68.6	31.3	.....	.....	59 14 3	6 5 11	0 19 9	66 19 11	1 2 6
14 Neilston, . .	5	8	115	...	2300	1095	3510	3.2	...	65.5	31.1	7 13 4	.....	159 1 9	35 8 0	5 9 10	207 12 11	.....
15 Paisley, . .	4	15	31	...	4561	...	4592	0.6	...	99.3	...	3 5 9	.....	276 12 0	.....	4 7 0	284 4 9	11 2 0
16 Port-Glasgow, .	7	8	...	...	2744	1825	4569	...	...	60.0	39.9	.....	.....	150 6 1	61 4 0	6 19 3	218 9 4	.....
17 Renfrew, . .	2	2	...	...	1095	730	1460	...	...	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	40 0 0	22 4 8	.....	62 4 8	.....
Total,	89	137	2336	1921	49,830	9727	63,814	3.6	3.0	78.1	15.2	167 12 9	147 19 1	2901 19 0	302 5 4	62 12 1	3582 8 3	88 12 2

ROSS & CROMARTY.																							
1 Alness,	2	6	365	730	...	1825	2920	12.5	25.0	...	62.5	25 0 0	49 0 0	.....	34 15 6	.....	108 15 6	.....
2 Applecross,	5	3	...	1095	...	1825	2920	...	37.5	...	62.5	.....	83 0 0	.....	30 8 0	.....	113 8 0	.....
3 Avoch,	2	1	365	730	...	...	1095	33.3	66.6	...	...	30 0 0	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	78 0 0	.....
4 Barvas,	2	1	...	365	...	730	1095	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	24 0 0	.....	12 15 5	0 3 4	36 18 9	.....
5 Contin,	1	5	...	730	...	1180	1910	...	38.2	...	61.7	.....	49 0 0	.....	24 19 8	1 19 9	75 19 5	.....
6 Cromarty,	6	5	770	365	254	2190	3579	21.5	10.2	7.1	61.2	50 14 9	25 0 0	16 7 2	45 7 3	.....	137 9 2	.....
7 Dingwall,	5	3	1149	...	43	1170	2362	48.6	...	1.8	49.5	81 10 0	.....	2 5 6	27 11 6	5 10 0	116 17 0	.....
8 Edderton,	1	1	...	730	..	...	730	...	100.0	...	...	.....	49 10 0	.....	.....	4 16 0	54 6 0	.....
9 Fearn,	3	1	365	422	276	...	1063	34.3	39.7	25.9	...	25 0 0	27 18 6	13 17 0	.....	2 3 0	68 18 6	.....
10 Fodderty,	3	1	...	730	...	730	1460	...	50.0	...	50.0	.....	56 4 0	.....	17 6 0	.....	73 10 0	.....
11 Gairloch,	6	5	126	1825	...	1621	3572	3.5	51.1	...	45.4	14 1 4	122 0 6	.....	24 1 8½	0 10 6	160 13 6½	.....
12 Glenshiel,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	19 11 0	.....	19 11 0	.....
13 Killearnan,	2	6	365	365	...	2116	2846	12.8	12.8	...	74.3	30 0 0	25 0 0	.....	65 11 11½	.....	120 11 11½	.....
14 Kilmuir, Easter,	2	2	730	...	365	365	1460	50.0	...	25.0	25.0	50 0 0	.....	10 15 8	3 12 0	.....	64 7 8	.....
15 Kiltearn,	4	5	365	1300	...	1460	3125	11.6	41.6	...	46.7	25 0 0	93 10 2	.....	34 0 0	31 14 5	184 4 7	.....
16 Kincardine,	...	3	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....	24 0 0	.....
17 Kintail,	5	7	...	...	...	4290	4290	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	48 18 0	15 16 6	64 14 6	.....
18 Knockbain,	4	2	365	...	...	1622	1987	18.3	...	...	81.6	25 0 0	.....	.....	36 1 3	.....	61 1 3	2 0 0
19 Lochalsh,	1	3	...	365	...	1095	1460	...	25.0	...	75.0	.....	24 0 0	.....	28 9 7	.....	52 9 7	.....
20 Lochbroom,	7	4	...	730	...	3010	3740	...	19.5	...	80.4	.....	49 0 0	.....	74 15 11	9 11 9	133 7 8	.....
21 Lochcarron,	1	4	...	730	...	800	1530	..	47.7	...	52.2	.....	49 0 0	.....	15 6 6	.....	64 6 6	.....
22 Lochs,	6	...	365	365	...	1207	1937	18.8	18.8	...	62.3	61 2 0	24 0 0	.....	30 3 4	6 6 2	121 11 6	.....
23 Logie, Easter,	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
24 Nigg,	...	3	...	713	...	365	1078	...	66.1	...	33.8	.....	48 0 0	.....	7 4 0	5 13 0	60 17 0	.....
25 Resolis,	...	4	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	25 0 0	.....	.....	27 7 11	.....	52 7 11	3 0 0
26 Rosemarkie,	2	...	...	...	365	365	730	...	...	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	18 4 6	6 4 0	.....	24 8 6	1 0 0
27 Rosskeen,	1	5	1064	...	...	1095	2159	49.2	...	...	50.7	77 18 4	.....	.....	21 8 11	.....	99 7 3	.....
28 Stornoway,	5	2	...	365	365	1825	2555	...	14.3	14.3	71.4	.....	24 0 0	23 5 6	35 5 0	.....	82 10 6	.....
29 Tain,	3	3	533	365	...	1095	1993	26.7	18.3	...	54.9	43 11 6	30 10 4	.....	13 0 0	8 0 10	95 2 8	.....
30 Tarbat,	4	3	730	1032	..	730	2492	29.2	41.4	...	29.2	55 0 0	70 0 0	.....	21 9 0	.....	146 9 0	.....
31 Uig,	5	1	154	365	...	1460	1989	7.8	18.4	...	73.8	12 14 6	24 1 2	.....	20 18 0	7 2 5	64 16 1	1 11 0
32 Urquhart,	1	4	...	670	...	1095	1765	...	37.9	...	62.0	.....	45 15 0	.....	22 7 0	2 1 6	70 3 6	1 0 0
33 Urray,	3	4	...	730	...	1825	2555	...	28.5	...	71.4	.....	50 0 0	.....	26 0 6	.....	76 0 6	.....
Total,	94	99	8906	15,817	1668	40,072	66,403	13.4	23.8	2.5	60.2	681 12 5	1090 9 2	84 15 4	798 18 11	101 9 2	2757 5 0	8 11 0

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
ROXBURGH.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Ancrum,	...	5	...	568	...	1005	1573	...	36.0	...	63.9	.....	38 19 8	.....	38 15 0	8 9 11	86 4 7	6 0 0
2 Ashkirk,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	..	..	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 6 6	.....	13 6 6	.....
3 Bedrule,	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
4 Bowden,	1	3	...	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	48 10 0	.....	48 10 0	.....
5 Castleton,	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	30 0 0	.....	.....	10 15 4¼	1 1 0	41 16 4¼	3 0 0
6 Cavers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Crailing,	...	1	215	...	...	...	215	100.0	...	...	...	18 13 6	.....	.....	.....	2 11 6	21 5 0	0 15 0
8 Eckford,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	..	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 11 8	.....	7 11 8	.....
9 Ednam,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0	.....
10 Hawick,	10	6	...	1811	...	2925	4736	...	38.2	...	61.7	.....	126 8 8	.....	82 16 9	22 7 11	231 13 4	.....
11 Hopekirk,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	6 11 3	.....	6 11 3	.....
12 Hownam,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	11 14 0	.....	11 14 0	.....
13 Jedburgh,	5	7	365	1460	...	2063	3888	9.4	37.5	...	53.0	24 0 0	125 0 0	.....	58 1 0	6 15 0	213 16 0	6 10 0
14 Kelso,	6	12	3861	...	...	1460	5321	72.5	...	...	27.4	245 8 9	.....	.....	54 0 8	1 2 6	300 11 11	.....
15 Kirkton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Lilliesleaf,	...	1	...	...	...	102	102	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	2 12 0	1 2 9	3 14 9	.....
17 Linton,	..	1	...	...	...	227	227	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 9 0	1 12 6	9 1 6	1 9 0
18 Mackerston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Maxton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Melrose,	5	12	1573	2099	...	849	4521	34.8	46.4	...	18.7	126 3 7	135 11 0	.....	23 0 6	7 12 6	292 7 7	5 12 0
21 Minto,	4	1	...	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	6 5 0	36 5 0	6 5 0
22 Morebattle,	2	1	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	0 6 7	39 6 7	.....
23 Oxnam,	2	1	...	309	...	786	1095	...	28.2	...	71.7	.....	17 7 9	.....	30 17 4	1 6 0	49 11 1	.....
24 Roberton,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	28 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 6 0	29 6 0	.....
25 Roxburgh,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....
26 St. Boswells,	3	1	...	365	...	596	961	...	37.9	...	62.0	.....	24 0 0	.....	20 1 6	.....	44 1 6	.....

27 Smailholm, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Southdean, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Sprouston, .	3	4	...	1095	...	1206	2301	...	47.5	...	52.4	.....	72 0 0	.....	39 2 0	3 10 0	114 12 0	.....
30 Stitchel, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 Wilton, . .	2	1	...	640	...	42	682	...	93.8	...	6.1	.....	42 5 10	.....	0 15 0	6 11 9$\frac{3}{4}$	49 12 7$\frac{3}{4}$	.....
32 Yetholm, . .	1	...	...	139	...	...	139	...	100.0	...	...	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 19 11$\frac{3}{4}$	12 19 11$\frac{3}{4}$	.....
Total,	47	65	7109	8851	..	18,196	34,156	20.8	25.9	..	53.2	502 5 10	611 12 11	.....	537 19 6$\frac{1}{4}$	79 0 11$\frac{1}{4}$	1730 19 2$\frac{1}{2}$	29 11 0
SELKIRK.																		
1 Ettrick, . .	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	20 16 0	5 5 0	26 1 0	.....
2 Galashiels, .	1	...	...	354	...	...	354	...	100.0	...	...	.....	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	24 0 0	.....
3 Kirkhope, .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	.....	.....	9 2 0	.....	33 2 0	.....
4 Selkirk, . .	3	5	90	1270	...	804	2164	4.1	58.7	...	37.1	7 10 0	83 9 4	.....	28 4 0	2 11 0$\frac{1}{2}$	121 14 4$\frac{1}{2}$	.....
5 Yarrow,* . .	2	1	...	320	...	730	1050	...	30.4	...	69.5	.....	18 10 6	.....	23 8 0	1 17 0	43 15 6	.....
Total,	8	8	455	1944	...	2629	5028	9.0	38.6	...	52.3	31 10 0	125 19 10	.....	81 10 0	9 13 0$\frac{1}{2}$	248 12 10$\frac{1}{2}$	.....
SHETLAND.																		
1 Bressa, Burray, Quarff,	1	...	266	...	...	...	266	100.0	...	...	...	18 16 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 16 6	.....
2 Delting, . .	3	1	...	...	365	1095	1460	...	...	25.0	75.0	.....	.....	19 10 0	25 2 10	.....	44 12 10	.....
3 Dunrossness, .	3	3	...	161	...	1459	1620	...	9.9	...	90.0	.....	12 1 10	.....	24 17 2	10 11 8	47 10 8	.....
4 Fetlar & North Yell,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 11 9	.....	10 11 9	.....
5 Lerwick, . .	5	2	975	365	...	1112	2452	39.7	14.9	...	45.3	70 17 6	24 0 0	.....	29 8 3	8 5 8	132 11 5	.....
6 Nesting, . .	2	2	365	...	...	845	1210	30.1	...	...	69.8	25 0 0	.....	.....	11 13 11	3 6 0	39 19 11	.....
7 North Mavine, .	4	3	365	365	...	1825	2555	14.3	14.3	...	71.4	28 17 0	24 1 0	.....	23 5 4$\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 10	79 6 2$\frac{1}{2}$	.....
8 Sandsting, .	2	4	365	...	...	1825	2190	16.6	...	...	83.3	25 0 0	.....	.....	22 6 4	2 13 0	49 19 4	.....
9 Tingwall, . .	1	2	622	365	...	...	987	63.0	37.0	...	...	40 19 4	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	64 19 4	.....
10 Unst, . .	2	3	852	...	...	365	1217	70.0	...	...	29.9	65 0 0	.....	.....	4 13 10	17 12 8	87 6 6	.....
11 Walls & Sandness,	4	3	730	...	...	1691	2421	30.1	...	...	69.8	50 0 0	.....	.....	17 13 4	6 7 7	74 0 11	.....
12 Yell (Mid & South),	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	30 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....	42 0 0	.....
Total,	29	25	4905	1256	365	11,312	17,838	27.5	7.0	2.0	63.4	354 10 4	84 2 10	19 10 0	181 12 9$\frac{1}{2}$	51 19 5	691 15 4$\frac{1}{2}$	.....

* 7 days spent in Prison, Expenditure 14s.

Appendix C.—*continued.*

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
STIRLING.												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Airth,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	5 14 8	.....	5 14 8	.....
2 Alva,	2	3	365	1095	365	...	1825	20.0	60.0	20.0	...	25 0 0	72 0 0	25 9 8	.....	.....	122 9 8	.....
3 Baldernock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Balfron,	1	2	...	63	...	545	608	...	10.3	...	89.6	.....	6 0 0	.....	11 19 6	.....	17 19 6	.....
5 Bothkennar,	1	2	...	365	365	3	733	...	49.8	49.7	0.4	.....	25 16 0	18 3 6	0 10 5	3 15 1	48 5 0	19 3 0
6 Buchanan,	...	3	..	365	...	730	1095	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	32 0 0	.....	29 0 0	4 10 0	65 10 0	.....
7 Campsie,	9	8	3312	...	822	730	4864	68.0	...	16.9	15.0	250 7 11	.....	28 8 2	20 6 11	5 19 9	305 2 9	22 4 0
8 Denny,	3	3	731	...	730	366	1827	40.0	...	39.9	20.0	51 3 2	.....	43 18 0	10 0 0	1 4 10	106 6 0	41 16 3
9 Drymen,	3	..	...	...	570	365	935	...	...	60.9	39.0	.....	.....	26 6 7	13 3 10	.....	39 10 5	.....
10 Dunipace,	...	2	...	...	...	646	646	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	8 16 0	.....	8 16 0	.....
11 Falkirk,	8	7	496	...	2694	...	3190	15.5	...	84.4	...	34 19 7	.....	127 17 6	.....	6 1 8½	168 18 9½	6 4 7
12 Fintry,	1	2	...	365	...	730	1095	...	33.3	...	66.6	.....	24 0 0	.....	22 6 0	.... .	46 6 0	.....
13 Gargunnock,	...	1	...	359	...	...	359	...	100.0	...	...	. ....	24 17 6	.....	.....	4 11 6	29 9 0	.....
14 Killearn,	...	1	127	...	...	...	127	100.0	...	...	...	8 13 8	.....	.....	.....	1 14 6	10 8 2	.....
15 Kilsyth,	9	6	3102	...	...	2190	5292	58.6	...	...	41.3	215 14 5	.....	.....	49 16 4	.....	265 10 9	.....
16 Kippen,	2	3	365	365	...	1095	1825	20.0	20.0	...	60.0	26 5 7	24 0 0	.....	39 2 6	.....	89 8 1	7 12 1
17 Larbert,	5	5	366	...	1212	1464	3042	12.0	...	39.8	48.1	24 6 7	.....	63 11 11	39 11 6	0 7 1	127 17 1	4 0 2
18 Lecropt,	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	29 0 7	.....	.....	10 10 0	.....	39 10 7	.....
19 Muiravonside,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	9 8 0	1 5 0	10 13 0	.....
20 Polmont,	3	5	365	1347	105	365	2182	16.7	61.7	4.8	16.7	24 0 0	93 12 4	5 12 6	8 14 0	.....	131 18 10	.....
21 St. Ninians,	7	9	1322	1205	365	1825	4717	28.0	25.5	7.7	38.7	90 6 3	76 19 6	14 16 0	54 10 5	13 16 9	250 8 11	8 12 9
22 Slamannan,	...	4	...	365	...	1095	1460	...	25.0	...	75.0	.....	24 0 0	.....	4 16 0	.....	28 16 0	.....
23 Stirling,	10	10	1952	935	3080	...	5967	32.7	15.6	...	51.6	139 0 7	62 0 1	142 12 0	.....	14 11 3	358 3 11	.....
24 Strathblane,	3	1	365	317	48	730	1460	25.0	21.7	3.2	50.0	26 17 5	20 16 8	3 3 4	28 17 6	2 17 6	82 12 5	.....
Total,	71	77	13,233	7146	10,356	13,974	44,709	29.6	16.0	23.1	31.2	945 15 9	486 2 1	499 19 2	367 3 7	60 14 11½	2359 15 6½	109 12 10

THERLAND.																				
ssynt,	3	3	...	160	...	1825	1985	...	8.0	...	91.9	... ..	12 4 10	.....	27 17 1	7 2 4	47 4 3	.....
yne,	1	3	...	730	365	365	1460	...	50.0	25.0	25.0	.....	48 0 0	22 0 0	15 12 0	.....	85 12 0	.....
reich,	3	2	...	1007	...	730	1737	...	57.9	...	42.0	.....	67 18 6	.....	14 6 0	8 5 3	90 9 9	.....
ornoch,	1	4	...	730	...	1095	1825	...	40.0	...	60.0	.....	50 0 0	.....	12 17 0	0 15 0	63 12 0	.....
airness,	3	2	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	30 0 0	.....	.....	21 5 9	.....	51 5 9	.....
ddrachillis,	3	1	...	365	...	849	1214	...	30.0	...	69.9	.....	25 0 0	...	16 12 4	.....	41 12 4	.....
arr,	1	2	...	...	...	899	899	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	35 13 6	15 15 0	51 8 6	3 18 0
olspie,	2	3	730	730	...	730	2190	33.3	33.3	...	33.3	54 0 0	48 0 0	.....	24 10 0	.....	126 10 0	.....
ildonan,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....	5 4 0	.....
airg,	4	...	671	59	...	730	1460	45.9	4.0	...	50.0	58 16 6	6 5 0	.....	9 2 0	5 16 3	79 19 9	.....
oth,	1	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	25 0 0	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	31 10 0	10 0 0
ogart,	1	3	54	...	...	1095	1149	4.7	...	...	95.3	5 0 3	.....	.....	20 3 4½	2 13 3	27 16 10½	.....
ongue,	2	1	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	12 9 0	4 9 0	16 18 0	.....
Total,	26	26	2185	3781	365	11,968	18,299	11.9	20.7	1.9	65.4	172 16 9	257 8 4	22 0 0	222 2 0½	44 16 1	719 3 2½	13 18 0
VIGTO WN.																		
lasserton,	4	2	1089	...	...	730	1819	59.8	...	...	40.1	61 7 0	.....	.....	32 12 6	.....	93 19 6	.....
nch,	2	1	365	...	365	365	1095	33.3	...	33.3	33.3	20 0 0	.....	7 12 1	8 4 2	.....	35 16 3	.....
irkcolm,	3	2	890	...	...	730	1620	54.9	...	...	45.0	48 15 7	.....	.....	21 16 0	5 11 0	76 2 7	.....
irkinner,	...	2	41	...	...	540	581	7.0	...	...	92.9	9 3 6	.....	.....	7 0 7	4 5 4	20 9 5	.....
irkmaiden,	4	...	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	20 0 0	.....	... ..	26 12 5	.....	46 12 5	.....
irkcowan,	2	1	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	20 0 0	.....	.....	13 0 0	.. ...	33 0 0	.....
eswalt,	4	2	1460	...	365	365	2190	66 6	...	16.6	16.6	80 0 0	.....	7 12 0	13 0 0	.....	100 12 0	5 7 4
uce, New,	1	...	365	...	..	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
uce, Old,	4	2	365	...	...	1508	1873	19.5	...	...	80.5	20 0 0	.....	.....	30 6 0	3 1 6½	53 7 6½	.....
lochrum,	2	3	861	...	...	632	1493	57.6	...	...	42.3	45 0 0	.....	.....	15 19 11	1 19 6	62 19 5	.....
enninghame,	8	7	3240	278	87	1579	5184	62.5	5.3	1.7	30.4	185 17 8	18 11 10	12 7 7	39 18 0	8 14 11	265 10 0	30 0 0
ortpatrick,	3	2	...	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	24 18 2	.....	24 18 2	.....
orby,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	7 18 2	0 5 0	8 3 2	.....
toneykirk,	5	8	1095	...	113	3537	4745	23.0	...	2.4	74.5	60 0 0	.....	6 17 4	88 18 5	3 16 6	159 12 3	.....
tranraer,	...	3	...	...	730	365	1095	...	...	66.6	33.3	.....	.....	15 4 2	5 4 0	1 18 0	22 6 2	.....
Whithorn,	4	2	1825	...	...	365	2190	83.3	...	...	16.6	100 0 0	.....	.....	2 12 0	.....	102 12 0	.....
Wigtown,	3	3	1095	...	...	759	1854	59.0	...	...	40.9	60 0 0	.....	.....	25 19 8	.....	85 19 8	.....
Total,	49	41	13,421	278	1660	15,490	30,849	43.5	.9	5.3	50.2	750 3 9	18 11 10	49 13 2	364 0 0	29 11 9½	1212 0 6	35 7 4

Abstract of the Return of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year 1863.

COUNTIES.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days for which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.			
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen,	201	267	90,149	477	16,468	40,925	148,019	60·9	0·3	11·1	27·6	6,129 2 3½	31 7 0	742 17 3	963 4 9	166 6 7	8,032 17 10½	180 12 0
Argyle,	104	123	26,888	6,046	1,299	41,547	75,777	35·5	7·9	1·7	54·8	2,110 10 1	473 4 0	91 13 1	999 10 8½	388 17 6½	4,063 15 5	83 5 7
Ayr,	124	158	11,922	15,479	22,414	35,714	85,529	13·9	18·1	26·2	41·7	839 14 7	1,021 4 0	1,168 14 6½	943 6 9	195 4 1½	4,218 4 0	241 7 0½
Banff,	35	63	13,732	3,073	..	15,769	32,574	42·1	9·4	..	48·4	937 4 8	190 15 1	....	455 7 10½	106 19 6	1,690 7 1½	9 5 6
Berwick,	23	37	4,961	7,360	365	9,529	22,215	22·3	33·1	1·6	42·9	410 16 6	451 14 0	25 0 3½	347 19 0	64 14 3½	1,300 4 1	27 0 5½
Bute,	16	22	5,798	..	1,095	5,602	12,495	46·4	..	8·7	44·8	412 14 6	....	59 12 5	136 12 4	18 5 10	627 5 1	....
Caithness,	48	60	9,141	4,853	..	22,635	36,629	24·9	13·2	..	61·8	618 0 5	315 8 6	....	431 7 5	108 14 5½	1,473 10 9½	....
Clackmannan,	10	25	2,433	2,967	1,676	3,263	10,339	23·5	28·7	16·2	31·5	181 10 11	191 10 0	68 5 4	80 17 2½	28 17 1	551 0 6½	15 11 6
Dumbarton,	42	42	14,125	1,460	2,819	7,310	25,714	54·9	5·7	10·9	28·4	1,048 10 7½	104 10 6	163 6 2	195 19 9	95 10 1	1,607 17 1½	38 11 8
Dumfries,	86	74	35,809	..	..	16,494	52,303	68·4	..	..	31·5	2,007 16 5	....	....	452 13 1	67 14 3	2,528 3 9	132 11 1
Edinburgh,	312	433	123,927	23,208	51,286	29,308	227,729	54·4	10·1	22 5	12 9	8,220 19 9	1,468 15 2	2,451 14 10	836 18 0	224 11 4	13,202 19 1	243 1 6½
Elgin,	38	51	14,984	..	..	10,306	25,290	59·2	..	..	40·7	826 11 10	....	....	261 8 8	20 4 8	1,108 5 2	20 14 6
Fife,	140	142	22,329	36,083	8,465	23,276	90,153	24·8	40·0	9·3	25·8	1,611 1 10	2,299 14 6	386 18 2½	548 18 7½	141 15 4	4,988 8 6	108 8 1½
Forfar,	202	269	125,437	1,279	1,026	23,185	150,927	83·1	0·8	0·7	15·3	7,260 7 9	61 10 0	54 12 8	578 18 9	126 17 8	8,082 6 10	258 8 5
Haddington,	49	55	5,189	16,856	730	12,382	35,157	14·7	47·9	2·1	35·2	365 16 2	1,013 3 11	44 0 0	386 18 7	54 11 9	1,864 10 5	55 1 9
Inverness,	93	108	12,713	14,046	1,484	42,513	70,756	17·9	19·8	2·1	60·1	899 7 7	953 8 4	63 1 6	962 18 3	181 3 6½	3,059 19 2½	11 17 6
Kincardine,	41	45	18,297	..	2,190	8,421	28,908	63·2	..	7·6	29·1	1,117 19 6	....	99 6 0	202 13 2½	33 3 9½	1,453 2 6	28 7 8
Kinross,	8	6	730	1,290	1,095	1,825	4,940	14·7	26·1	22·1	37·0	54 0 0	87 18 0	44 2 1	37 14 0	14 13 9	238 7 10	11 12 6
Kirkcudbright,	44	51	21,839	..	..	10,795	32,634	66·9	..	..	33·0	1,188 6 0	....	....	269 6 8	44 8 3	1,502 0 11	31 3 0
Lanark,	446	497	70,087	29,532	117,137	39,076	255,832	27·4	11·5	45·8	15·2	4,941 4 3½	2,231 1 0	6,102 16 3	953 9 10	1,067 13 9	15,296 5 1½	436 0 10½
Linlithgow,	34	31	4,414	2,645	7,226	3,557	17,872	24·7	14·8	40·4	20·0	337 13 6	181 3 9	315 11 9	97 4 11	22 12 2	954 6 1	....
Nairn,	11	13	2,613	1,999	..	3,285	7,897	33·0	25·3	..	41·6	188 10 4	137 6 8	....	106 6 8	6 19 0	439 2 8	1 10 0
Orkney,	26	34	8,718	..	..	11,445	20,163	43·2	..	..	56·7	607 18 7	....	....	195 9 7	66 13 2	870 1 4	13 12 0
Peebles,	12	10	2,856	1,890	365	2,190	7,301	39·1	25·8	5·0	30·0	209 0 6	115 8 0	22 8 7	54 18 11	41 10 10	443 6 10	7 0 10
Perth,	191	210	53,027	15,223	13,369	46,969	128,588	41·2	11·8	10·4	36·5	3,672 9 11½	1,036 10 3	761 13 9	1,312 8 7	229 3 4½	7,012 5 11	63 11 2
Renfrew,	89	137	2,436	1,921	49,830	9,727	63,814	13·6	3·0	78·1	15·2	167 12 9	147 19 1	2,901 19 0	392 5 4	62 12 1	3,582 8 3	88 12 2
Ross,	94	99	8,906	15,817	1,668	40,012	66,403	13·4	23·8	2·5	60·2	681 12 5	1,090 9 2	84 15 4	798 18 11	101 9 2	2,757 5 0	8 11 0
Roxburgh,	47	65	7,109	8,851	..	18,196	34,156	20·8	25·9	..	53·2	502 5 10	611 12 11	....	537 19 6½	79 0 11½	1,730 19 2½	29 11 0
Selkirk,	8	8	455	1,944	..	2,629	5,028	9·0	38·6	..	52·3	31 10 0	125 19 10	....	81 10 0	9 13 0½	248 12 10½	....
Shetland,	29	25	4,965	1,256	365	11,312	17,898	27·5	7·0	2·0	63·4	354 10 4	84 2 10	19 10 0	181 12 9½	51 19 5	691 15 4½	....
Stirling,	71	77	13,243	7,146	10,356	13,974	44,709	29·6	16·0	23·1	31·2	945 15 9	486 2 1	499 19 2	367 3 7	60 14 11½	2,359 15 6½	109 12 10
Sutherland,	26	26	2,185	3,781	365	11,968	18,299	11·9	20·7	1·9	65·4	172 16 9	257 8 4	22 0 0	222 2 0½	44 16 1	719 3 2½	13 18 0
Wigtown,	49	41	13,421	278	1,660	15,490	30,849	43·5	0·9	5·3	50·2	750 3 9	18 11 10	49 13 2	364 0 0	29 11 9½	1,212 0 6½	35 7 4
Totals & Averages,	2759	3304	754,668	226,760	314,750	590,659	1,886,837	40·0	12·0	16·7	31·2	49,853 16 2	15,187 18 9	16,243 11 4½	14,688 4 3½	3,957 3 7¼	99,910 14 2½	2,304 7 0¾

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

APPENDIX D.

Statistical Tables.—No. I.

Table showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1864, and distinguishing the Private from the Pauper Patients.

MONTHS.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	18	13	55	53	12	5	15	22	5	6	10	12	3	1	18	16
February,	16	16	32	46	3	9	18	24	4	4	10	10	7	5	22	16
March,	14	10	47	52	3	7	18	17	2	8	13	22	5	1	15	17
Total in 1st Quarter,	48	39	144	151	18	21	51	63	11	18	33	44	15	7	55	49
April,	7	15	99	114	4	8	15	19	8	4	67	77	6	...	15	14
May,	18	12	71	68	10	8	22	22	8	4	36	31	3	3	13	18
June,	21	17	101	84	4	6	14	20	5	5	38	40	3	1	22	15
Total in 2d Quarter,	46	44	271	276	18	22	51	61	21	13	141	148	12	4	50	47
July,	9	20	82	89	5	8	15	17	3	7	59	60	3	2	11	12
August,	14	15	41	55	4	5	15	26	4	4	14	16	2	1	4	10
September,	20	12	77	75	3	8	14	15	12	5	34	40	...	1	11	13
Total in 3d Quarter,	43	47	200	219	12	21	44	58	19	16	107	116	5	4	26	35
October,	23	18	65	58	7	5	16	14	5	9	20	15	1	3	15	15
November,	15	11	58	61	8	2	15	13	2	3	22	16	4	3	11	3
December,	18	22	58	50	11	10	17	26	3	5	33	17	1	4	10	19
Total in 4th Quarter,	56	51	181	169	26	17	48	53	10	17	75	48	6	10	36	37
General Totals,	193	181	796	815	74	81	194	235	61	64	356	356	38	25	167	168

Of the patients discharged not recovered, 12 private and 283 pauper males, and 12 private and 257 pauper females, were transferred to other establishments, and are included in the numbers of admissions.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. II.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1864.

ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.		Discharges.				Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.																		Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered.									
			Recovered.		Not Recovered.		Under 1 Month.		From 1-3 Months.		From 3-6 Months.		From 6-9 Months		From 9-12 Months.		From 12-18 Months.		From 18 Months to 2 Years.		From 2-3 Years.		From 3-5 Years.		Above 5 Years.		Under 3 Months.		Under 6 Months		From 6-12 Months		From 1-2 Years.		From 2-5 Years.		Above 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Public Asylums, ...	630	630	192	201	211	210	10	1	65	52	47	55	29	33	12	16	9	24	5	4	8	11	4	2	3	3	25	21	19	21	31	43	16	21	59	59	61	45
Licensed Houses, ...	210	208	31	51	165	158	2	1	13	12	5	12	3	9	3	6	1	4	...	1	1	1	3	3	...	2	10	9	12	6	18	16	22	18	64	53	39	56
Parochial Asylums, ...	119	113	46	53	35	33	13	3	15	15	9	10	4	10	4	4	1	5	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	16	12	6	9	9	3	2	2	2	3	...	4
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,.....	42	43	2	3	13	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	1	2	3	4	3	1	3	5	...	6
Totals,.....	1001	994	271	308	424	421	25	5	93	79	61	78	36	53	20	26	11	33	6	9	9	13	7	7	3	5	54	44	38	38	61	66	43	42	128	120	100	111

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. III.

Table showing the Length of Residence in Public and District Asylums, Licensed Houses, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients who died therein in 1864, and the Average Age at Death.

Asylums.	Average number Resident.		Months.												Years.												Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.	
			Under 1.		From 1-3		From 3-6		From 6-9		From 9-12		From 12-18		From 1½-2		From 2-3		From 3-5		From 5-10		From 10-20		Above 20.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Public Asylums,	1585·3	1616·9	13	8	9	13	12	16	11	10	10	4	7	5	14	2	10	9	13	16	13	11	8	9	7	3	127	106	47·7	50·9
Licensed Houses,	366·5	449·5	6	3	2	3	5	2	2	1	1	2	...	2	2	3	2	4	3	5	7	7	3	1	1	1	34	34	49·7	52·7
Parochial Asylums	230·5	277·5	3	3	5	4	1	2	1	1	5	...	2	1	2	4	1	3	2	3	4	4	5	8	...	...	31	33	43·5	41·3
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	175·5	250·5	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	6	...	1	...	...	14	19	47·1	51·3
Totals, ...	2357·8	2594·4	23	15	17	20	19	20	14	12	18	6	9	10	19	12	15	19	21	27	27	28	16	19	8	4	206	192	47·0	49·5

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. IV.

Table showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Public and District Asylums, Licensed Houses, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in 1864.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Cerebral and Spinal Disease.										Thoracic Disease.				Abdominal Disease.				Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicide and Accidents.	
			Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption and Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Other Forms.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Public and District Asylums,	1585·3	1616·9	10	8	9	3	26	4	3	6	2	6	35	44	9	6	6	2	8	7	3	3	13	14	3	3
Licensed Houses, ...	366·5	449·5	4	2	1	2	6	1	...	1	4	4	9	14	2	3	1	...	4	2	1	...	2	5	...	...
Parochial Asylums, ...	230·5	277·5	2	1	4	2	4	1	...	2	3	6	9	9	2	1	1	3	4	2	...	...	1	4	1	2
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	175·5	250·5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	4	1	...	1	1	2	6	...	...	2	6	1	...
Totals, ...	2357·8	2594·4	18	12	15	7	36	6	3	9	11	17	55	71	14	10	9	6	18	17	4	3	18	29	5	5

Appendix D.—*continued.*

No. V.

Table showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1863 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1863.				Number intimated during the Year 1863.		A. Disposal of Asylum Patients.										B. Disposal of Single Patients.									
	In Asylums.		As Single Patients.				Placed in Asylums.				Discharged from Asylums.				Died.		Exempted from Removal of Patients intimated in 1863.		Transferred from Asylums.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.				Died.	
							Of Patients intimated during 1863.		Of Single Patients transferred.		Recovered.		Not Recovered.								By Recovery.		By Friends.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	130	174	49	61	37	37	34	31	1	2	20	25	5	5	9	8	3	6	1	1	...	1	3	3	3	...
2. Argyll,	48	42	47	70	15	15	11	12	3	1	2	6	6	3	4	2	4	3	3	1	...	...	2	2	5	2
3. Ayr,	68	74	41	68	18	23	18	23	...	1	8	13	3	1	7	9	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	6	4
4. Banff,	20	30	14	27	7	3	5	3	1	...	5	1	...	1	1	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
5. Berwick,	13	19	14	15	5	4	5	4	...	...	2	2	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6. Bute,	8	9	6	11	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
7. Caithness,	17	23	30	34	6	4	5	3	2	1	1	5	...	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
8. Clackmannan,	9	14	1	10	1	4	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
9. Dumbarton,	30	21	7	13	4	8	4	8	...	...	5	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Dumfries,	61	36	18	30	9	14	8	14	...	2	2	8	1	1	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
11. Edinburgh,	225	329	31	44	58	69	53	67	1	2	17	29	16	28	19	25	5	2	8	12	...	...	3	2	3	6
12. Elgin or Moray,	25	26	11	21	7	9	5	7	1	1	1	3	...	1	4	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
13. Fife,	82	101	42	28	21	17	21	16	1	2	5	12	9	8	6	11	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
14. Forfar,	153	197	27	38	31	40	31	39	2	...	16	20	4	3	8	14	...	1	2	...	...	..	...	2	...	...
15. Haddington,	28	33	19	16	1	11	1	9	1	...	1	6	1	2	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
16. Inverness,	30	46	61	61	9	8	4	3	2	1	1	6	2	1	1	2	5	5	...	1	...	...	1	2	4	1
17. Kincardine,	28	24	8	16	5	9	5	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
18. Kinross,	6	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	24	33	15	13	6	10	5	9	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
20. Lanark,	309	328	44	55	133	136	127	123	...	2	63	57	21	15	32	27	6	13	3	3	...	2	1	...	1	...

21. Linlithgow, ...	22	13	8	4	3	8	3	7	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nairn, ...	7	7	3	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, ...	10	15	16	22	2	1	2	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24. Peebles, ...	6	4	2	3	6	2	6	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth, ...	104	111	68	70	28	30	25	28	3	1	12	13	4	5	11	11	3	2	1	1	...	1	2	...	5	4
26. Renfrew, ...	57	91	11	18	33	34	32	34	...	...	14	17	5	9	8	7	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	1	1
27. Ross and Cromarty,...	35	37	55	62	7	6	4	5	...	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
28. Roxburgh, ...	18	23	25	26	14	17	9	9	1	1	2	3	...	4	2	...	5	8	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1
29. Selkirk, ...	5	2	3	5	2	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
30. Shetland, ...	13	6	13	17	6	5	3	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
31. Stirling, ...	41	40	18	26	15	17	14	15	1	1	9	7	5	4	5	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
32. Sutherland, ...	10	8	15	18	5	2	4	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
33. Wigton, ...	26	17	24	20	7	4	6	2	1	1	6	1	...	1	2	3	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
Totals,.....	1668	1936	748	931	494	551	445	491	24	26	200	251	90	105	150	151	49	60	23	25	2	9	18	20	47	40

M

Note.—This Table does not afford the means of determining the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to individual Parishes or Counties on any given day in the year. The intimations are generally made by the Parish of Residence, but many Patients are immediately thereafter, or in the course of a few weeks, transferred to the charge of other Parishes discovered to be liable for their maintenance; hence the numbers intimated by a parish by no means represent the numbers which remain chargeable to it.

I.—PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1858,	1253·5	1167·5	449	498	151	201	149	140	109	94	35·8	42·6	33·6	40·3	8·6	8·0
„ 1859,	1307·0	1242·5	463	455	149	186	126	109	107	93	35·9	36·6	32·1	40·8	8·1	7·4
„ 1860,	1351·0	1319·0	442	518	167	208	124	130	139	99	32·7	39·2	37·7	40·1	10·2	7·5
„ 1861,	1374·0	1388·0	489	532	195	219	121	152	120	103	35·6	38·4	39·8	41·1	8·7	7·2
„ 1862,	1405·0	1418·0	435	464	155	197	124	149	147	107	30·9	32·7	35·9	42·4	10·4	7·5
„ 1863,	1458·5	1460·0	497	526	163	215	168	162	129	98	34·1	36·0	32·8	40·8	8·8	6·7
„ 1864,	1585·3	1616·9	628	630	192	201	212	211	127	106	39·6	38·9	30·5	31·9	8·1	6·6
Average of the 7 Years,	1390·6	1373·1	486·1	517·5	167·4	203·8	146·2	150·4	128·2	100·0	34·9	37·7	34·6	39·6	8·9	7·2

II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1858,	355·0	462·0	125	222	48	86	21	35	30	35	35·2	48·0	38·4	38·7	8·4	7·5
„ 1859,	351·5	490·0	113	168	44	66	27	39	38	30	32·1	34·3	38·9	39·3	10·8	6·1
„ 1860,	363·0	515·5	128	177	43	66	36	42	20	42	35·2	34·3	33·6	37·3	5·5	8·1
„ 1861,	388·5	524·0	112	176	30	66	29	76	28	39	28·9	33·5	26·8	37·5	7·2	7·4
„ 1862,	405·0	518·0	117	156	27	56	37	53	42	45	28·8	30·1	23·1	35·9	10·3	8·6
„ 1863,	406·5	500·5	113	145	30	64	71	73	28	45	27·7	28·9	26·5	44·1	6·8	8·9
„ 1864,	366·5	449·5	192	212	31	51	158	154	34	34	52·3	47·1	15·8	23·7	8·8	7·3
Average of the 7 Years,	376·5	494·2	128·5	179·4	36·1	65·0	54·1	67·4	31·4	38·5	34·3	36·6	29·1	36·8	8·2	7·7

III.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1858,	187·0	245·0	110	166	45	89	16	18	37	37	58·8	67·7	40·9	52·4	19·7	15·1
,, 1859,	199·5	268·5	131	162	57	95	22	22	37	23	65·8	60·4	43·5	58·6	18·5	8·5
,, 1860,	199·5	283·5	128	144	69	80	26	27	54	32	64·3	50·8	53·9	55·5	27·1	11·3
,, 1861,	191·0	281·0	112	136	63	93	24	34	30	21	58·6	48·3	56·2	68·3	15·7	7·4
,, 1862,	193·5	277·5	133	139	68	66	29	34	25	34	68·9	50·1	51·1	47·4	12·0	12·2
,, 1863,	205·5	280·5	126	131	62	67	26	40	26	22	61·4	46·7	50·8	51·1	12·6	7·8
,, 1864,	230·5	277·5	119	113	46	53	35	34	31	33	51·6	40·7	38·6	46·9	13·4	11·8
Average of the 7 Years,	200·9	273·3	122·5	141·4	58·5	77·5	25·4	29·8	34·2	28·8	61·3	52·1	47·8	54·3	17·0	10·5

IV.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1858,	121·0	193·5	[illegible]	35	...	5	12	23	12	16	17·3	18·0	...	14·3	9·9	8·2
,, 1859,	129·5	225·0	[illegible]	60	1	4	12	15	19	13	39·3	26·6	1·9	6·6	14·7	5·7
,, 1860,	137·0	215·0	7	30	3	14	5	16	9	17	27·0	13·9	8·1	46·6	6·5	7·9
,, 1861,	148·0	214·0	40	53	2	1	7	6	24	24	27·0	24·7	5·0	1·8	16·2	11·2
,, 1862,	151·0	228·0	41	53	3	7	19	13	13	25	27·8	23·2	7·3	13·2	8·6	10·9
,, 1863,	158·0	241·5	35	66	5	7	14	25	13	22	22·1	27·3	14·3	10·6	8·2	9·1
,, 1864,	175·5	250·0	40	43	3	3	12	20	14	19	22·7	17·2	7·5	6·9	7·9	7·6
Average of the 7 Years,	145·7	223·8	37·8	48·5	2·4	5·8	11·5	16·8	14·8	19·4	29·0	21·5	6·3	14·2	10·2	8·6

APPENDIX E.

APPENDIX E.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, ABERDEEN, 1*st April* 1864.

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Another fluctuation in the number resident has taken place in this Asylum since last inspection, such as may be expected in such establishments. At the visit on 25th September the community consisted of 159 males and 193 females; it has now fallen to 151 males and 187 females. Of these, 27 are inmates of Elmhill. Forty-nine patients have been admitted since the statutory report. Thirty-one of the entrants were paupers, of whom 15 were females, and 16 males; and, with one exception, were chargeable to parishes in the county of Aberdeen. It happens that 14 applications for the admission of patients belonging to this class have been refused; but of these, only 5 had any special claims for accommodation, as coming from the district. The rejection of these applications is justified upon the ground that variola appeared in the Asylum on 11th December 1863, in consequence, it is supposed, of the admission of a Danish sailor, who was transferred from the public Infirmary. After affecting 19 persons—16 lunatics and 3 attendants—the epidemic ceased towards the close of the month of March.

So far as the forms of mental disease are discriminated in the register, 1 individual laboured under delirium, 1 under amentia, 1 under mania and general paralysis, 4 under monomania, 8 under dementia, 11 under melancholia, and 17 under mania. The discharges amount to 47. Of these, 31 were paupers. Twenty-seven left the House as recovered, 10 as relieved, and 10 as improved. Of the latter, 8 were transferred to the Lunatic Wards of Aberdeen City Poorhouse, and 2 to those of Old Machar.

Of 16 persons who have died, the cause of death is reported as general paralysis in 3, as dysentery in 2, as phthisis in 2, as cerebral congestion in 2, as small-pox in 2, as disease of the heart, scrofulous disease, melæna, and suicide, in 1 each. Of the deceased, 12 were paupers. The average age at death appears to have been upwards of 45 years. Only 6 of the number have been admitted within the last five years, and only 1 during the current year.

The mortality is somewhat larger than formerly, but only 3 of the deaths require any remark. Death is attributed in 2 cases to small-pox. The disease continued to attack inmates during a period of three months. No circumstance could be more perplexing to the officers, more inimical to the patients, or more antagonistic to the general movement and success of such an establishment, than the presence of a contagious disease. The difficulties in the case seem to have been promptly and effectively met. The house formerly occupied by the Resident Medical Officer, and which has recently been appropriated as a residence for chronic cases, was set apart as an hospital, and, as it is isolated and well arranged, answered the purpose in a satisfactory manner.

The death of 1 patient was self-inflicted; an inquiry was instituted as to the circumstances under which suicide was accomplished, and the following facts were elicited:—T. H., affected with melancholia of a slight character, has been for several years an inmate of the House, was constantly employed in various ways, such as house and garden work, mowing grass, etc.; was much trusted, and enjoyed a considerable amount of liberty, as he was regarded as a quiet, inoffensive person, and free from all designs dangerous to himself or others. On Friday, 25th March, he breakfasted with his fellow-patients at a quarter past eight o'clock, partaking, as was often his custom, sparingly of the meal. He left the room in order to commence his usual occupation of sweeping the adjoining gallery. He was found ten minutes thereafter by the attendant, lying on the floor of a bedroom, his head passed through a loop formed by passing his neckerchief through an opening in the side of the bed, and tying it; the head was partially turned, so that the neckerchief pressed partly on the side and partly on the front of the neck. He was found to be quite dead by the medical assistant. Such accidents are,

perhaps, unavoidable, and in the present instance involve no blame either on the part of the officers or attendants, but should be viewed as indicating the necessity for unceasing supervision, even where there is no suspicion nor warning of sinister intentions.

A slight increase in the number of attendants might multiply the precautions adverted to, by associating a guardian with even small working parties. It would, at the same time, do away with the necessity for canvas dresses, of which several were observed, prevent pronation and burrowing on the floor and under tables, and enable vigilance and training to be exercised on the most degraded and unmanageable cases. The Registers show that this class is rather numerous; there being 21 epileptics, 9 paralytics, and 15 of dirty habits. Many of the chronic cases, of which there are calculated to be 283, may be associated with these. On contrasting this large number with that industrially employed, 128, the hope might reasonably be entertained that an augmentation of the staff, as suggested, might bring about a greater amount of activity and useful labour.

The occupations of the workers are arranged as follows:—

Males—Gardening,	27	Females—Sewing,	33
Shoemaking,	2	Washing,	22
Tailoring,	2	Kitchen and scullery work,	20
Carpentering,	4	Housework,	14
Charge of pigstyes,	6		
Housework,	12		

What would greatly add to the resources for profitable employment in one department, is the erection of a suitable wash-house, laundry, etc. At present the range of buildings set apart for this purpose is inconveniently placed, viciously constructed, and prejudicial to the health and comfort of both patients and domestics. On pointing to the disorder which prevails in this section of the house, and which contrasts very strongly with the neatness and cleanliness observed elsewhere, the Reporter is met with the declaration that the arrangement of the rooms, etc., render improvement impossible.

A more suitable and seemly entrance to Barkmill House is again recommended. A change may be more readily effected in the event of the removal of the laundry, but is at present practicable from the large airing-ground upon which the windows look out.

Two additional water-closets have been constructed within the house, and lavatories could readily be added in the same room. All the privies in the airing-yards are now supplied with water, provided with a greater number of seats, and otherwise improved, but they are still susceptible of being rendered much more comfortable by lessening the size of the seats, which are often found soiled, and by the formation of windows or openings for the admission of light and air. With the exception of an offensive smell in two rooms, both on the basement storey, the ventilation was excellent, the galleries, bedding, etc., scrupulously clean and neatly kept; and, while greater liberality in furnishing and ornamenting many of the apartments, where such a measure would be perfectly practicable and safe, is desirable, the arrangements generally are satisfactory. Papering; the provision of strips of carpet at the side of each bed; the conversion of the stools seen in some parts of the Asylum into wardrobes; the introduction of pictures, birds, flowers, would all contribute, not merely to amenity, but to the comfort and contentment of the inmates.

One hundred and thirty-two persons attend such amusements as are provided. Occasional dancing parties and a singing class are still encouraged, and the Saturday Evening Concerts in Aberdeen have been regularly attended by parties of ten during the season; but all attempts to develop the means of recreation have been much interfered with by the long-continued prevalence of small-pox. Fifty-four persons take exercise in the grounds, 2 beyond the walls, and 4 are on parole in the garden, etc., but the very large number of 270 are reported as being confined to the airing-courts.

The house and arrangements of Elmhill are most satisfactory, and the general sitting-room for ladies presented a most pleasing and family aspect when visited. A dormitory for females of the middle class, and of quiet deport-

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ment, has been opened in the upper storey. The difficulty encountered by the Reporter in indicating particular apartments or galleries, justifies him in suggesting that some system of naming or numbering the different parts and divisions of the whole establishment should be adopted, in order to promote internal order, as well as to facilitate reference.

The resident physician is at present conducting a course of clinical instruction. The books, registers, orders, etc., were examined. In two of the latter, for H. J. and G. S., informalities were pointed out.

Eleven hundred and ninety-seven visits were paid to patients, 3 of which were by inspectors of poor. On 50 occasions admission was refused, upon the ground that the patient was in bed, excited, and had been recently admitted.

The register shows that seclusion is very rarely resorted to, and although 2 men and 9 women were found in bed, they were confined either by indisposition or indolence.

ROYAL ASYLUM, ABERDEEN, 25*th July* 1864.

The patients resident at this date are 153 males and 183 females; being an increase of 4 males, and a decrease of 4 females, since the visit of 1st April. The following are the changes which have taken place in the interval:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions, 3 of which are re-admissions, . .	7	3	13	14	20	17
Discharges, . . .	3	4	5	12	8	16
Deaths, . . .	3	1	3	5	6	6

Of the pauper patients admitted, 2 or 3 were from the adjacent counties of Banff and Elgin; the remainder were from the parishes of the district, and principally from that of Aberdeen. The vacant accommodation for patients of this class is estimated at 10 beds for males and 12 beds for females, which might be increased to a small extent by the removal of patients chargeable to other districts. The form of mental disease on admission was melancholia in 15 cases, mania in 9, dementia in 3, monomania in 2, and amentia in 1. In 7 cases no entry has been made in the register.

Of the patients discharged, 13 had recovered. Of these 7 were admitted in 1863, and 6 in 1864.

The causes of death, in the 12 fatal cases, are registered as respectively due to cerebral congestion, general paralysis, rupture of stomach, exhaustion from maniacal excitement, chronic bronchitis, ileus, gradual decay, pneumonia, phthisis, exhaustion, epilepsy, and decay of age. The mortality was principally among patients who had been some time in the house. Thus, 1 was admitted in 1829, 1 in 1850, 1 in 1855, 1 in 1858, 1 in 1859, 1 in 1861, 1 in 1862, 2 in 1863, and 3 in 1864. The average age at death was above 56 years.

The condition of the Asylum has undergone no material change since last visit, and it is accordingly open to the same commendations and the same strictures. It was found scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and the bedding and clothing of the patients were sufficient and in good order; but special dresses among the men, of canvas or blue cloth, were noticed in four instances. The number of patients in the airing-courts continues to attract attention. These are stated in the registers to be, on an average, from 70 to 80 men, and from 130 to 160 women. Exercise in the general grounds is taken by from 60 to 70 men, and from 20 to 40 women. The number of patients who are never beyond the airing-courts is made proportionally small by varying the parties sent out for extended exercise in the grounds; but it appears to the Commissioner that it would be proper to accord to exercise of this nature a more decided place in the business of the day. At present, it is subservient to other occupations, and is dependent on the leisure of the attendants. Should the existing staff of attendants be found insufficient for carrying out this recommendation, the suggestion made in last report to increase their number should be acted on.

Attention is again directed to the propriety of adding to the amenity of the wards, by the introduction of more objects of interest and decoration, such as flowers, prints, statuettes, etc., and of increasing the amusements and recreations of the patients. Walks beyond the premises might very properly

be extended to the pauper patients; and pic-nic parties, dances on the green, etc., be given from time to time. It appears to the Commissioner that there is a wide field for beneficial cultivation in the extended introduction of associated labour and recreation; and he would suggest, with regard to the former, the provision of a general work-room for the females, and with regard to the latter, the provision of a general amusement-hall.

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Improvements in the lower wards, by painting and papering the single rooms, and substituting deal for stone flooring, are still in progress; and in the upper wards, paper-hanging is likewise being carried out. The propriety of increasing the lavatory accommodation in the lower galleries is again pointed out, as well as that of introducing water into all the privies of the airing-courts, some of which were very offensive.

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Great tranquillity prevailed on both sides of the house. No patient was in seclusion, and the entries of its use in the register since last visit were only 15 in number—3 in the yard, and 12 in the patient's bedroom. The longest period was for 2 days; the general period for a few hours. Two males and 4 females are registered as wearing strong dresses, and 2 males and 3 females as using quilted bed-coverings. The registers further show that :—

19	males and	24	females are considered curable.
24	„	19	„ are under treatment for their mental affections.
6	„	7	„ are under treatment for their bodily ailments.
14	„	6	„ are epileptic.
6	„	4	„ are paralytic.
13	„	12	„ are of wet or dirty habits.
71	„	98	„ attend prayers.

The numbers raised by the night attendant are 13 males and 12 females, but the numbers actually wet rarely exceed one or two on each side. Only 1 male patient was in bed, from the effects of epilepsy; of the females, 8 were in bed from disease or debility.

The food, which the Commissioner saw served, was abundant and of excellent quality, and was partaken of in a very orderly manner. The use of tin dishes on the male side might, however, be greatly restricted.

The accommodation of the new Asylum at Elmhill has been noticed in former reports as exceedingly comfortable and cheerful. It is at present occupied by 13 gentlemen and 16 ladies—numbers considerably within those which might be received. The condition of the house and patients deserves the highest commendation, but here too it appears to the Commissioner that there is room for the introduction of more social amusement; for weekly tea-parties of both sexes, for instance, with music, dancing, cards, backgammon, chess, etc. As the advantages of night attendance are not possessed by this house, it might be well to consider whether mattresses divided into three parts would not be preferable, for certain patients, to those at present in use.

Although the Commissioner has considered it his duty to direct attention to the secondary place given to recreations and amusements, the importance of which, he believes, is not sufficiently recognised, he gladly acknowledges the high position the asylum occupies in all other essential points. Its general condition is highly creditable to the medical superintendent and his staff. The intention of the directors to remodel the washing-house and laundry is stated to be seriously entertained, and it might be well to consider in this case whether a general work-room for the females could not at the same time be provided.

The various registers were examined and found kept with care and accuracy. It appears that of about 650 visitors since last inspection, about 24 were not admitted to the patients from various satisfactory reasons.

The Sheriffs' orders were produced and examined.

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ARGYLL DISTRICT ASYLUM, 12*th April* 1864.

This establishment may now be regarded and reported on as in an efficient working condition. It contains 50 males and 43 females. Fifty-three persons have been admitted, 10 have been discharged, and 3 have died, since the 10th July 1863, the date of the last statutory inspection. Of the number received, 27 were transferred from other asylums, but latterly a large proportion of the cases have been sent in directly from the district; so that it

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seems fair to conclude that nearly the whole of the confined insane belonging to the county have been placed in the asylum provided by law for their "care and treatment." Of the number coming from private dwellings, 14 only were chronic, and 12 in some sense recent, although not all acute. An appreciation of the expediency of early seclusion and treatment thus appears to be growing up in the midst of those intrusted with the charge of the insane. From the state of the cases admitted, however, it is very obvious that there still must remain in their homes, or in the houses of strangers, a large number of helpless and neglected lunatics, for whose amelioration this Institution is intended.

In direct contact with the patients, there are a steward and head attendant, 6 male and 7 female attendants, all of whom, with one exception, speak Gaelic. This is very satisfactory, as at least one-fourth of the lunatics either do not speak English, or speak it imperfectly. Such an arrangement is not merely consolatory to the persons under treatment, but it is absolutely necessary for their treatment. The fact that one of the superior officers is familiar with the language of the country, affords a guarantee for the protection of the patients from harshness and mismanagement. Worship is performed in English and Gaelic alternately.

Mental disease presented itself in the entrants as chronic mania in 1, as congenital imbecility in 2, as idiocy in 3, as acute mania in 5, as mania in 7, as delusional insanity in 7, as melancholia in 7, and as dementia in 21. Nine of those admitted presented symptoms of weak bodily health. Ten persons have been discharged; 6 as recovered, 3 as relieved, 1 as not improved. Death is attributed in 1 case to pneumonia, in 1 to the exhaustion following acute mania, and to a burn received during its continuance, but previous to admission; and in another to acute dysentery. The ages of the deceased were respectively 38, 61, and 28. The first two patients had resided about a month in the Asylum: the third, for nearly 8 months. Twenty men and 13 women are described as industrially employed.

When the house was visited, 16 men were engaged in laying out and preparing the exercise-yard connected with their own Galleries; while a smaller party were busied in the grounds, a large portion of which is now entrusted to their care for cultivation.

The approach is now in a forward state; the slopes have been planted; the terraces at the south-west front have been completed; the garden, fields, etc., have been enclosed by a wire fence; a conservatory has been erected in connexion with the medical superintendent's house, but for the purpose of supplying the asylum with flowers, etc.; and the whole of the immediate vicinage is assuming a pleasing aspect. Out-of-door operations are still somewhat disturbed by the presence of workmen, in erecting the additions to the laundry sanctioned by the Board, and the entrance lodge. The present state of the former, and the necessity for using one of the apartments destined for patients as a temporary laundry, has caused the removal of one group to the infirmary, which was found somewhat crowded. To the small size of the latter it is necessary to direct attention. For whomsoever intended, the house is of small dimensions; but should the steward and head-attendant be assigned it as a residence—an arrangement which exists, and is found to work advantageously in many establishments—it would be unworthy his position, and uncomfortable in the event of his having a family.

Every part of the house was examined, and found to be scrupulously clean and comfortable and cheerful, except the scullery. The small size, and the period of the day when it was visited, may explain this circumstance. A bookcase in one room, wardrobes in several, mirrors in the dormitories, may be mentioned as recent additions; and the conversion of a dark closet, in the passage in the second male division, into a scullery, must be regarded as a decided improvement. The depôts for shoes, etc., might, however, be more conveniently disposed of in the passage or porch of the division, than in the day-rooms. The bed and body clothes were clean and suitable; special provision against degraded habits was seen in only one instance; and the arrangements for the personal comforts of the inmates appeared to be ample. Dinner was served in the presence of the Reporter to 38 men and 30 women, in the public refectory. The meal was ample, and neatly served. The apartment, however, seems to be nothing more than sufficient for the resident population. Twenty-

one individuals are confined to the courts, but it was pleasing to see, notwithstanding this restriction, and in addition to the working parties, groups of 12 or 13 of each sex walking in the grounds, and beyond them. In-door amusements have likewise been provided, but these should be the gradual growth of time and mature organization. Prayers are read daily by the superintendent to about 43 patients. At this stage, it may be prudent to consider whether the construction of pig-sties might not provide means of occupation for certain of the patients, and become a source of economy and profit to the Establishment; whether boarding the walls of the narrower passages might not prevent breakage and discoloration; and whether papering and varnishing of the upper part of these, and of the walls of the day-rooms generally, would not greatly increase the cheerfulness and cleanliness of all the inhabited sections. An increase in the number of small wardrobes, of chairs in the dormitories, of easy-chairs in the sick-room or for the infirm, wherever they may be, and the provision of a piece of carpet beside each bed, would add much to comfort and convenience.

The books, registers, orders, were examined. Two females were found in seclusion, in one case on account of excitement, but it appears that this mode of meeting difficulties in treatment is very rarely had recourse to.

The progress and present state of this Establishment are most satisfactory, and indicate sound discretion and good management.

Argyll District Asylum, *8th September* 1864.

Since the visit of 12th April, 18 patients have been admitted, 3 have been discharged—2 permanently, and 1 on probation—and 4 have died. The present numbers are 54 males and 50 females, being an increase of 4 males and 7 females since last inspection.

Of the patients admitted, 6 were transfers from other asylums, and 12 were received directly from their parishes. The increase in the number of asylum patients chargeable to the district is thus only 5. The mental affections of those admitted were mania in 8 cases, dementia in 4, delusional insanity in 4, general paralysis in 1, and idiocy in 1. The bodily health is described as good in 1 case, as average in 10, and as weak in 7.

Of the 2 patients permanently discharged, 1 had recovered, and 1 had improved sufficiently to be confided to the care of friends. From the large number of chronic cases brought from other asylums where they had been accumulating for many years, the proportion of recoveries on the numbers resident must be very small, and the benefits of asylum treatment must, in the meantime, be looked for more in the general improvement in the condition of the insane, than in the diminution of their numbers from recovery. Indeed, it may be expected that the accumulation of chronic cases will continue, unless some regular system be adopted for the removal of those patients who may reasonably be considered harmless.

Of the patients who died, all were males; and it is worthy of note that no death has taken place among the females since the house was opened. The causes of death are registered as general paralysis, and as organic disease of the brain, heart, and kidneys, in one case respectively. The total mortality since the opening of the house is only 7, a result which speaks very favourably for the skill and care with which the Establishment is conducted.

The house was found in a very satisfactory state, being scrupulously clean, free from offensive odours, and generally in good order. As was anticipated, its working has brought some minor wants and defects to light; but the general arrangements and disposition of the buildings have been found convenient and comfortable. The day-rooms presented a cheerful homely appearance, which will be gradually increased as little articles of use or ornament are acquired; and in the dormitories and single sleeping-rooms, the bedding was in every instance clean, in good condition, and in adequate quantity.

Out of doors the male airing-court has been completed, but in that of the females a good deal of work remains to be done. The laying out of the general grounds is nearly finished. This has been done in a very complete and judicious manner; and as the operations involved could have been undertaken by the patients only in the course of many years, and even then

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executed in a far less perfect manner, it has been sound policy to take advantage at once of the beauty and amenity contingent on their completion.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed among the patients of both sexes, with the exception of one or two of the females, who were temporarily excited by the inspection. No strong dresses were observed in use, and no one was found in seclusion, although it appears from the register that this mode of repression has been resorted to on 12 occasions, in the cases of 6 patients, since last visit, the longest period being for 6 days. The necessity for seclusion has no doubt been in a considerable degree due to the restricted use which, from their unfinished state, could be made of the airing-courts, and also to the inexperience of the attendants. And, in connexion with this subject, it has to be borne in mind that the difficulty of procuring experienced, or even untaught trustworthy attendants, is considerably enhanced by the limited choice which a knowledge of Gaelic involves.

Both men and women were comfortably clothed, and clean in person and dress, and their physical appearance gave indication of an adequate and appropriate diet. Dinner was served in the hall, during the visit, in an exceedingly comfortable manner : from 8 to 9 patients sitting at each table, and 45 males and 34 females being present. The meat is carved on the side table, and the food is helped according to the wishes or requirements of each patient. The meal is taken deliberately in separate courses, knives and forks being used, and all the dishes and plates being of earthenware. This mode of serving the food has various advantages. In the first place, it has a tendency to inculcate good habits, and to promote self-control ; in the second place, it diminishes waste ; and in the third place, it allows food of a superior quality to be supplied without increasing the cost of maintenance. The cost of the food of the patients is still calculated to be about one-third of the total expense, or 6d. a day per head ; but there is reason to hope that it may be reduced, as supplies are derived from the asylum garden and grounds. On examination, the *débris* from the meals was found extremely moderate.

About 20 patients of each sex are habitually industrially employed, the men in out-door work, and the women in the washing-house and laundry, and in sewing, knitting, and household work. All, with the exception of those who are infirm, take exercise in the general grounds, and many take frequent walks beyond the asylum bounds. Recreation and amusement are afforded by dancing, croquet, etc. ; and various periodicals are supplied in sufficient numbers for the wants of the patients. About 30 men and 24 women attend the ministrations of the chaplains.

All vegetables, with the exception of potatoes, are now fully supplied by the garden. The uncertain supply of milk, and the inconvenience to which this gave rise, has rendered it necessary to purchase cows ; and, indeed, from the remoteness of the asylum from markets, it will be found advantageous to make it as independent as possible of extraneous sources of supply for all perishable articles of food.

In connexion with the situation of the asylum, the Commissioner ventures to suggest, that as a certain degree of social intercourse with neighbours will enable the medical superintendent to continue, without undue strain, the satisfactory discharge of his responsible duties, it may be for the benefit of the Establishment to afford him the means of keeping a horse or pony.

The various registers were found carefully and neatly kept.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that the impressions produced by the inspection were very favourable.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, 14*th and* 15*th July* 1864.

Dumfries Asylum.

A statutory inspection of this Establishment was made upon these days.

The *Crichton Institution* at present contains 121 inmates ; of whom 72 are males, and 49 are females. Six of the number are now residing at the seaside, and were not seen.

Since 16th July 1863 there have been—

Admitted,	31
Discharged,	26
Died,	3

Of those admitted, only 6 are registered as in sound physical health. Nine presented symptoms of melancholia, 9 of mania, 3 of dementia, 2 of monomania of suspicion, 1 of general paralysis, 1 of imbecility, and 5 of dipsomania. Four were voluntary patients. Of those dismissed, 17 were recovered, 5 were relieved, and 4 had not improved. Two of the latter class were transferred to the Southern Counties Asylum. Death is ascribed in 1 case to general paralysis, in 1 to pleuro-pneumonia, and in 1 to phthisis pulmonalis. The ages at death were respectively, 58, 48, and 60. It is encouraging to find that although, in a community so long existing, the chronic cases must be numerous, hopes are entertained of the restoration of 47 ; and that, where the moral curative means occupy so much attention, 57 are under medical treatment for their mental disease, and 41 for bodily complications. It appears that exercise holds a high place among the remedies employed. Seventy patients walk daily in the grounds, 28 beyond the walls ; several enjoy a modified parole ; and, by the aid of four carriages and an omnibus, a large proportion of the whole number are carried to various parts of the surrounding country. Thirteen are said to be confined to the enclosed courts, but only 2 were found there. One lady wears an indestructible dress, 2 have locked boots, and 1 restless and impulsive invalid occupied the protected bed ; but no one was found in seclusion, although this mode of repression has been resorted to upon 72 occasions. This appears to be a frequent use of a doubtful expedient, but the classes to which such a measure is considered as especially applicable are represented as large. Eighteen are regarded as suicidal, 18 as dangerous, and 25 as displaying degraded tendencies. Even of these least tractable inmates, a certain proportion are susceptible of higher and more genial influences, as 84 individuals participate in the Asylum, and 40 in Dumfries, in a great variety of amusements provided upon a most liberal scale.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and, apart from certain gloomy points and passages, cheerful. Considerable additions have been made to the embellishments, but it is felt to be a duty to advert once more to the bare and cold and curtainless aspect of the lower galleries. A portion of the interior has, in respect to furniture and comfort, as it were, stood still, while other portions have been developed as to ornamentation to an extent in advance of similar establishments. Many complaints are received as to the meals provided. There is every reason to believe that the quality of the animal food is unexceptionable ; but the mode in which it is served is not so satisfactory. The proper preparation and exhibition of nourishment is not merely a luxury, it is an element in the preservation of health, and, where the constitution is enfeebled, the appetite capricious, the mind irritable, deluded, and suspicious, slovenliness and discomfort become fertile sources of physical and moral evil and disturbance. Upon purely medical grounds, improvement in the cooking department, table-equipage, etc., is earnestly recommended.

The *Southern Counties Asylum* contains 242 inmates, of whom 130 are males, 112 females. The changes in the community have been as follows :—

Admitted,	50
Discharged,	39
Died,	17

Thirty-six of those admitted have been paupers belonging to the district, and 14 boarders paying low rates. Nineteen are reported to have been in good health ; 10 presented the features of mania in an acute, 10 those of mania in a chronic form ; 17 those of melancholia, 4 of dementia, 3 of imbecility, 4 of delusional insanity, 1 of monomania, 1 of homicidal mania, and 1 was a case of simulated insanity. Twenty-nine of those dismissed were paupers, 10 boarders. Twenty-four were restored to sanity, the remainder only partially relieved or incurable. Three of the latter class have been placed as patients in private dwellings, but there is at present no one absent on probation.

Of those who died, 4 were private, 13 pauper patients. The causes of death are stated to have been bronchitis in 3 cases, phthisis in 3, pneumonia in 2, diarrhœa in 2 ; apoplexy, typhoid fever, general paralysis, ischuria renalis, disease of the heart, pyæmia, syncope, in 1 each. The average age at death was nearly 41 years. It would appear that a large proportion of the inmates of this department present acute or exciteable forms of insanity.

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Forty-four cases are of recent origin; of 54, a favourable prognosis has been formed, 40 display suicidal tendencies, and 50 are regarded as dangerous; but the best illustration of the prefatory remark is found in the use of seclusion 135 times, and of the shower-bath, as a mode of repression, 11 times. The degraded class is estimated so high as 55, but the effect of night supervision has been practically to reduce this number to 4 or 5. Last night there were only 2 wet beds on each side. Many members with such habits, as well as the feeble and helpless, swell the group confined to the airing-courts to 22 of the one sex, and 57 of the other. These courts are small, upon one side without sward, and exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and are not provided with shelter of any kind. They are about to be enlarged, but, whatever their size may be, there should be provided a verandah, or covered way, for the protection of all classes, and a more liberal allowance of seats for the aged and infirm. It would, however, be an infinitely better plan to eliminate this class altogether; to construct a day-room in connexion with the infirmary, as has been repeatedly suggested, and to connect one or other of these apartments by an entrance porch with the grounds in the front of the building. This appears a suitable opportunity for urging structural alterations so simple, but yet so essential, as a large addition to the Establishment is in process of erection. This continuation of the original plan is to contain, besides store-rooms and provision for the domestic servants, in which the house has hitherto been sadly deficient, workrooms, a recreation and dining room, a chapel, and accommodation for about 80 patients. So large an augmentation of the resident population recalls attention to the very limited space of ground accessible for exercise and occupation, which was barely adequate for the original requirements of the Institution, and must, under existing, and above all under projected arrangements, cramp and interfere with the medical and moral treatment of the inmates. It is true that 53 men and 46 women are registered as occupied, but the labours of the former must be confined entirely to gardening or in-door pursuits, as there are no means for employing agriculturists. The very large number of persons encountered walking, playing bowls, etc., during a circuit of the grounds, belonging as they did to all ranks, and presenting all forms of mental malady, afforded a very cogent ground for recommending the acquisition of a farm, or additional fields, which might be obtained on lease, and need not be in immediate contiguity with the Asylum, nor enclosed.

It is to be hoped, for the Commissioners have not seen the plans, that the new parts of the Asylum may be of more ample dimensions than those now inhabited. These in many places are narrow, contracted, not thoroughly ventilated, and appear crowded—circumstances which are known to create and sustain excitement, and to interfere with classification. A sufficient provision for water-closets is still a desideratum. For 44 patients only two are accessible, and these are most inconveniently situate. Not only should the number be increased, but those now existing in a dark corner of the lavatories, in the four galleries to the front, should be removed elsewhere. This might easily be effected by placing them in an off-shoot constructed in the recess now occupied by the smoking-room, and in the corresponding corner on the opposite side. The sacrifice of this resort cannot be matter for much regret, for if smoking is to be tolerated in an hospital, which may be doubted, it should be indulged in the open air.

The apartments, passages, etc., were scrupulously clean and well arranged, the bedding satisfactory; blinds and draperies have been supplied in several galleries, and the dress of the patients, though in many instances patched and old, and in the Pinel cross gallery too much of a penal and restrictive character, was suitable and well cared for.

Dinner was served in several wards in the presence of the Reporter. Great order and propriety prevailed, and several improvements have taken place in the arrangements, but the introduction of table-cloths, knives, forks, etc., is still postponed; and the meal, though sufficient in quantity, appeared uninviting and of inferior quality.

Regarding this part of the Institution as an asylum for the district, and familiar with the dietary adopted in similar establishments for pauper lunatics, and in poorhouses, we feel called upon to recommend the use of animal food of a better and more nutritious kind.

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These observations are made in no hypercritical spirit, but with the sincere desire to render this magnificent charity as efficient in certain of its materialistic details, as it is in the medical and moral system of treatment pursued, and more in harmony with the developments which have characterized the lodgment and economic management of the insane in recent years.

The books, orders, registers were examined.

It appears a suitable opportunity for further directing attention to the dangerous form of the central staircase, which is the principal means of access to various parts of the building inhabited by patients, to many of whom it cannot fail to suggest suicide by precipitation.

This observation occurred most strongly to the Chairman on this his first visit to the Institution, but is entirely coincided in by the Reporter.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, *8th December* 1864.

At the visit of 15th July, the Crichton Institution contained 121 patients, and the Southern Counties Asylum, 242. The present numbers are 121 and 275, exclusive of 8 patients absent on probation; namely, 1 from the Crichton Institution, and 7 from the Southern Counties Asylum. There is thus a continued tendency to an increase in the numbers, especially in the Southern Counties Asylum. The changes among the patients in the Crichton Institution since last visit are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, ...	11	8	19
Discharges, ...	8	4	12
Deaths, ...	1	1	2

The admissions include 2 voluntary patients who are erroneously entered in the register of lunatics. If insane, their reception into the house without the Sheriff's order is illegal; if sane, they are improperly included in the list of lunatics. One patient was transferred from the Southern Counties Asylum. The form of mental affection was melancholia in 4 cases, dementia in 3, dipsomania in 3, mania in 2, and monomania and delusional insanity in 1 each.

The discharges include 3 voluntary patients, 2 of whom have since been admitted on the Sheriff's order, and 1 patient absent on probation. Seeing that patients absent on probation can be received again into the Institution without any new authority, the proper course would be not to enter them in the register of discharges until their connexion with the Institution ceases.

The recoveries are entered as 8 in number. One patient was transferred to the Southern Counties Asylum.

Of the 2 deaths, 1 was due to bronchitis at the age of 68, and the other to pneumonia at the age of 76.

In the Southern Counties Asylum there were—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . .	6	7	15	13	41
Discharges, . .	7	4	7	10	28
Deaths, . . .	1	1	3	1	6

The admissions include 1 transfer from the Crichton Institution. The mental malady is registered as mania in 13 cases, melancholy in 12, fatuity and dementia in 6, imbecility in 3, general paralysis in 2, delirium and monomania in 1 each, and in 3 the entry has still to be made.

The discharges include 15 recoveries and 7 absences on probation. Of the recovered patients 1 was admitted in 1857, 1 in 1862, 3 in 1863, and 10 in 1864. The patients absent on probation are generally of recent admission. The difficulty of finding suitable accommodation for chronic cases is given as the reason why probationary discharge is not more frequently resorted to for them.

The causes of death are registered, as general decay and bronchitis at the age of 79, general paralysis at 62, pneumonia at 27, maniacal exhaustion at 60, exhaustion and general decay at 74, and epileptic exhaustion at 75. Two of the patients were admitted in 1864, the rest in earlier years.

The general condition of the Crichton Institution has undergone no material modification since former visits. The lower galleries present the same cheerless appearance, and the flagged floors still remain in the day-rooms of the low north, and in a large number of the dormitories and single rooms of all the

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lower wards. An improvement has, however, been effected in the bedding, and urinals have been introduced into various of the water-closets. The meals are likewise more tidily served, but no great improvement can be looked for in this respect so long as so many different dinners are sent up, and the attendants mess with the patients. The difficulty of finding attendants capable of giving a tone to the Institution, and acquainted with the domestic habits of the better classes of Society, at wages which commence at £20 a year, has been already commented on, and is again referred to as a question of very great importance, and as one on which a great deal of the comfort of the patients depends. During the visit 17 male and 15 female attendants were spoken with. Of the males, 5 are in receipt of the minimum amount of wages, namely, £20; 5 have £25; 2, £28; 3, £30; 1, £30, with £10 additional from the patient on whom he waits; and 1, the head attendant, £40, which includes £5 for keeping the gate. Thus the wages of even the oldest and most experienced are not equal to those of ordinary house servants. Of the female attendants, 4 receive £10; 7, £12; 2, £14; and 2, £15.*

The house was found in excellent order, clean, and well ventilated, and of comfortable temperature. The patients were orderly in dress, and generally free from excitement, only 1 patient being in seclusion. Since last visit, 26 entries occur of the use of this mode of repression; but of these, 16 are applicable to the same patient who is periodically excited. The longest period was for 3 days. Entries likewise occur of the use of a "locked bed," to prevent the patient getting up and standing on the cold floor. Canvas stretchers are in use for 1 patient, quilted blankets for 1 male and 4 females, locked boots for 1 male and 3 females, and strong dresses for 1 male and 1 female. The numbers registered as considered curable are 18 males and 11 females; as under special treatment for mental affections, 26 males and 14 females; as suffering from bodily ailments, 9 males and 9 females; and as in bed from sickness or debility, 1 male and 5 females. Ten gentlemen and 1 lady take exercise in the general grounds on parole. Carriage exercise, and other means of amusement and recreation continue in use as noted on former occasions. The numbers attending chapel are 51 males and 29 females; and 6 males go to church beyond the Asylum.

The general arrangements of the Southern Counties Asylum likewise remain without material modification since last inspection, but considerable changes will necessarily follow the opening of the new buildings at present in progress. The new dining-hall, which will then be provided, will probably lead to the better serving of the meals, the introduction of knives and forks, and the more general use of table-cloths and earthenware dishes. The food which the Commissioner saw served was ample in quantity and appeared of good quality; but the practice of serving the broken bread, from the Crich-

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* "Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, 28*th December* 1864.

"Wm. Forbes, Esq., *Secretary*.

"Sir,—On looking over the Report of Sir James Coxe's recent visit, I find the following entry relative to the wages of the attendants in the Crichton Royal Institution:—'And one, the head attendant, £40, which includes £5 for keeping the gate.'

"Allow me to correct that statement as follows:—

1. For Personal Service,	£45	0	0
2. For Keeping Gate,	5	0	0
3. For Superintending Classes,	2	0	0
4. For a Free House,	10	0	0
5. Coals, Gas, and Garden Produce,	8	0	0
In all,	£70	0	0

"Nor does this account include items received for bringing patients to the House, etc.

"As the attendants generally are spoken of *en masse* in the Report, it is impossible to individualize them so as to verify the correctness of the statements made regarding them. I have, however, no reason for supposing them incorrect, beyond the suspicion arising from the case given, strengthened considerably by the fact that, in the last year's Report on the same subject, there were not one, but several similar inaccuracies.—Your obedient Servant, J. Gilchrist."

On receipt of this letter we requested to be furnished with an official statement of the wages of all the attendants and servants employed in the Asylum, under the heads given in Appendix G; but this request, although repeatedly urged, has not been complied with.

ton Institution to the patients of the other house is one which too plainly stamps the latter with the mark of pauperism. If by greater care, or a different system of division, less waste occurred in the Crichton Institution, economy would be equally consulted, while more respect would be paid to the feelings of the patients in the Southern Counties Asylum.

The various wards were clean, well ventilated, and comfortably warmed, but the absence of all approach to domesticity in furniture and general arrangements is still conspicuous. There are no wash-stands in any of the dormitories, no chairs, no receptacles for any articles of clothing, nothing, in short, but beds and chamber-pots. The attendants also are left without sufficient wardrobe accommodation. The deficiency of wardrobe accommodation for the dresses of the patients is one which is also severely felt in the Crichton Institution. By the new buildings many of the most pressing wants, formerly commented on, will be supplied, and it is therefore needless to refer to them again; but an inspection of the buildings gives rise to the fear that the corridors will be as imperfectly lighted as those of the Crichton Institution. The enlargement and improvement of the airing courts, and the provision of protection against rain and sun deserve consideration.

The bedding was always found clean and the coverings sufficient, but many of the mattresses were too hard for comfort. This remark is more especially applicable to the straw mattresses, which are occasionally used for wet patients; and it is suggested that bags filled with loose straw would not only be more comfortable, but would permit cleanliness to be more easily attained. Thirty-four men and 23 women are registered as of wet or dirty habits. Of these, 5 men and 9 women sleep on stretchers, on which a single blanket is laid, and which are in contact below with the open air of the ward.

The body-clothing was sufficient, and generally clean and in good condition. Great tranquillity prevailed over the house, and no patient was in seclusion. The entries of this character, since last inspection, are 68 in number, applicable to 22 patients, for the most part females. The largest number of entries, applicable to the same patient, is 13, and the period rarely exceeded a few hours. Strong dresses are in use for 1 male and 2 females; locked boots for 1 male and 4 females; and quilted coverings for 8 males and 7 females. Night-attendance continues in operation, but is restricted to the patients in the infirmary and adjacent ward; 13 males and 10 females are at present raised.

About 50 patients of each sex are occupied industrially. With more ample means of occupation these numbers might be much increased; but still, when it is found that only 3 women assist in the washing-house, a doubt arises whether full advantage is taken of the existing opportunities. In connexion with this subject attention may be directed to the very limited means of hanging up clothes to dry in the open air.

As a rule the Southern Counties patients take no exercise beyond the grounds of the asylum. Exercise of this nature, however, is generally found to exercise a beneficial influence alike on patients and attendants, and it is difficult to see any good ground for the restrictive practice. Were extended exercise, however, resorted to, it would be advisable to introduce a greater variety in the clothing, more especially of the males, and to substitute tweeds for moleskins. The numbers considered curable are at present 23 males and 29 females; and 42 males and 49 females are under special treatment for their mental maladies. The general sanitary condition is favourable.

The wages of the attendants are regulated by the same standard as in the Crichton Institution. Of those seen in the wards, 5 males are in receipt of £20, 4 of £25, 1 of £30, and 1, the head attendant, of £35, with a free house. Of the females, 5 receive £10, 4, £12, and 1, £14. The various registers were examined and found kept with care, but the practice of entering voluntary patients and discharges on probation in the General Registers cannot fail to lead to confusion. Five accidents are recorded: 2 by inadvertence, and 3 from attacks by patients. The most serious result was fracture of the ulna. Various patients were seen in private, whose cases will be reported to the Board.

ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDEE, *April* 6, 1864.

Fourteen persons have been admitted to this asylum since the last statutory inspection in September 1863. Eight have been discharged; 3 have died,

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and the numbers at present resident amount to 109 males, and 98 females Of those admitted, 6 were pauper lunatics; all chargeable to the adjoining parishes of Dundee, Liff and Benvie, Mains, and Strathmartin. The mental disease is designated acute mania in 4, puerperal mania in 1, mania in 4, monomania in 1, and dementia in 4.

All the patients who have left the establishment were dismissed as recovered, and were placed with friends. Five were paupers.

The deaths are attributed to general decay, chronic bronchitis, and fatty disease of liver. The ages of the deceased were respectively 51, 78, and 71.

The present population contains 27 acute cases, and 22 that are regarded as curable. Medical treatment for mental disease is attempted in 15, and for bodily complications in 5. Where the accumulation of chronic cases is so large, and the annual changes so few, it is to be expected that the proportion of the intractable class would be considerable; and it accordingly appears that there are at present resident 8 epileptics, 5 paralytics, 30 of degraded, and 26 of dangerous tendencies. It appears certain, that if these individuals were accommodated during the night in roomy dormitories where constant inspection could be exercised, and their known infirmities or perversity attended to, instead of being placed in separate rooms or in small groups, where control is almost impracticable, a great decrease in these numbers would be effected.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the Institution labours, and which will be multiplied by the rapid extension of the town of Dundee in the neighbourhood, about 40 males are employed industrially in the gardens, etc., while the total number occupied is 103. Ninety-six are stated to busy themselves in games and other recreations. The bare and unpalatable fact, however, remains, that almost, as a matter of necessity, 75 males and 86 females are confined to the airing-courts. A private entrance to the adjoining Baxter Park has been conceded, which, under certain restrictions, may be taken advantage of by a selected class of inmates. At the public inauguration of this great boon to the inhabitants of Dundee, 130 inmates were present. It was, moreover, found experimentally that about the same number could be safely and beneficially sent into the country under proper superintendence; a result which shows that, under other circumstances, with a suitable staff and due discrimination, the proportions of the active and the indolent, those confined and those enjoying comparative liberty, might be reversed.

Certain slight alterations have been made in the interior. Only one fireguard now remains. Table-cloths and earthenware dishes have been introduced into all parts of the house, except the male refractory ward. The dietary remains essentially the same, but an attempt is made to vary it as much as possible. These are movements in the right direction. The Reporter is justified, however, by general experience, in recommending a bolder course, and one that is compatible with the existing structure. It does not appear necessary that there should be a refractory ward. Let its occupants be distributed through the other galleries, and the excitement which is maintained by the association of similar cases, by imitation, etc., will be modified and neutralized by the higher intelligence and the tranquil and gentle dispositions by which they will be surrounded.

The house was in a clean and comfortable state; but while the bedding may be sufficient for warmth, the style in which it is arranged is very rude and unseemly. The dress of the patients, especially of the females, was good, and upon the whole tidy. The ventilation was at certain points defective; but this is due rather to the fault of construction of the passages and cells than to a want of care and attention.

Fifty inmates are able to join in the amusements provided. These have latterly consisted in weekly readings, monthly lectures, dancing and music parties.

The aspect of several of the day-rooms has been much improved by the addition of pictures, birds, etc.

The books, registers, and orders were found to be correct.

It appears that seclusion has been resorted to upon 36 occasions, and in 10 cases for periods of from 7 to 12 hours; that the shower-bath has been used several times; that only 1 person is habited in a canvas dress; that 7 wear locked boots; and the same number are provided with quilted blankets.

Of 332 visits to patients, only 2 were paid by inspectors of poor. Refusal in 19 instances was founded upon the condition of the patient. The crowded state of the house caused the exclusion of 9 pauper lunatics belonging to the district.

The expressions, "roomy dormitory," "disadvantages," "confinement to airing courts," "other circumstances," "vicious construction," etc., have been used by the Reporter advisedly in this report; not with the intention of reflecting upon the medical or economic management, in which he has confidence, but to direct attention to the absolute necessity for a radical alteration in the building and its surroundings, or the removal of the Institution to a more suitable site. The present is understood to be a favourable season for contemplating such an important measure; but apart from all local considerations, it is obvious that the modern requirements for the treatment of the confined insane, the sanitary arrangements, the comforts, even the luxuries, introduced into establishments of less pretence, and occupying an inferior position in regard to usefulness, impose new obligations upon those to whose care this unfortunate class is confided.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, *July* 12, 1864.

The changes among the inmates, since the visit of 6th April, consist of 8 admissions, 9 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 2 were affected with melancholia, 1 with dementia, 1 with mania, 1 with monomania, and 1 with general paralysis. In 2 cases the form of mental disorder was not yet entered in the register. Of the patients discharged, 6 had recovered, and 3 were transferred to the Perthshire District Asylum. Of the recovered patients, 1 was admitted in 1854, 1 in 1859, 3 in 1863, and 1 in 1864. The causes of death in the 4 fatal cases are registered as phthisis, cardiac dropsy, general decay, and serous apoplexy with epilepsy, at the ages of 19, 82, 69, and 27. The years of admission were 1863, 1828, 1861, and 1860. The present numbers are 103 males and 99 females, of whom—

13	males and	8	females	are considered curable.
2	,,	0	,,	are congenitally affected.
9	,,	8	,,	are under treatment for their mental affections.
2	,,	4	,,	are under treatment for bodily ailments.
5	,,	3	,,	are epileptic.
5	,,	3	,,	are considered suicidal.
12	,,	14	,,	are of destructive tendencies.
6	,,	2	,,	are addicted to degraded practices.

With the exception of two or three of the female patients, who become demonstrative on the entrance of strangers, the inmates were tranquil and free from excitement, no one was in seclusion, and the records of this mode of repression since last visit are limited to 19 entries, for periods varying from 3 hours to 2 days, and relate to 4 patients. At present a strong dress is worn by 1 male, and locked boots by 3 males and 4 females. Quilted blankets are used by 3 males and four females, 2 females sleep on stretchers, and 9 males and 11 females are registered as of wet or dirty habits. The clothing of both sexes was ample, in good condition, and the patients generally were clean in person and tidy in dress. The bedding was in sufficient quantity, but a large proportion of the patients still sleep on straw bags. The number of beds on the floor continues proportionally high. Many of the bedsteads are antiquated, clumsy, and heavy; and some, from being hollowed out in the middle, not well adapted for the hair mattresses with which they have been provided. The patient is obliged to sleep in the hollow, and the mattress, from constant pressure in the same place, becomes thin and hard. The practice of the private patients providing their own bedding has this disadvantage that the mattresses occasionally do not fit the bedsteads, and must be doubled up to get within the frame. In some of the dormitories the want of uniformity in the bedsteads produces an unpleasing effect. With the exception of 1 bed, in which the mattress was wet, the bedding was clean; but from the common use of unbleached linen, the varying shapes of the bedsteads, and the predominance of straw sacks for mattresses, the impression produced is less favourable than it would be were more attention given to such details. The general

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physical condition of the patients was satisfactory, and afforded evidence of an adequate diet. The dinner of the pauper patients, which the Commissioner saw served, consisted of broth and meat-stew for the females, and broth and suet dumpling with salad for the males. Both quantity and quality left nothing to be desired, but complaints were made of the infrequency with which other soups are substituted for broth. In the manner of serving the meals there is still room for improvement, by introducing more generally the use of knives and forks, and further restricting the use of tin dishes. At supper, on the male-side, no table-cloths are used, and all the dishes are then of tin. At dinner about half of the males have no table-cloths, and a number use tin. These facts may appear trivial, but to those who are acquainted with asylums they will afford a standard of comparison.

The Commissioner has pleasure in reporting that active steps are now being taken to retain for the asylum the high position which it has so long held in public estimation. Papering and painting are being extensively carried out, and numerous decorative objects have been supplied; walks beyond the premises are habitually taken, and endeavours are made to extend to a larger number of patients the benefits of industrial occupation. When visited, the patients employed were as follows :—

	5 Males.	4 Females.
At looms,	4 „	1 „
In garden,	19 „	0 „
In potato ground,	1 „	0 „
Carpenter and painter,	0 „	16 „
In washing-house and laundry,	0 „	3 „
With reels,		

A considerable number of the females were likewise engaged in sewing, knitting, and other household occupations. The total numbers registered as employed industrially are 42 males and 57 females, but there can be little doubt that with adequate means of employment the former number might be considerably increased, with benefit alike to the patients and the institution. The Commissioner understands that the erection of a new dining-hall for the males is at present under the consideration of the directors. There can be no doubt that this *per se* would be a great improvement, but the first question to decide is whether the land attached to the asylum is to be regarded as sufficient for its wants, and sufficient to give permanency to the present site. Should this question be decided in the affirmative, the way is clear; otherwise it seems a pity to expend large sums on improvements which will leave the Institution after all in an unsatisfactory condition. Besides, the operation of the lunatic wards of the poorhouses of Liff and Benvie and of Dundee has still to be tested. On the whole, it seems to the Commissioner that the more prudent course would be to limit present efforts to the remodelling of the house, not by structural alterations, but by gradually modernising the furniture and fittings. In a year or two the course of the directors will be more clear, and the money expended, in the way indicated, will not be so much sunk as in building. Considerable attention seems devoted to supplying the patients with the means of amusement, but the number of patients still habitually confined to the airing courts is registered as 36 males and 41 females. On former occasions these numbers are reported as considerably higher. The difference arises from this, that the present numbers refer to patients who are never beyond the airing-courts; the former numbers to patients who were not beyond the courts on the day on which they were registered.

Two males and 1 female were in bed from sickness, and 1 male from caprice. There is still a great want of proper sick-room accommodation on the male-side, which might be provided at no great expense. The accommodation of the private department is comfortable and homely. The present staff of attendants consists of—

Pure attendants, . .	8 males,	8 females.
Assistant attendants, .	2 shoemakers,	3 laundry-maids.
„ „ . .	2 gardeners,	1 house-maid.
„ „ . .	1 tailor,	
Servants, . . .		3 in kitchen,

The registers were found carefully kept, and the Sheriffs' orders for the recent admissions were produced. The ventilation was good, but a foul air issued from a drain in the female airing-court, and from a grating in the passage near the door of one of the female day-rooms. The use of this grating the Commissioner does not see.*

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 28*th April* 1864.

The population of the Asylum at this date is as follows :—

In West House.		In East House.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
298	301	33	26	331	327

At the visit of 9th December 1863, the numbers were 342 males, and 320 females, showing a decrease of 4 since last inspection.

The changes among the patients in the interval have been :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	12	9	25	35	37	44	81
Discharges,	8	14	20	19	28	33	61
Deaths, .	6	2	16	4	22	6	28

One patient was admitted on a certificate of emergency alone, and was discharged in two days. Of the paupers, about 10 were chargeable to parishes in Lanarkshire, East Lothian, Fife, Stirling, Roxburgh, Caithness, and Orkney; the rest were paupers of the district. The form of malady on admission was acute mania in 15 cases, mania in its other forms in 37 melancholia in 11, dipsomania in 3, monomania in different forms in 5, dementia in 4, general paralysis in 1, and in 5 the form of the affection was not yet entered in the register.

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* As the Directors of the Dundee Asylum have expressed an opinion that the reports of the Commissioners embody an erroneous estimate of their Institution, the following report by the Inspector appointed by the District Board of Forfarshire, under the provisions of sect. 70, 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71, is added for comparison :—

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, *October* 8, 1864.

Since my visit to the Asylum and inspection in September 1863, I am glad to be able to report a very considerable improvement in the amenity of the day-rooms for pauper patients, by painting and papering the walls, and the introduction of engravings, cheap statuary, and other objects of an ornamental character. This is more strikingly evident on the male side, but the general appearance of the whole apartments on both sides of the house seems to me also more cheerful and home-like.

The beds and bedding were clean and comfortable, and the bed-clothes sufficient, but at first sight an unfavourable impression is produced by the use of coloured linen, and the huddled-up appearance of most of the beds, caused by the bottoms being made of a concave form, and by the heavy antiquated construction of the bedsteads. Were these replaced by plain iron bedsteads, both their appearance and substantial comfort would be greatly improved.

The corridors, some of which are used as dormitories, have bare stone floors, which, besides being objectionable in appearance, must be uncomfortable in winter, and tend to aggravate the chilliness from which lunatics habitually suffer. This could be so far remedied by covering the floors with cocoa or other matting.

There was no case confined to bed in the sick wards, and only one person, a male, in bed, from his own choice.

The physical health of the inmates seemed generally good, but there is still a want of occupation and employment for them. A large proportion were listlessly lying and lounging about the courts, some of whom no doubt were able for, and would be benefited by employment, did the resources of the Institution permit of this being provided for them.

I saw the patients at dinner, and found the food abundant, and served with considerable attention to their comfort while at table.

The number of inmates, 204, is evidently still too great, but the utmost attention seems to be paid to ventilation and cleanliness, so as to mitigate, as far as possible, the evils necessarily consequent on such amount of over-crowding.

If the Directors should decide on improving the present Institution, it would be easy to point out many alterations of existing arrangements which are greatly required; perhaps the most obvious would be, providing new airing-courts, with lower and partially sunk walls, which the grounds now admit of to some extent, and enlarging the present courts, at the same time lowering their walls so as to permit some vistas of the outer world.

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Of the patients discharged, 37 had recovered, and 24 were still insane. Of the former, 13 were private and 24 pauper; and of the latter, 11 private and 13 pauper. Of the recovered, 1 was admitted in 1857, 1 in 1861, 12 in 1863, and 23 in 1864. The period of residence of the recovered patients was under three months in 11 cases, between three and six in 8, and between six and twelve in 8. The others had been in the house more than a year.

Of the patients who died, 1 had been an inmate for twenty-three years, 3 were admitted between 1842-50, 9 between 1850-60, 1 in 1861, 8 in 1862, 5 in 1863, and 1 in 1864. The causes of death were phthisis in 5 cases, senile and gradual decay in 5, general paralysis in 4, exhaustion from epilepsy in 2, exhaustion from bodily disease in 2, and debility and bronchitis, debility and pleurisy, exhaustion from maniacal excitement, suicide, intestinal ulceration, obstruction of cerebral arteries, bronchitis, exhaustion and heart disease, pneumonia and enteritis, in 1 case each. The average age at death was nearly 52 years. In the numbers resident are not included 7 patients who are absent on probation. Since the introduction of probationary discharges, the numbers liberated on trial have been 6 males and 27 females. The following are the results:—24 patients have been finally discharged, recovered, or relieved; 2 were brought back before the expiry of the period of probation; and 7, all females, are still absent. Only 4 probationary discharges have taken place since last visit.

The state of uncertainty as to the future position of the Asylum, in relation, not only to the district of Edinburgh, but also to others which have made proposals to enter into arrangements for the reception of their pauper lunatics, still continues, and postpones the adoption of various measures which have been long recognised as necessary for the proper treatment of the patients. The chief of these is the provision of an adequate number of single rooms in the West House. Without them, the difficulty of proper classification must be greatly increased, not to say rendered impossible. In the female refractory ward, which, at the inspection, contained 85 patients, many of them very exciteable and uncertain, there are only four single rooms. The rest of the accommodation consists of two large dormitories, and a number of small dormitories, in which 4 or 5 patients are generally placed. It is obvious how very much this arrangement must increase the difficulty of efficient supervision, and the wonder is, not that deplorable accidents should occasionally happen, but that they should not be much more frequent. One of the most lamentable which ever occurred in an asylum, happened in one of these small dormitories a few weeks ago, when one of the patients suddenly, and without warning, attacked another and destroyed her eyesight. As it has been made the subject of special investigation by the Board of Lunacy, it is not necessary to enter here into further details.

In former reports the Commissioner has alluded to the great danger to which the Asylum has been exposed of being destroyed by fire. Since last visit, great risk has been again incurred on two occasions. On the first, fire suddenly broke out in the corridor of the third storey, how originating it was difficult to determine; and in the second, a patient in one of the large dormitories set his sheets in a blaze by holding them to the gas. The propriety of leaving the gas burning unprotected during the night, and within reach of the patients, is extremely doubtful. The structure of the house is such that its total destruction would almost inevitably follow were it once fairly in flames, and every precaution should accordingly be taken to guard against such a fearful catastrophe by every possible care, and by supplying the means for promptly extinguishing them. It is stated that there are no fire-hose.

The aspect of the West House has been very materially improved by extensive papering and painting, and in the male sick-room and separate building, a considerable improvement has been effected in the lavatory and water-closet accommodation, which it is proposed to further extend. But most parts of the house are still open to the animadversions made in former reports, as to the unfurnished and gloomy aspect of the corridors, and the want of such articles of furniture in the dormitories as would give them a comfortable and domestic appearance. For want of chairs, or of boxes, which would at the same time serve as seats and drawers, the clothing of the female patients is placed in bundles, under or on their beds during the night; and shawls, petticoats, etc.,

are stowed away under the mattresses. Blinds should be supplied to the male sick-room.

The airing-courts of the male refractory department, and of the first, second, and third galleries, continue to be very untidily kept; and there is a want in them, and in the courts of the female refractory wards, of proper protection against sun and shower. On the other hand, a very great improvement has been effected in the airing-court of the male sick-room, which is now laid down in shrubs and flowers, and is very tidily kept.

The house was found in good order, clean, and well ventilated, although in many places requiring papering, painting, and white-washing. The room occupied by the working patients in Myreside Cottage is, however, also very damp, and having no fireplace, must be cold and unhealthy. All parts were found free from offensive smells, with the exception perhaps of the water-closets, the seats of which were generally wet, and which, as well as the urinals, are of vicious construction. The beds were all clean and comfortable, and were still supplied with three pairs of blankets. The wet patients generally lie on stretchers without mattresses; 18 of each sex are registered as raised by the night attendants, but the numbers actually wet are greatly less, and the practice of night attendance is regarded as very beneficial.

In a good many instances among the men there was a want of tidiness in person and dress; and at one time 21 patients were observed in the airing court of the three first galleries lying or seated on the ground. The difficulty of efficient supervision is no doubt considerably enhanced by the frequent changes among the attendants and servants, 22 males and 16 females having left the service of the Institution within twelve months; but it may be worthy of inquiry, whether these changes are not due to causes affecting the efficiency of the Institution which are capable of removal. The Commissioner would look for an improvement in many respects, could the superintendent and the house committee give more of their time to the management of the house, and personal intercourse with the patients and attendants.

The following extract from the daily register shows the occupations and condition of the patients at this date:—

In West House.	M.	F.
Employed industrially,	169	183
„ for amusement,	81	20
Confined to airing-courts,	105	28
Taking exercise under supervision in general grounds,	23	90
„ beyond bounds,	3	0
On parole in general grounds,	37	1
Confined to house for medical reasons,	8	0
„ voluntarily,	11	0
Confined to bed from sickness,	6	13
„ from caprice,	0	1
Wearing locked boots,	0	11
Using quilted bed coverings,	0	1

The total number of male patients in the West House enjoying the liberty of the grounds is at present 52. Of those industrially employed, 12 are shoemakers, 7 tailors, and 7 joiners. Others are painters, stokers, etc.

In East House.	M.	F.
Employed industrially,	8	9
„ for amusement,	0	10
Confined to airing-courts,	4	6
Taking exercise under supervision in grounds,	12	10
„ beyond bounds,	0	3
On parole in general grounds,	12	1
„ beyond bounds,	1	0
In bed from caprice,	0	1
Using quilted blankets,	0	1
Sleeping on stretchers,	0	1

A large number of patients continue to frequent the ball-room, and many join in cricket and other games. The reading-room and library are also a

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resource to many, but the institution of elementary classes in reading, writing, and arithmetic, would fill a blank in the list of occupations, and there is some prospect of this being undertaken in the ensuing winter.

A great improvement has no doubt been effected in the quality of the food, and in the manner of cooking and serving it ; but great waste still continues, which is much greater some days than others, according to the dinner of the day. Instead of helping each patient to an allotted portion, which is placed before him without consideration of his likings or his appetite, it would be more seemly and more economical to help in smaller quantities, and to give more when required. Some alteration of this kind would enable victuals of a better description and more varied character to be placed before the patients without any increase of expense. The experiment might readily be tried in one of the galleries, where the necessary additional attendance could be undertaken by the patients.

The Asylum continues to be overcrowded, and on the female side the day-rooms still also occasionally serve as dormitories. Considerable excitement was manifested in the female refractory department, though greatly less than was the case before the patients were classified in groups. It is extremely creditable that, notwithstanding the existing difficulties to proper classification, the use of seclusion has been greatly restricted. Since last visit, only 52 entries, applicable to 16 patients, have been made in the register of restraint and seclusion. Of these, 4 recorded the application of the "polka ;" 4 the use of seclusion in darkened room ; and the rest, the use of seclusion in light room. The longest consecutive period was for thirteen days, embracing 13 of the 52 entries. On only one occasion were there 2 patients in seclusion on the same day.

The various registers were examined and found carefully and neatly kept, but that of discharges does not show to what place or to whose care the patients are removed. No weekly register was produced. The orders for the admission of the patients were found correct.

The Commissioner has to state in conclusion, that while he has considered it his duty to comment freely on what is unsatisfactory, he has pleasure in bearing testimony to the general efficiency and high character of the Institution. The accommodation of some of the wards is excellent.

The cases of several patients who complained of unjust detention were inquired into.*

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* In connexion with this Entry, the following Report has been forwarded to the Board by the Secretary of the Asylum. The Return in Appendix F. will show the extent of the changes of Attendants :—

REPORT by the Visiting Committee to the Managers of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum regarding the observations made by the Commissioners in Lunacy on the Asylum.

April 28, 1864. In the month of April last, the Asylum was visited by Sir James Coxe, one of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and, of this date, he recorded the result of observations in the book kept on purpose at the Asylum. The Visiting Committee have carefully and anxiously considered the remarks and suggestions of the Commissioner. Many of the defects pointed out by him in the construction of the buildings, and management of the house, have been noticed on the occasion of previous statutory visits, and some of them are referred to in the Annual Report of the General Lunacy Board to the Secretary of State, for the year 1863. In these circumstances, the Committee have considered it just, both to the Commissioners and to the Managers, to draw up the following statement of the various matters on which observations have been made in the Report, offering such explanations as they can, and showing to what extent the suggestions of the Commissioners have been carried into effect :—

The first point in the Commissioner's Report to which the Committee will allude, is the recommendation that an adequate number of single apartments be provided in the West House, in order to admit of a proper classification of the patients. The Committee have given directions to the resident physician to carry out the wishes of the Commissioners in this respect, so far as the internal arrangement of the building will admit. Until, however, the negotiations with the Metropolitan District Board are brought to a favourable issue, and the existing debt put on a satisfactory footing, it is obviously impossible for the Managers to entertain any proposal for correcting the structural defects of the Asylum. Whenever arrangements shall be concluded with the District

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, *December* 16, 1864.

The number of patients at this date is as follows :—

In East House.		In West House.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
35	24	288	300	323	324

The numbers at last inspection in April were 331 males and 327 females, showing a diminution of 11 since that date. This decrease is remarkably small considering the influence which must be exercised on the distribution of patients by the newly-erected District Asylums; but notwithstanding this

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Board for the reception of their pauper patients on fair terms, the Committee will be prepared to recommend a plan for giving effect to the wishes of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners have frequently alluded to the bare and cheerless appearance of the male corridors, and the want of chairs and clothes-chests in the female dormitories. The Committee have given directions for the purchase of a number of pictures and stucco ornaments to enliven the walls, and for the supply of chests, chairs, and other articles of furniture, which are wanted.

The Commissioners have frequently animadverted upon the dietary of the patients, both as regards cooking and serving. They have also called attention to the great waste of victuals in the Institution. The Committee are anxious to meet the views of the Commissioners, and have introduced as an experiment a new and much more liberal and varied diet for the pauper patients. They have also personally impressed upon the officials and attendants at the Asylum the importance of tidiness in serving the food, and the necessity for checking waste.

The Committee learn with satisfaction that Dr. Skae has made arrangements for resuming the classes for reading and writing on the approach of winter, as recommended by the Commissioners.

The Committee cordially approve of the recommendation of the Commissioners that a set of fire-hose should be kept at the Asylum. They have ascertained that a complete set of six hose may be procured for about £70, and a smaller set for proportionally less. They beg to advise the purchase of such a set as may be thought most suitable.

It is recommended by the Commissioners that sheds be erected in the female refractory airing-yard to protect the patients from the weather. The Committee being satisfied of the advantage of these, have given directions for the preparation of specifications therefor, on which estimates will be procured, and they will shortly be prepared to submit a recommendation to the Manager on the subject.

The Committee have called the attention of the officials to the necessity for keeping the airing-yards neat, and making them as attractive as possible to the patients. They hope that some improvement in this respect will be effected.

The Commissioners suggest for the consideration of the Managers the propriety of having the gas-burners protected during the night. The Committee have considered this matter, and, after consulting with Dr. Skae, they are not prepared to recommend any change. The burners are so placed that nothing can be ignited at them without being wilfully exposed to the flame; and the Committee do not know of any available arrangement which would effectually guard against such a catastrophe. They would willingly adopt glass globes if they thought these advisable, but the risk from damage by breakage would counterbalance any trifling addition to the security against fire.

The Committee observed with regret the remarks made by the Commissioner on the occasion of a previous visit, and to a certain extent repeated in his last Report, as to the number of attendants who have left their situations, the difficulty of securing good attendants, and the insufficiency of the remuneration given at the Asylum. These remarks have been keenly felt by the attendants themselves, as being calculated to lead to the inference that they are of an inferior class, dissatisfied with their wages and in the habit of leaving their situations capriciously. A reflection upon the management is also implied in the Commissioner's observations; and, in justice to themselves, as well as to their servants, the Committee are constrained to make some explanation.

How far the servants in the Royal Asylum may be more liable to leave their situations than those in other similar institutions the Committee have no means of knowing, but, looking to the peculiar nature of the duties imposed upon them, the Committee do not wonder that the attendants more frequently desire and require a change of scene than the domestics in a private house. There are not a few, however, who have been in the Institution for periods of from 10 to 20 years; and, taking the number who left during last year as stated by the Commissioner at 38, it would appear that of the 109 servants in the house, each remains on an average little short of 3 years in his or her situation, which does not appear to the Committee to be very much out of the way.

Further, the Committee are of opinion that the conclusions which the Commissioner has arrived at, from the changes among the servants, are not warranted by the facts. It is suggested that the remuneration may be insufficient to retain the permanent services of trustworthy persons. The Committee believe that the rate of wages at Morningside is, at least, as high as it is elsewhere in similar institutions; and the changes on which the

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influence, the number of admissions has been considerably above an average. The following are the changes which have taken place since last visit :—

	Private.		Pauper.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	27	16	51	52	146
Discharges,	18	14	48	43	123
Deaths,	5	3	16	9	33

The admissions include two voluntary boarders who have since left the Institution, and whose names are improperly entered in the register of lunatics, which should include those only who are received on the legal forms. Of the pauper patients admitted, 18 were chargeable to parishes in other districts ; 11 to landward parishes of the district ; and the remainder to the urban parishes of Edinburgh and Leith. The form of mental affection on admission was acute mania in 37 cases, mania in 28, melancholia in 28, general paralysis in 8, and insanity from drinking in 4. The remaining cases are included under

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Commissioner animadverts appear to them to be attributable to a cause entirely different either from the insufficiency of the remuneration or the untrustworthiness of the persons employed. A cursory glance at the causes for leaving, assigned by the attendants who have gone, will explain this. Of the 38 who left last year, no less than 18 were selected to posts of trust and responsibility in new Asylums and the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, or for attendance on private patients, for all which posts they were rendered more eligible than they would otherwise have been from their having had the experience of the Asylum. Of the other attendants who left, some went to be married, others to set up in business, 2 died, 1 became insane, a few were found to be unsuited for their situations, and several left from bad health. Only 3 males, and no females, were dismissed for breaches of discipline.

In order to obviate the supposed risk of the attendants maltreating the patients, and for other reasons, the Commissioners, in their printed Report for last year, recommend that all possible facilities should be afforded for allowing free communication between the Board and the patients ; and they repeat an opinion expressed in a previous report, "that the rule of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, by which the Medical Superintendent is authorized to open all letters addressed by patients to the Board, and by the Board to patients, was calculated to prevent communications being addressed to us, especially when of a nature which would inculpate the officers or attendants of the Asylum."

Out of deference to the wishes of the Board, the Committee would have been ready to advise that the rule in question should be relaxed in their favour, but they learn from Dr. Skae that he considers an inspection of the letters written by patients of great importance as a matter of proper medical treatment, and, in these circumstances, they cannot recommend any alteration on the existing regulations.

The Committee beg, at the same time, to express their opinion that the Commissioners are mistaken in supposing that the rule in question is calculated to prevent communications from being addressed by the patients to them. The patients are not informed that their letters are liable to be opened, and, in point of fact, whether opened or not, the Committee understand that all letters addressed to the Board are invariably forwarded without delay.

The Committee take the present opportunity of expressing their regret that, in the Report for last year, already alluded to, the fact of 2 pregnancies having occurred, and 1 death from internal injuries having taken place during the year, is referred to as an evidence of the difficulty of efficiently superintending so large an establishment. It is thought that such an inference is erroneous and is calculated unjustly to create with the friends of patients a feeling of want of confidence in the Institution, as if such unfortunate incidents were of yearly or common occurrence, and were illustrations of a general principle applying to large establishments. In justice to the Asylum, it might have been added that there were only two instances of pregnancy which had occurred during nearly twenty years, and that in one case the patient became pregnant while on a visit to her friends. Nor can the death from injury be adduced as any proof of want of proper supervision. The injury here referred to was received before the patient was admitted to the Asylum, and was not detected by the Medical Officers of the Royal Infirmary, from which he was sent to Morningside.

The Committee have now considered the more important matters referred to in the Commissioner's recent reports, and calling for the attention of the Managers. Although on one or two points they think the Commissioners have arrived at erroneous conclusions, they cannot conclude without expressing the obligations under which the Commissioners have laid the Managers for bringing under their notice so many suggestions calculated to promote the comfort of the patients and the welfare of the Asylum—objects which the Visiting Committee will steadily keep in view.

EDINBURGH, 26*th October* 1864.

the heads of monomania of suspicion and unseen agency, delusional insanity, etc. Of the total admissions, 22 were readmissions.

Of the patients discharged, 5 were removed to Ireland, 33 were transferred to other establishments, and 65 were dismissed recovered. With very few exceptions the whole of the last were admitted in 1863 and 1864. The cause of death is ascribed to phthisis in 11 cases, to general paralysis in 6, and to various affections in the remaining 15. Of the fatal cases, 10 were admitted in 1864, 7 in 1863, and the others in earlier years. The average age at death was about fifty.

The patients at present absent on probation are 3 males and 4 females.

The general condition of the asylum has undergone no material change since last inspection, but some additional objects of decoration and interest have been introduced into the galleries; and it is intended, it is understood, to give effect to the recommendation then made of supplying various articles of furniture, calculated to increase the comforts of the patients. The more general introduction of flowers into both houses is very desirable, both on account of the cheerfulness they impart, and their humanizing influence.

Structural improvements of the buildings are still postponed on account of the unfinished negotiations with the District Board, but precautions against fire have been taken by the acquisition of a set of fire-hose.

In various respects, judicious progress continues to be made in the treatment of the patients. The diet has been made more satisfactory, and this change has been followed by decided benefit to their bodily and mental condition; and to such a degree have the more appropriate selection and better quality of the food diminished the necessity for stimulants, and lessened the waste at meals, that it is not unlikely a saving in money may also be realized. The diminished expenditure on stimulants is estimated at from £30 to £35 a month. On certain days the meat is now sent up in the piece, and is carved on the side table by the attendants. A gradual improvement is taking place in the whole manner of serving, but the tables are occasionally overcrowded; as, for instance, in the fourth female gallery.

The clothing may be regarded as sufficient in quantity, but in several galleries, more especially the first, second, and third on the male side, it is frequently untidy and disorderly. This arises in a great degree from the predominating numbers of demented patients; but the Commissioner is satisfied that the general condition of these patients is susceptible of very material improvement from a greater amount of individual supervision and more active superintendence. A considerable proportion of them are seldom, if ever, beyond the airing-court, and even while there, sufficient care does not seem to be taken to prevent their exercise degenerating into mere lounging, insufficient to afford a healthy stimulus to the circulation. Attention is again directed to the state of the airing-court attached to these galleries, and it is suggested that it should be made more attractive by being laid out in the same manner as those of infirmary, and of the fourth, fifth, and sixth galleries. It is understood that the recommendation formerly made to provide shelter in the airing-courts of the female separate building will shortly be carried out.

The house was found clean, and the ventilation from the open windows was abundant; but, from the construction of the water-closets, offensive smells were nevertheless occasionally prevalent in these localities. Overcrowding, in a sense, still continues, and in many of the dormitories the beds are so close as to leave little room for the additional furniture which it is desirable to introduce. None of the day-rooms is, however, now used as supplementary sleeping accommodation, and the beds are less generally used as receptacles for articles belonging to the patients. The present urinals might fitly be replaced by others of a material which would be more easily kept clean. It was difficult to determine, owing to the number of open windows, whether the means of heating were sufficient; but the temperature during the inspection felt low, and it would be desirable that thermometers were supplied to each gallery, to enable it to be determined and regulated.

The quantity of bedding was always sufficient, but frequent teasing and renewal of the material with which the mattresses are filled, are necessary to prevent them becoming uncomfortably uneven and hard. It is probable, that were hair substituted, it would be found a more durable and satisfactory

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article, without involving greater expense. All the beds were found scrupulously clean; and an improvement which must add materially to comfort, has been made in many of those occupied by wet patients, by placing straw bags upon the canvas stretchers.

The patients were generally tranquil and free from excitement, even in the separate buildings. No one was found under restraint or in seclusion, and it appears from the registers that the use of these means of repression is kept within moderate bounds. In that of the West House, entries occur on 99 days since last inspection, chiefly applicable to seclusion, and referring to 20 patients. On 10 days only do the entries refer to more than one patient. Mechanical restraint was resorted to in one case, apparently with the view of preventing onanism. In the register of the East House, 33 entries of seclusion occur, relating to two patients.

In connexion with this subject, it is suggested that a more domestic character might, with advantage, be given to some of the galleries of both houses, by furnishing the doors of the rooms with locks with ordinary handles, so that they might be opened and shut during the day without the use of keys.

The patients using special contrivances in dress or bedding are reported at present as follows :—

	East House.		West House.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Wearing strong dresses, .	0	0	2	2
,, locked boots, .	0	0	3	11
Using quilted blankets, .	0	1	1	2
Lying on stretchers, . .	0	1	7	10

In the West House, 18 males and 12 females are raised by the night attendants.

In the East House no patient was confined to bed from sickness; in the West House the numbers of this class were 5 males and 14 females. The large proportion of deaths from phthisis suggests inquiry whether adequate means of ventilation exist during the night. Of the patients in the West House, about one-half of the males and two-thirds of the females are industrially occupied. Of the former, 10 were engaged as shoemakers, 6 as joiners, and 10 in the tailor's shop. About 55 have the privilege of walking in the grounds by themselves, and about 25 of going beyond bounds on parole. Of these last, 11 belong to the sixth gallery and 3 to the fourth or intermediate. Reference has already been made to the large proportion of male patients who are confined to the airing-courts, and it seems to the Commissioner that it is now more in the direction of affording occupation and exercise to those who require to be prompted and guided, than in increasing the privileges of the willing and industrious, that further development is to be looked for. But with this question the number and quality of the attendants stand in close relation, and it is suggested for consideration whether, at present, the emoluments are sufficient, either immediately in the shape of wages, or prospectively in the shape of advanced pay or retiring allowances, to retain the services of efficient servants. When, as is admitted, in one year no fewer than 18 attendants left to fill posts offering greater advantages elsewhere, the danger to the efficiency of the Institution from this cause is by no means unreal.

The various registers were examined, and the orders for the detention of the patients were produced.

Elgin Asylum.

ELGIN LUNATIC ASYLUM, 26*th March* 1864.

The structural changes in this Establishment, which have received the sanction of the General Board, are now in progress, so that, to the influence of anticipated improvements, alluded to in the last report, there are now to be added the evils of an actual state of transition, and the confusion and disorganization incidental to the presence of workmen, etc. The boundary wall, separating the asylum from Gray's Hospital, and a considerable portion of the entrance lodge, have already been erected, and the workmen are expected to commence operations on the centre building in the course of the ensuing fort-

night. The Institution stands the test of these disturbing circumstances in a creditable manner; for, when the first hall for females on the basement has been commented upon as crowded, several of its inmates as crouching in corners or over the fire, and others as being without caps, a commendatory style can be used in almost all further observations.

The galleries, notwithstanding their vicious construction, were well aired and neatly arranged; the bedding was clean and sufficient, but pillows of a larger size are required; and the dress of the inmates, and especially of the males, was suitable and comfortable.

A small room has been shelved and fitted up as a library; and the walls display numerous prints, which, though got up in a very unpretending manner, serve to relieve the monotony of the dead white wall.

No additional land has as yet been acquired, but of the 55 acres of the original farm, 36 are now reclaimed, and the portion most recently trenched, etc., will speedily be under potato crop.

The cereals raised last year would have paid the rent of the whole farm. These results are brought about by the labours of 26 males, the great majority of whom suffer from long-established and incurable forms of insanity.

So intractable are these cases conceived to be, that they do not appear to be subjected to any other mode of treatment than what is afforded by muscular exertion.

It is probable that a few of this group might be removed to private dwellings with safety, and certainly greatly to their own gratification; but it is certain that under no circumstances could their remaining energies be turned to so good account in contributing at once to their physical health and partly to their maintenance.

Since 28th September 1863, 5 pauper lunatics have been admitted; 3 from the parish of Elgin, 1 from Rothes, and 1 from Forres. All these persons are described as being in a weakly state of health.

There have been four discharges in the same period, 3 of these were paupers; 1 of the number was relieved, and 3 recovered.

Two deaths have occurred; 1 from epilepsy, and 1 from phthisis, at the respective ages of 56 and 42. The deceased had resided for ten and twenty years in the house.

The total numbers resident are 33 males and 34 females. Of these, only 1 case is acute, and 8 are regarded as curable.

While the large proportion of 50 are employed in various ways, 6 are permitted to take exercise on parole within, and 9, on similar conditions, beyond the grounds.

The books, registers, Sheriffs' orders were examined. Seclusion is represented as having been had recourse to upon seven occasions, and in 3 individuals, but in several instances it extended over some days.

Ninety-five visits have been paid to inmates, while seven visit the homes of their friends.

ELGIN ASYLUM, 27*th July* 1864.

Owing to the alterations in the asylum at present in progress, it has been the object of the superintendent to keep down the numbers as much as possible. Accordingly, only 1 patient has been admitted since the visit of 26th March, while 8 have been discharged. Of these, 4 had recovered, and 4 were transferred with the sanction of the Board of Lunacy to private dwellings. There has been 1 death, from phthisis, at the age of 27.

The present numbers resident are 30 males and 28 females, of whom 3 males and 3 females are considered curable. There are, besides, 2 females absent on probation. Considering the state of confusion into which the asylum has been thrown by the building operations, the condition of the patients was very satisfactory. Perfect tranquillity prevailed among both sexes, and a large number were industrially employed—the men in levelling the airing-courts and making drains; and the women in the washing-house and in sewing. The work done by the men was in aid of the contractor, who, as a recompense, paid the expenses of an excursion by railway, which cost between £7 and £8, and in which the whole of the patients, with the exception

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of 8, took part. Ordinary excursions generally take place once a fortnight, and the patients are then conveyed in the carts of the asylum, with occasional assistance from a neighbouring farmer, to whom useful services are given in return. These excursions confer great pleasure on the patients, and no accident or *contretemps* has ever occurred to mar their success. Owing to the operations going on at home, less work has been done on the farm than usual; but its beneficial influence on the patients, as well as its financial effect, are as highly considered as ever. The sanitary condition of the men has of late been remarkably good. The last death took place more than a year ago, and none has been under medical treatment for many months. The sanitary state of the females is less favourable; 2 were in bed, and, as a class, they are much inferior to the men in physical constitution. The alterations in the asylum are making tolerable progress, and it is extremely important that they should be well advanced before the advent of winter, as make-shifts in accommodating patients, which do very well in fine weather, will prove exceedingly uncomfortable under other circumstances. At present, all the males take their meals in the barn; and the loft above it has been converted into a dormitory, in which 14 beds are placed. Part of the new lodge is likewise occupied by patients. The portions of the old building which they continue to use present the same gloomy and uncomfortable appearance which has been so often described.

The clothing and bedding of the patients were in general in good condition; only in one instance had an attendant taken advantage of the existing state of confusion to neglect changing a wet mattress.

The asylum continues to be distinguished by the amount of liberty accorded to the patients, and by the close approximation of the occupations of the males to those of ordinary labourers, both in their nature and in the manner in which the work is done. The extent of the farm, and the keeping of cows and horses afford a diversity of employment, which is at the same time pleasant and beneficial.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 14*th May* 1864.

Glasgow Asylum.

The number of patients in the Asylum on the 12th inst. was as follows:—

In East House.		In West House.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
194	196	46	42

The following are the changes which have taken place among them since last statutory inspection in December:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions, . . .	17	19	24	28	41	47
Discharges . . .	17	21	25	18	42	39
Deaths, . . .	3	2	5	7	8	9

These figures show an increase of 9 in the number of male patients; that of the females remains unchanged.

Of the patients admitted, 21, or nearly one-fourth, had at former periods been inmates of the asylum. The mental affection on admission was registered as mania in 51 cases, as monomania in 12, as dementia in 18, as imbecility in 2, and as melancholia in 5. Of the 52 pauper patients, 15 were chargeable to the City of Glasgow parish, 13 to that of Govan, 7 to landward parishes of Lanarkshire, 2 to parishes in Ayrshire, 5 to parishes in Stirlingshire, 4 to parishes in Dumbartonshire, 3 to parishes in Buteshire, 1 to Renfrewshire, and 1 to Inverness-shire. In one instance the parish is not named. These figures will show the probable decrease in the number of admissions when the District Asylums of Inverness, Ayr, and Stirling are in operation.

Of the patients discharged, 55 had recovered, of whom 23 were private and 32 pauper. Of the unrecovered patients, 26 in number, 17 were private and 9 pauper. The unrecovered paupers were, with one or two exceptions, transferred to other asylums.

Of the patients who died, 1 was admitted in 1831, 1 in 1854, 1 in 1857,

2 in 1860, 1 in 1861, 2 in 1862, 6 in 1863, and 3 in 1864. The causes of death are registered as phthisis in 4 cases, general paralysis in 4, exhaustion from acute mania in 3, apoplexy in 2 ; and as bronchitis, fatty degeneration of heart, disease of bladder and prostate, and suicide, in 1 case each. The average age at death was 48 years.

In many respects the condition of the house was found deserving of much commendation. It was remarkably clean, well ventilated, and free from all offensive odours ; and the water-closets, lavatories, and urinals were all in good order. Painting has been extensively carried out in both houses, and considerable additions have been made to the objects of decoration and interest, such as flowers in the windows of the day-rooms and prints on the walls. Additional furniture has likewise been introduced into some of the galleries, more especially No. 4, the rooms of which have now a comfortable domestic appearance. But indeed all the galleries of the East House which have an eastern aspect are extremely cheerful and pleasing, although in some there is still a deficiency of small articles of furniture necessary to give them the look of a home. In the main day-rooms, however, both of the male and female sides, there is still a comfortless bareness in the furnishings and arrangements, which produces a very unfavourable impression. Tables and benches without backs here constitute the entire furniture.

Throughout the East House the lavatory accommodation is extremely deficient. In the male department no lavatories are attached to the dormitories, and the patients must accordingly descend to wash in those belonging to the day-rooms, which, however, are of much too limited extent. Thus, one which contains three basins serves for 55 patients, and another of the same size for 58 patients. One comb and one small looking-glass are provided for each of these groups. On the female side the arrangements are better. Here the lavatories are attached to the dormitories, and there are 21 basins for 196 patients. The supply of combs and brushes is likewise in more seemly proportion. An easy remedy for this objectionable state of matters on the male side would be found in fitting up the bath-rooms in connexion with the dormitories as lavatories, and, if need were, providing a general bath-room in some convenient position.

In former reports, the pent-up condition of the patients in their day-rooms, more especially on the female side, has been commented on, and a recommendation made to provide a general dining hall and female work-room. The principal advantages of a general dining hall are the facilities it affords of supervision during meals, and of checking waste. The food which the Commissioner saw served was placed on the table with considerable neatness, and it appeared to be of excellent quality ; but little care was bestowed on the grouping of the patients, and the arrangement of the table did not permit of satisfactory classification. Were the tables placed transversely, and the patients sub-divided into groups of 10 or 12, under the superintendence of one of their own number who would take a pride in maintaining order and neatness, satisfactory results could not fail to be obtained. And if, instead of placing before each patient the full rations which is considered his due, he were helped according to his wishes and appetite, a great saving of food would be effected, and an opportunity afforded of introducing a superior kind of diet without any increase of cost.

The provision of a general female work-room in the East House would lead to a further development of industrial occupation, by facilitating supervision and giving more scope to the faculty of imitation, by which a number of patients at present idle would be gradually led to engage in work. Even under the existing disadvantages the amount of work performed by the women is extremely creditable to the management. The whole of the female clothing and all the under-clothing of the men are made in the house, and are much superior to what was formerly supplied by contract. With the advantages which a general work-room would confer, it is probable that not only could the whole of the male clothing be provided, but even work taken in from the warehouses of the city. The industrial tendencies of the female patients have been fostered and developed by judicious rewards, and there is every reason to think that an extension of the same system to the men would be followed by equally favourable results. At present, sufficient care does not appear to

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be taken, in extending indulgences to them, to discriminate between the industrious and the indolent.

The amount of industrial occupation in the East House on the 12th inst. was as follows :—

	Males.		Females.
In Garden,	18	In Laundry,	20
In Grounds,	16	In Wards,	40
In Wards,	26	Cleaning,	20
Shoemaker,	1	Needlework,	50
Carpenters,	2	Kitchen,	4
Masons,	2	Upholstress,	2
Stokers, etc.,	12		
Painters,	2		
Upholsterer,	1		
	80		136

The small number of male patients occupied in the workshops is again remarkable ; and it comes to be a matter of serious consideration whether some endeavour should not be made to extend the means of industrial occupation by basket-making, mat-making, and similar employments. In winter, more especially, such resources would be extremely valuable.

As a rule, the patients of both houses take daily exercise in the general grounds. Comparatively few are confined to the airing-courts, and when this happens there is generally an adequate reason. Of the male patients of the East House there are at present 24 who do not go beyond the airing-courts, namely, 6 from caprice, 5 from being unmanageable, 1 from passing things through the palings to persons outside, and 12 from sickness and debility. The number of female patients not taking exercise in the general grounds is limited by physical disability. There is, however, very great room for extension of exercise beyond the bounds of the asylum. A few walk and drive beyond the grounds, but there cannot be said to be any excursion to places of interest in the neighbourhood, any pic-nics, or any expeditions down the Clyde. In this respect very little is done to break the monotony of asylum life ; and visits to the parks, the botanic gardens, or exhibitions in the city, seem to be rarely undertaken. For an institution of the importance and character of this asylum, it would not be too much to expect that a house on the coast should be taken each season for the recreation of the patients. But should it be determined to restrict the patients to exercise within the grounds, it would then become a question whether it would not be for their advantage to cease the present system of cultivation, and lay down the whole of the land in grass, with the exception of that portion which is under spade culture. The field for varied exercise would be thus greatly increased, while the return to the asylum for grazing would probably not be less.

The supply of books and periodicals continues to be ample, but no active means are yet taken, by the institution of classes, to stimulate the mental powers of the patients. The numbers registered as attending prayers are 100 males and 91 females. The chaplain attends for about two hours on Sundays, and one hour on Thursdays. About half-a-dozen patients attend church beyond the asylum. The usual fortnightly entertainments were carried on with unabated interest during the winter, and billiards, cricket, etc., contribute to the amusement of a considerable number. Gulls have been introduced into the male airing-court of the East House, but they are attended with this disadvantage, that the more degraded patients pick up the fish refuse and offal on which they are fed. The erection of a small greenhouse would afford the means of ornamenting the day-rooms and the galleries throughout the year in a very pleasing, and at the same time, economical fashion.

The sanitary condition of the asylum is at present good, and the mortality since last visit has been moderate. Both males and females were found very comfortably clothed, and tidy in person. Considerable pains are taken to vary the dress of the women and to please their taste in the choice of material and pattern. The bedding was, throughout both houses, scrupulously clean, but many of the beds, from the choice of its occupant, had only one sheet.

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Hair mattresses are gradually but slowly replacing those of straw ; in the East House, about 50 have been introduced on the male side, and about 60 on the female. The supply of blankets was ample. In several of the dormitories which are unprovided with shutters there is still a want of blinds.

Of the patients there are at present :—

	M.	F.
Considered curable,	42	43
Under special treatment for mental affections,	25	21
Under special treatment for bodily ailments,	10	9
Epileptics,	21	11
Paralytics,	14	3
Of wet or dirty habits,	32	43
Of suicidal tendencies,	11	13
Of dangerous tendencies,	28	51
Of degraded habits,	19	23

Of the 55 patients discharged cured since last visit, 28 were under treatment for less than three months, 11 between three and six months, 9 between six and twelve months, 7 between one and two years, and 2 more than two years.

Night nursing continues to be satisfactorily carried out. On the night of the 12th inst., 33 males and 33 females were raised by the night-attendants ; of these numbers, 4 males and 5 females were actually wet, but 2 of the former and 3 of the latter from epileptic seizures, and 4 males were filthy.

Strong dresses with ordinary fastenings are at present worn by 4 females, locked boots by 2 males and 4 females, and quilted bed-coverings are used by 6 males. No patient was found in seclusion, and the register contains only 51 entries of its employment since last inspection, in the cases of 14 males and 4 females. Of these entries, 18 applied to the same patient, and were made on 18 successive days. During the visit considerable excitement prevailed among the female patients, which was to be ascribed partly to their having been kept in their day-rooms to await the Commissioner, and partly to the scanty space at their disposal. Among the males great tranquillity prevailed.

The foregoing observations are applicable chiefly to the East House. In the West House the accommodation is not surpassed, perhaps not equalled, in any asylum in Britain, and is offered at very moderate rates. The institution of a general dining-hall and work-room continues to afford most satisfactory results, and the principle of association might be advantageously extended by bringing more of the gentlemen to the general table, and having small social reunions of both sexes in the drawing-room once or twice a week.

The cheerfulness of the male day-rooms of the East House would be greatly increased by lowering the windows.

The orders for the admission of the patients were examined. One was by the Secretary of State, 5 were at the instance of the Fiscal, and 2 were voluntary. One patient was admitted pregnant, and must, in accordance with the rules of the Institution, be removed before delivery. The policy of such a regulation is extremely doubtful, and its operation should be considered before the asylum is adopted as district accommodation. In reply to inquiries connected with the case of suicide which took place since last visit, the Commissioner was informed that no notice of the occurrence was given to the Fiscal. It was stated that no difference in the usual procedure is made in the event of death from accident.

The various registers were examined and found kept with great accuracy and neatness. It appears that there are still in the asylum 2 or 3 patients chargeable to parishes in Argyllshire. One patient is absent on probation. Several patients were at their request seen in private. The case-books, which were consulted in relation to their demands for liberty, were found kept in a very full and creditable manner.

Of very many of the features which characterize a good asylum, this Institution is possessed ; and its general management reflects great credit on all having charge of the patients.

The changes among the attendants are less numerous than is common in

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similar establishments; during the past year 15 changes took place among the male attendants, and 12 among the females.

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GLASGOW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, 30*th December* 1864.

This Establishment contained yesterday—

In East House, .	210 Males,	195 Females.
In West House, .	53 „	44 „
	263	239

The total, 502, thus exceeding that at the statutory inspection in May; notwithstanding the transfers to recently-opened District Asylums. The changes in the population are as follows:—

	Boarders.	Paupers.	Total.
Admissions, . .	50	97	147
Discharges, . .	32	68	100
Deaths, . .	8	15	23

Of the patients admitted, a large proportion belonged to the statutory district of Lanark. Of the paupers, 53 were chargeable to the City parish, 17 to Govan in Glasgow, 4 to Old Monkland, 3 to Cambusnethan, 2 to Cardross, 2 to Bonhill, 2 to Dailly, 4 to Rothesay, 1 to Kilbride, 1 to Campsie, 1 to Carluke, 1 to Larbert, 1 to Killearn, 1 to Loudon, and 1 to Dalry.

Analysis shows that of the gross number of entrants—

1	laboured under	imbecility.
3	„	dementia.
15	„	melancholia.
32	„	monomania.
64	„	mania.
1	„	mania with epilepsy.

Of the 100 persons discharged, 55 are registered as recovered, 44 as relieved, and 1 as not improved. Of the uncured, 1 appears to have been sent, after a month's residence, to the Maternity Hospital, and 20 were transferred to other asylums. One individual, a criminal lunatic, was, after medical examination, discharged by order of the Secretary of State.

Of the deaths, 3 are referred to general paralysis, 5 to phthisis, 3 to epileptic convulsions, 3 to paralysis, 3 to pneumonia, 2 to exhaustion, 1 to disease of the brain, 1 to chronic diarrhœa, 1 to disease of the rectum, and 1 to general debility. The average age at death appears to have been forty years. Of the deceased, 1 was admitted into the asylum in 1853, 1 in 1854, 2 in 1859, 1 in 1856, 2 in 1861, 3 in 1862, 4 in 1863, and 9 in 1864.

The house was found, as it invariably is, clean, well ventilated, and, except at one point, the arrangements for comfort and cleanliness were perfectly satisfactory. The point adverted to is the dormitory for the pauper patients who perform many of the more servile domestic duties of the West House, where the provision for washing, dressing, etc., is limited to a dark closet, containing a rough basin. It is understood that these individuals are bathed in the East House, but the existing lavatory, etc., is not calculated to encourage attention to personal neatness. The temperature in certain parts of the East House appeared low; but when tested by thermometer during the night intervening between the 28th and 29th December, was found to average about 56°, and in the most exposed corridors, to be respectively 56° and 58°.

The great extent of wall has been still further enlivened by a considerable addition to the number of pictures, etc., although the height at which they are hung places many beyond the reach of vision, and betrays a want of confidence in the forbearance and orderly conduct of the inmates which is not borne out by experience, and which is in no degree countenanced by the great tranquillity and decorum which prevailed in all the departments, even in the refractory ward, which contained 30 patients, and appeared crowded. The evergreens and decorations which remained from the Christmas festivities imparted a most cheerful and pleasing aspect to many of the galleries. The Reporter concurs fully in many of the encomiums applied by his colleague to

the elegance and comfortable accommodation provided in the division for boarders. These remarks are still applicable. The ladies are now, as a rule, assembled in larger groups at meals, but as yet no general table for them has been provided. That for the male boarders still realizes many of the advantages expected, and an improved amenity and tone will be secured by the presence of one of the junior Medical Officers who dines there; and who, by a new and most commendable arrangement, now occupies apartments in the West House. Dinner was served in the presence of the Reporter in gallery No. I., East House. Twenty-one individuals partook of the meal, which consisted of an abundant supply of broth, fish, boiled beef, potatoes, and bread. Seven patients sat at each table, were served by two attendants, who cut and distributed the allowance to each from a side table. When compared with the usages in all asylums at no distant date, and when it is kept in mind that the servitors are not trained waiters, the sight was encouraging; but the neatness and comfort, and habitudes of ordinary life, can only be supplied by further experience and training.

The number of the industrial class appear to have been somewhat increased since last report. A hundred males and 167 females are reported to be usefully employed, and somewhat in the following manner :—

	Males.		Females.
In garden,	7	In laundry,	20
In grounds,	19	In wards,	40
In wards,	26	In cleaning,	28
As tailor,	1	In needlework,	50
As shoemaker,	1	In kitchen,	5
In picking cotton,	30	As upholstresses,	2
As upholsterers,	2		
As carpenter,	1		
As mason,	1		
As engineer's stokers,	13		
As painters,	2		

In addition to these there are various individuals occupied, parties walking in the grounds, etc., who cannot be classed as engaged in useful work; but after all such deductions, there remains a large residuum who are unable or unwilling to exert themselves, but on whose behalf greater efforts are required through the instrumentality of exercise and recreation. The following table shows that a considerable proportion are removed to a certain degree from such influences. The community at present contains :—

Epileptics,	19 males,	10 females.
Paralytics,	17 „	2 „
Of dirty habits,	33 „	37 „
Of degraded habits,	18 „	21 „
Of destructive habits,	31 „	44 „
Of suicidal tendencies,	14 „	15 „

The health of the inmates is good; 16 females and 15 males were found in bed, and these numbers nearly correspond to those registered as under treatment for bodily disorder. One male was found in seclusion, and 26 males and 27 females are under medical treatment for their mental affection. Not more than about one-fifth of the patients under treatment are regarded as curable.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. It appears that enumerated with the patients admitted in the ordinary manner, are 1 individual received on his own petition, and 2 as voluntary patients according to Statute.

The accident book has been carefully kept since 17th May.

The case books have not been brought up to the present date, but this is owing to the recent appointment of the assistant medical officers.

The register of restraint and seclusion bears that 63 patients have been subjected to the mode of repression, one upon 41, one upon 34, one upon 31, one upon 14, one upon 10 occasions; and the others less frequently for periods never exceeding ten hours. There appears to have been in all 289 acts of seclusion.

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Inverness Asylum.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 28*th July* 1864.

This asylum was opened for the reception of patients in May, and the first admission took place on the 19th of that month. Since that date 66 males and 75 females have been received; all of whom, with 13 exceptions, were transferred from other asylums; the great mass of the patients consequently consists of chronic cases. Of those admitted immediately from the district, 4 were affected with mania, 3 with dementia, 1 with melancholia, and in 3 the form of the malady was not yet entered in the register. The present numbers are 66 males and 73 females; 1 female patient having died from exhaustion, apparently in part due to the fatigue of the journey from a southern asylum, and another having escaped. It is too soon to express a decided opinion on the merits of the asylum as a place for the care and treatment of the insane, but there appears no reason to doubt that, as the superintendent acquires leisure and some respite from the cares and anxieties attendant on the admission of so many patients of whose previous histories he is ignorant; as the attendants become familiar with their duties; and as the patients themselves fall into the routine of the new circumstances in which they are placed, the most sanguine expectations which have been formed of its adaptation for its purpose will be fully realized. The general condition of the patients already admitted was extremely satisfactory; perfect tranquillity prevailed among both sexes, and recourse to seclusion has been necessary in only one instance since the opening of the house, for the period of a day. Dinner was served in the hall during the inspection in a neat and orderly manner, all the patients being present with the exception of 2 males and 8 females. Already, a considerable proportion of both sexes are regularly engaged in industrial occupations, and walks in the general grounds and beyond the asylum bounds are daily taken by nearly the whole of the patients. Dancing and singing parties have also already been instituted, and worship is conducted by the chaplain, partly in English and partly in Gaelic, every Sunday. The staff of attendants comprises 6 males and 6 females, all of whom speak Gaelic, and it is stated that no inconvenience has been experienced from the ignorance of any of the patients of English. This ignorance is reported to be limited to two or three of each sex. Both the males and females are comfortably and neatly dressed, and the bedding generally was in excellent condition. It may be necessary, however, to paint or varnish the floors of some of the rooms occupied by patients of wet and dirty habits, and this recommendation becomes almost imperative from the rough state in which the flooring has been left by the contractor.

Only 1 patient, a female, was confined to bed. She is an old and debilitated woman, and is suffering from a fracture of the humerus, which she appears to have sustained in an effort to prevent herself from falling when getting out of bed. All the registers were found kept with much care and accuracy. That of visitors contains above 100 entries, and some patients have been seen for the first time by their friends for many years.

In conclusion, the Commissioner has only to add that the organization of the asylum is proceeding in a most satisfactory manner.

Montrose Asylum.

ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, MONTROSE, 5*th April* 1864.

At the statutory inspection in September 1863, the number of patients resident was 525. It is now 537, and is distributed as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
In Old Asylum, . . .	43	132	175
In Sunnyside, . . .	188	174	362

The population appears as yet to have been but little affected by the opening of the Perth District Asylum. The internal changes have consisted of 94 admissions, 44 discharges, and 33 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 82 were paupers, and of these 39 were chargeable to parishes within the district. Of cases coming from beyond the limits of the district, it is worthy of remark that five belonged to Old Machar, and seven to St. Nicholas, in Aberdeen, where district accommodation is provided. It is farther to be observed

that a considerable number appear to have been transferred from the Murray Asylum, Perth, almost on the eve of the opening of the Perth District Asylum. The registers do not furnish data as to the form of mental disease under which the entrants laboured. This is matter for regret. Of the patients discharged, 40 were paupers. Twenty-two were discharged as recovered, 7 as relieved, and 12 as unimproved. Of the unrecovered class, 9 were transferred to other institutions, and 8 of these to the Perth District Asylum. There are at present 13 persons absent on probation.

Death is attributed to phthisis in 6 cases, to general paralysis in 3, to paralysis in 3, to bronchitis in 3, to epilepsy in 2, to pneumonia in 2, to peritonitis in 2, to tuberculosis, angina pectoris, diarrhœa, diarrhœa and gangrene of foot, maniacal exhaustion, cardiac disease, organic disease of liver, phlegmonous erysipelas, marasmus, in 1 each; and to suffocation by choking on food in two cases. Such accidents will occur wherever impaired deglutition, voracity, etc., exist, but they suggest the expediency of offering mixed or bruised food, pemmican, etc., to classes as well as to individuals. The average age of the deceased at death was nearly 51 years. One had been admitted into the asylum in 1835, 1 in 1839, 1 in 1848, 1 in 1849, 1 in 1850, 1 in 1856, 2 in 1857, 1 in 1858, 3 in 1859, 2 in 1860, 5 in 1861, 5 in 1862, 9 in 1863, and 1 in 1864. Twenty-eight of the number were pauper lunatics.

It is estimated that the present community contains about 52 acute, and 83 curable cases. Of this number, not more than 7 are under treatment for mental, nor 20 for bodily affections. Thirty-two are epileptics, 20 are paralytics, 12 are suicidal, 58 manifest degraded, and 15 dangerous propensities. It is most encouraging, however, and may fairly be accepted as a result of judicious management, to find that, notwithstanding the enormous proportion of chronic and intractable cases, there has been no resource to seclusion in the New House for eleven months; that it is all but discontinued in the Old House; that the special provisions for counteracting vicious or extravagant practices are minimised; and that nearly 300 individuals are engaged in various occupations calculated in every instance to benefit themselves, and, in the majority, to benefit others. The cases of M. S., at one time a formidable and murderous maniac, and who now engages in domestic work and attends chapel decorously, and of M'L. and M., who were transferred from other establishments in consequence of their sanguinary and destructive tendencies, but who are now inoffensive and comparatively tractable, may be adduced as examples of the influence of a humane and forbearing system; while the large number of inmates engaged in the grounds, in forming a new carriage-approach from the Marykirk Road, and in the farming operations, now greatly facilitated by the completion of a well-appointed steading, afford practical proofs of the extent to which the labour cure may be carried. Such success justifies the expectation that the large number still reported as confined to the airing-courts may be gradually diminished by drafts to indoor, if not to country occupations. About 100 persons take exercise in the general grounds, and 11 do so on parole; of the latter, 7 go beyond the precincts. During winter, the evenings have been enlivened by singing-classes, debating societies, dances, concerts, lectures, and dramatic entertainments. The Reporter was present at one of the last. The audience consisted of about 200 patients, who not merely deported themselves with perfect propriety for upwards of two hours, but manifested a considerable appreciation and enjoyment of the piece represented. Such an attempt, however, is not merely a test of the self-possession and remaining capacities of the patients, or a triumph of the art of the physician and his assistants, although it is both of these, but an important element in the calmative and curative processes which render the management of a large asylum practical, safe, and harmonious. These efforts are worthy of all commendation and encouragement.

All parts of the Establishment were examined, and found to be clean and well ventilated. The temperature of the house at Sunnyside was genial and agreeable. The bedding and bodyclothes were perfectly satisfactory. In the latter, great improvement has been effected by substituting wincey for cotton gowns for the females, and by a liberal supply of blue cloth jackets and vests to the males. The introduction of hair mattresses for those at present in use

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is going on gradually. A large number of rooms, especially on the female side, have been carpeted; wardrobes have been placed in one dormitory and in the sickroom; many rooms have been partially lined with wood; chairs have been substituted in certain galleries for benches; knives and forks have been in use for some time in two; blinds and valances have been put up throughout the house, and pictures, birds, etc., have been greatly increased in number. One of the many pleasing features observed, was the conversion of the gallery on the second floor into a workroom for females. It presented, when visited, a most animated and busy appearance. The difficulty which the Reporter experiences in referring to particular apartments or sections, in such a statement as this, as well as more weighty reasons, leads him to suggest that the galleries, etc., should be named or numbered in a simple and conspicuous manner. The various additions and alterations which have been enumerated, and many others which have been purposely omitted, serve to show not only substantial progress, but a readiness to adopt and carry out suggestions, and what are regarded as improvements, which is worthy of unqualified praise.

The books, registers, orders, were found correct. Besides patients statutorily confined, there is resident 1 voluntary inmate, and 1 in terms of cl. VI., 25 and 26 Vict., 22.

The Commissioner willingly adopts the words of his colleague in recording his deep sense of the improvements which have taken place in this Asylum, and of the judicious manner in which it is conducted.

ROYAL ASYLUM, MONTROSE, 19*th July* 1864.

At the visit of 5th April the patients in the asylum were 537; namely,—175 in the old house, and 362 in the new. The present numbers are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Old Asylum, . . .	30	107	137
In the New Asylum, . . .	164	169	333
	194	276	470

The decrease is principally due to the removal of 60 patients chargeable to the districts of Perth and Inverness, which are now provided with asylum accommodation of their own; and a further diminution of the numbers may be expected when the District Asylums of Banff, Fife, and Stirling, and the lunatic wards of the poorhouses of Dundee and Liff and Benvie are ready for occupation. It becomes important, therefore, to secure, as far as possible, the future position of the Institution by concluding a definite arrangement with the District Board of Forfar; and, if possible, entering into an agreement with the District Board of Caithness for the reception of the pauper lunatics of that county. The advantages of such an agreement to Caithness, over one with a private establishment, would be, the freedom from the uncertainty of its continuance, which must always be associated with an annual renewal of the license, and the possible demise of the proprietor. There are at present 27 vacant beds in the new asylum.

The following are the changes among the patients since last visit:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions, .	3	1	9	13	12	14
Discharges, .	6	2	37	39	43	41
Deaths, . .	1	1	6	7	7	8

The cause of the mental disorder in 13 of the admitted cases was not known, or is not entered in the register; in 3, it is ascribed to intemperance; in 2, to religious excitement; in 2, to childbirth; in 2, to moral causes; and in 1, to hereditary influence, pecuniary losses, fright, and epilepsy, respectively.

Of the patients discharged, 12 are registered as recovered. Of the others, 6 remained out after the expiry of their period of probation; 5 were removed contrary to the opinion of the medical superintendent; 1 was taken home with his concurrence; and 60 were transferred to other asylums. Of the

recovered patients, 1 was admitted in 1859, 1 in 1861, 1 in 1862, 7 in 1863, and 2 in 1864.

Of the deaths, 5 were due to phthisis, 3 to pneumonia, and the remainder to various affections. The mortality was chiefly among patients recently admitted, the longest period of residence dating from 1859.

The general condition of the asylum was found very satisfactory. In the old house, the patients were comfortably clothed, and presented, on the whole, a very creditable appearance; but their general aspect, as well as the general character of the accommodation, is naturally to some extent affected by the subsidiary position of the Establishment, and its uncertain existence. It is not, however, permitted to fall into a stagnant condition, and essential improvements have recently been effected, by removing the female sick-room to the basement floor, so as to allow the feeble and infirm easy access to the airing-court; and by instituting a female work-room, which, although in operation for only a few weeks, has already led to a considerable increase in the number of female workers. With a special work-room attendant, it is probable that still greater success would be attained.

Both the male and female patients were free from excitement; no one was in seclusion, nor has seclusion been used in any instance since last visit. The only deviations from ordinary clothing were locked boots in three cases. One male and 6 females are reported as of wet or dirty habits. Their bedding was found clean, but their rooms had occasionally a close urinous smell, which, from the structure of the house, it is extremely difficult to overcome. It is, however, proposed to transfer these patients immediately to the new asylum, where they will have the advantage of night attendance. Only 2 patients, both females, were in bed. They were suffering from chronic ailments, and the general sanitary condition of the Establishment is stated to have recently been favourable.

Owing to the large proportion of demented cases, the numbers engaged in active employment are limited.

According to the registers—

7	males and	46	females	are industrially employed.
13	„	63	„	attend chapel.
12	„	53	„	join in amusements.

The Reporter was present at the weekly dance, and was much pleased with the decorum and propriety with which it was conducted, and the great gratification it afforded the patients.

Walks beyond the premises are taken by 8 or 10 of the male patients, and about one-half of the females. The numbers restricted to the airing-courts are comparatively large, from the feeble and infirm condition of many of the patients.

Bearing in mind the temporary position of the Establishment, no recommendations appear called for, either as regards the furniture or the general arrangements of the house.

The condition of the new asylum continues to be one of progressive improvement. The wards on both sides were scrupulously clean, well ventilated, and cheerful in aspect, and improvements in the furniture and fittings are steadily proceeding. On the female side great neatness prevailed, but on the male side there is room for considerably more attention to tidiness in the wards, in the dress of the patients, and in the serving of the meals. No doubt, the classification adopted (by which wards for special classes have been abolished), and the large numbers employed on the farm, may have a tendency to counteract the efforts made in this direction; but there can be no doubt that, with perseverance, a marked improvement may be effected. The patients of both sexes were remarkably quiet, and by judicious management, seclusion has been entirely disused since last visit. Only one patient is without a bedstead, and dresses of strong material are required for only 2 females, locked boots for 3 males and 6 females, and quilted bed coverings for 3 males and 3 females. In estimating the value of these results, it must be borne in mind that there

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is only one walled airing-court on each side, and that there are no special wards for refractory patients.

Of the present inmates, it appears from the registers that there are :—

	M.	F.
Considered curable,	20	20
Affected congenitally,	15	6
Under treatment for bodily ailments,	10	12
Epileptic,	12	4
Attending prayers in asylum,	107	116
„ church beyond asylum,	6	0

The numbers not taking exercise beyond the airing-courts are estimated at about 8 males and 40 females. The patients industrially employed are reckoned at about 110 males and 105 females. Of the former, from 80 to 90 work on the farm ; 4 are tailors, 6 shoemakers, 2 bakers, 1 a joiner, and 3 net-makers. Of the females, about 20 work in the fields, and some 40 are employed regularly in the work-room, which presented a very pleasing scene of quiet industry, and which is every day more and more appreciated as a valuable addition to the resources of the Institution. Considerable attention continues to be devoted to recreation and country walks, bathing and pic-nic parties, matches at cricket, dancing and singing classes ; balls and other amusements are constantly taking place, and, besides the immediate enjoyment which they confer, must exercise a material influence in humanizing the patients. The beneficial results of the general treatment to which the patients are subjected, are seen in the improvement which has taken place in several bad cases which have been brought from other asylums.

In the gentlemen's department, a new billiard table would be a boon ; and it is worthy of consideration, whether educational classes for reading, writing, and ciphering, could not be advantageously introduced for the pauper patients.

Night attendance continues to give favourable results. Between 30 and 40 patients of each sex are specially visited every night, and of these, about 20 in each department are raised. The number actually wet rarely exceeds 4 or 5 of each sex. The bedding was always found in good condition, but a urinous smell, apparently from the floor, was occasionally perceptible.

The experiment of increasing the wages of the attendants is reported as successful in securing more efficient services ; and, during the last two years, all attendants resident above a year, have received the additional boon of a week's leave of absence, during which they are paid wages and board wages.

The whole of the house is now papered and painted, and blinds, it is stated, will be speedily applied to those windows where they are still wanting. Private combs and brushes are allowed, on the female side, to those patients who can take care of them, and there are various other indications of a desire to give the accommodation a domestic character. The airing-courts and grounds were neatly kept, but no shelter from sun or rain has yet been provided. The appearance of the out-houses was that of those of a well-managed, prosperous farm. A new approach to the House and offices is being at present constructed by the patients.

The average cost of maintenance of each patient, in 1863, was £22, 10s. 11d. Of this sum, £8, 6s. 10d. went for provisions, including £2, 10s. 7d. for butcher meat, £2, 8s. 1d. for bread, flour, etc., and 8s. 4d. for sugar and molasses. Of the balance, salaries and wages absorbed £4, 6s. 7d., clothing £1, 8s., coals £1, 0s. 4d., gas and candle 5s. 7d., and rent 14s. 6d.

The various registers were found kept with care and accuracy, and the Sheriffs' orders for the recent admissions were produced. Five patients are absent on probation, and 3 are boarded with attendants in cottages adjoining the asylum.

The impression produced by the inspection was extremely favourable.

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ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, *8th April* 1864.

The numbers resident in this Establishment to-day, consist of 40 males and 39 females. Of these, 6 only are paupers. Sixteen belong to the category of

acute cases, 17 are diagnosed as curable, 22 are under medical treatment for mental disease, and 10 for bodily complications. In the intractable, or less promising class, are comprised 1 epileptic, 3 paralytics, 3 of suicidal, 9 of degraded, and 5 of dangerous tendencies. The special provisions applicable to such patients are gradually diminishing, and may be expected to disappear. One female is reported to wear a strong dress, but she was not noticed in the inspection. Eleven persons are said to be confined to the airing-courts. With an augmented staff, there appears to be no reason why such a restriction, unless in cases of debility, should exist at all; or that beyond a flower-garden for the aged or ailing, high-walled courts should, under a new *régime*, be perpetuated.

Since the 17th September 1863, the community has undergone the following changes:—Twenty-four patients have been admitted, 108 have been discharged, and 6 have died. Of the entrants, 15 were pauper lunatics; all of whom, with one exception, were chargeable to parishes within the county of Perth. The forms of derangement presented in those received were acute mania in 7, melancholia in 6, monomania in 3, monomania of fear and suspicion in 2, mania in 2, dementia in 2, puerperal mania and general paresis in 1 each. It may be legitimately inferred, from the psychical aspect of the cases, that the advantages of treatment, and especially asylum treatment, in the earlier and more tractable stages of the malady, are becoming better appreciated, and more generally taken advantage of. Nineteen persons were dismissed as recovered, 37 as relieved, and 52 as having undergone no improvement. Of the non-recovered class, 7 were transferred to the lunatic wards of Perth Poorhouse, 1 to Morningside, 6 to Montrose, and 57 to Perth District Asylum. Of the gross number discharged, 97 were pauper lunatics.

Six deaths have occurred; 2 from simple exhaustion, 1 from exhaustion subsequent to diarrhœa, 1 from disease of heart, 1 from pulmonary consumption, and 1 from pleuro-pneumonia. One of the deceased had been admitted in 1841, 1 in 1847, 3 in 1863, and 1 in 1864; and the average age at death appears to have been 54 years. Four of the number were paupers.

The Establishment was found in a very satisfactory state, and afforded many indications of improvement and of the adaptation of existing arrangements to modern and progressive views, independent of, and so to speak, in spite of the peculiar and disturbing circumstances in which the community has recently been placed. A neat and commodious wardrobe has been constructed in every room occupied, which has already affected beneficially the habits as well as the comforts of the inmates. Only 1 person is now placed in each separate room; the number of inmates of the dormitories has been greatly restricted; chairs, mirrors, and other furniture, have been introduced into these, and many of the private parlours and public sitting-rooms have been improved in appearance and commodiousness. Outside the building, the north terrace, occupying the site of several gloomy airing-yards, has been laid down in sward and completed; a former airing-yard, to the south-west, now forms part of the shrubbery; the conservatory is in full operation, forming a great resort, especially to the female patients, and supplying the galleries with a constant succession of flowers and flowering-shrubs, which tend much to beautify the interior. The meal served in the presence of the Commissioner was ample and well prepared; the dress and personal appearance of the patients were neat and suitable; the bedding clean and sufficient. A more tidy arrangement of the clothes, and one contributing more to ventilation and ready inspection, might be devised.

More than one-half of the inmates are capable of participating in occupation and amusement. Classes, concerts, games, lectures, dramatic entertainments, etc., have been carried on with that zeal and success which have hitherto characterized this Institution; and it may be briefly stated that there is no public amusement in Perth but has a portion of its audience from the Asylum; and that a very large number of these have either been repeated or imitated within the precincts for the benefit of those who, from obvious causes, can have no other opportunity for such indulgence.

The Reporter understands that Pitcullen has been disposed of, and that the medical superintendent must, for some time, and until a house can be erected in the neighbourhood of the asylum, reside in Perth. Such an

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arrangement, it is to be hoped, may be of short duration. The very unusual circumstance has occurred, in the history of this asylum, that its population has decreased by more than one-third in the space of a week. The transference of 57 lunatics to the District Asylum has emptied the basement galleries, or nearly so, and will enable the directors to correct those glaring defects and disadvantages which have been so frequently pointed out by the Commissioners, and, considering the magnitude of the evils which they entailed upon the insane, etc., in a very lenient spirit. This is not the place in which the mode in which re-organization should be carried out can be adverted to ; but it is very clear that the most pressing requirements are the provision of refectories, the enlargement of the kitchen, and such changes as will introduce light and air, and comfort and cheerfulness, into the lower galleries and the apartments connected with them. Such a renovation appears to be perfectly practicable, but should be guided by the views of the medical officer, as well as of an experienced architect, after *both* have made themselves familiar with the recent structural and other improvements to be met with in buildings constructed and conducted in conformity with enlightened views as to the management of the insane, belonging to the self-supporting and affluent classes. The books, registers, and orders, were found correctly and neatly kept.

Of 245 visits to patients, 3 were paid by inspectors of poor, upon the occasion of transferring their patients elsewhere.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, 14*th July* 1864.

Since the visit of 8th April, 5 patients have been admitted and 12 have been discharged. Of the former, 1 was affected with mania, 1 with monomania, 1 with general paralysis, and 2 with dementia. Of the latter, 4 had recovered, 3 were transferred to other asylums, and 5 were confided to the care of friends. In addition to the patients admitted under statutory authority, one, a lady, whose name does not appear in the registers, has been received as a voluntary boarder. No death has occurred since last inspection.

The present numbers are 36 males and 38 females, who are now all private patients.

The general condition of the Institution remains much the same as described in last report, as it is not considered expedient to undertake any alterations or improvements until the general plans for the re-modelling of the house have been determined on. These are at present under the consideration of the directors, and promise, when carried into effect, to place the Establishment at least on a level with the best in the country. In the meantime, the comfort of the patients is being promoted by such changes of arrangement as the space left vacant by the removal of the pauper patients permits, and by the supply of additional furniture in the day-rooms and dormitories.

The house was found in good order, gay with flowers, and scrupulously clean.

The patients were comfortably and appropriately dressed, and free from excitement. No one was in seclusion, and it appears from the register that this mode of repression has been used only on 3 occasions since last visit, for 3 hours, half-a-day, and 2 days, on account of destructive violence.

The removal of the pauper patients has led to the further restriction of the numbers confined to the airing-courts, and to an increase of industrial occupation on the part of the private patients. The following figures illustrate this remark. There are reported as—

	M.	F.
Employed industrially, ...	20	17
For amusement, ...	7	3
Confined to airing-courts, ...	5	4
Taking exercise in general grounds, . . .	27	14

But, in fact, only those patients who are unable for more extensive exercise from old age or debility keep in the airing-courts.

Exercise beyond the grounds is habitually taken by varying numbers of patients, and the means of amusement and distraction which have been repeatedly referred to in former reports continue to flourish with equal vigour. Appendix E.

The general sanitary condition of the establishment is favourable. On the male side, 1 patient, and on the female side, 3, were found in bed, but more in consequence of old age and debility than from sickness. The number of curable patients is estimated at 2 males and 6 females, but 6 of each sex are registered as under treatment for their mental affections. Commissioners' Entries. Public and District Asylums.

On the male side there is at present no patient of dirty habits, but among the females there are 5, who, on this account, are supplied with straw-bags. Their rooms and bedding were found in good condition. The various registers were carefully kept, but that of accidents has not yet been introduced. Perth Asylum.

The Sheriffs' orders for the recent admissions were examined.

The entries in the register of visitors amount to 66 since last inspection.

PERTHSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, MURTHLY, *24th May* 1864. Perthshire District Asylum.

This Asylum was opened for the reception of patients upon the 1st April last, and now contains 122 inmates, 57 of whom are males, and 65 females. Not more than 6 of these were admitted from private dwellings, so that the inspectors of poor of the district do not as yet appear to have taken advantage, to any extent, of the accommodation provided. Of the cases admitted, 51 are described as demented, 45 as maniacal, 12 as melancholic, 6 as monomaniacal, 3 as erotomaniacal, 1 as idiotic, 1 as labouring under general paralysis, and 3 under acute mania. Thirteen only, of this large number, are of recent origin, and 19 are regarded as curable. Notwithstanding the discouraging prospects of improvement entertained, 76 are under medical treatment for mental, and 29 for physical maladies. So far as the general and orderly movement of such an Establishment at its commencement is concerned, the presence of a large body of inmates accustomed to discipline, and trained, if it may be so expressed, in habits of industry and propriety, must be held to be advantageous. It was accordingly found that already 60 individuals are usefully occupied; that 110 take their meals in the public hall; that about the same number join in games and recreations; and that 79 attend worship. These indications of the ease and readiness with which the members of the community have accommodated themselves to the new circumstances in which they have been placed, were sufficiently illustrated by the Reporter encountering, in the approach to the house, a party of 14 females taking exercise, and a working party consisting of 6 males; and by finding 4 females in the kitchen, 8 in the laundry; 2 males associated with the shoemaker, and 1 with the joiner.

Sixty-four patients take exercise in the grounds, and 9 in the more secluded lanes beyond. Forty are very generally, if not constantly, confined to the walled airing-courts. As the slopes of these appear rather steep and abrupt, it may be matter for consideration whether they might not be advantageously formed into terraces; and as sward cannot long be preserved upon the surface of any part of these courts, and as, from its form, the building does not afford much shade or protection from the sun, it would be prudent to provide a verandah or covered way of some kind. There have been no discharges and no deaths; and the health of a large majority of the entrants is conceived to have improved since admission. Six were, from various causes, confined to bed. Two of those received from private dwellings laboured under morb. ped. The class demanding special superintendence contains 5 epileptics, 5 paralytics, 3 of dangerous, 12 of suicidal, and 17 of debased tendencies.

The infirmaries were in a most satisfactory state, and the house generally was fresh, clean, and well lighted; the quantity of water used has not been ascertained, but the supply is described as unlimited. Each patient is bathed once a week. Hose have been provided, which, in the event of fire, could command all parts of the building from without, as well as from the galleries. As a prudent precaution against such an accident, and as a means of preserving the natural sweetness of the atmosphere, no smoking is permitted within the walls.

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The attendants, several of whom had acquired experience in similar situations, are at present in the proportion of 1 to 7 patients. The minimum of the wages of the males is £24 per annum; of the females, £7 per annum. No night guardian has as yet been appointed.

All the patients admitted speak English.

The impressions received during a careful inspection of every part of the Establishment, of nearly five hours' duration, were extremely favourable. The grounds are gradually assuming a more cultivated appearance; the portions for exercise immediately behind are laid out in grass, etc., and the interior of the house was cheerful. Preparations were going forward for the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday; and cricket, football, quoits, carpet balls, etc., are provided at appointed times and on holidays. Even the assemblage for meals serves as a novelty and recreation. Greater facility and order in conducting these might, however, be attained by arranging the patients at separate tables, capable of accommodating 12 or more, so that each group might be superintended and served by their ordinary attendant.

The books, registers, orders, etc., were examined, certain trivial irregularities were pointed out in several transfers. In one, the name of M'Laren has been misread, and that of M'Lean substituted. The document should be sent to the Board of Lunacy for correction.

There has been no seclusion nor restraint. Case books have been commenced, a portion of which was read.

PERTHSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, *July* 30, 1864.

At the visit of 24th May, the number of inmates was 122. Since that date, 59 patients have been admitted, 3 have been discharged, and 5 have died. Of those admitted, 49 were transferred from other asylums, and 10 received directly from the district, but it may be expected that patients belonging to the latter category will in future constitute the chief bulk of the admissions, as few chargeable to the district are now accommodated in other establishments, with the exception of those in the lunatic wards of the poorhouse of Perth.

All the patients discharged had recovered. All those who died were females, and were generally already in a dying state on admission. The causes of death are ascribed to sanguineous effusion at the base of the brain, hydrothorax and hæmoturia, abscess of cerebrum, pleuro-pneumonia and enteritis, and phthisis pulmonalis, at the respective ages of 69, 44, 53, 72, and 30.

The present numbers are 90 males and 82 females; of whom 11 males and 13 females are considered curable. The mental affections of those admitted from the district since last inspection were melancholia in 3 cases, chronic mania in 2, and general paralysis, monomania of suspicion, monomania of pride, delusional insanity, and idiocy, in 1 case each. A case of feigned insanity was likewise admitted from the prison of Dunblane on a certificate of emergency, but the patient was transferred to the Prison of Perth, as the statutory certificates for his permanent detention could not be obtained.

Although the asylum has been only four months in operation, it was found in a very efficient and satisfactory state. Both males and females were remarkably free from excitement, and in no instance has it been found necessary to have recourse to seclusion. This result, especially when the recent opening of the Establishment, and all that this involves, are borne in mind, must be allowed to bear strong testimony to the efficiency of the management. Its thorough organization cannot as yet be expected, but already there is a great development of industrial occupations, and satisfactory evidence that due attention will be given to recreation and amusement. The numbers stated to be industrially employed are 57 men and 50 women. Some 74 men and 50 women take exercise in the general grounds, and 31 men and 21 women have the privilege of walking beyond the asylum bounds. There are only 14 men and 10 women whose exercise, from debility or other causes, is restricted to the airing-courts. The principal industrial occupations for the men consist in garden work and other out-door labour, but 3 are engaged as shoemakers, 2 as tailors, and 1 as a joiner. The washing-house and laundry, kitchen and

house-work, knitting and sewing, supply the chief sources of employment for the women. No general female work-room has yet been instituted. Weekly dances and cricket-matches have hitherto formed the staple amusements, but a gradual development in this department is in progress.

The whole of the house was carefully examined, and found scrupulously neat, clean, and well ventilated. The furniture is comfortable and appropriate, and there are already many indications, as, for instance, in the introduction of flowers, singing-birds, gold-fish, etc., that objects of interest and decoration will be duly supplied. The bedsteads and bedding are of excellent quality, and each bed is supplied with a hair mattress and straw palliasse. No straw beds are in use ; the mattresses of the wet patients consist of three pieces, those at the top and bottom being protected by water-proof cloth, and the middle piece being a bag of hair which is removed and washed separately. There is as yet no night attendance. Nine males and 9 females are registered as of wet or dirty habits.

Both men and women were neat and orderly in dress. The men are supplied with moleskin dresses for ordinary wear, and with suits of tweed for Sundays and holidays. All the women have bonnets and shawls. The diet is according to the tables prepared by the Board of Lunacy for the lunatic wards of poorhouses, and has been found ample and appropriate. Dinner was served during the inspection in a very neat and orderly manner. All the patients, with the exception of 5 males and 4 females were present in the hall, and the table furniture consisted of bowls and plates, forks and spoons of german silver, and knives of an appropriate pattern. Only the sick and infirm were absent : no one from being refractory. Table-cloths have yet to be provided.

The chaplain attends three times a week ; 55 males and 47 females are present at his ministrations.

The general sanitary condition of the house was good. On the male side no patient was in bed, but on the female side there were 3. The numbers under special treatment for their mental affection are 23 males and 27 females, and those for bodily ailments, mostly of a trifling character, 18 males and 12 females. The epileptics are 8 males and 2 females ; and those suicidally inclined, 4 males and 8 females. An attempt at suicide, which had nearly proved successful, was recently made by a male, by forcing the buckle of his stock into the tissues of the neck, in the neighbourhood of the carotid artery.

It is extremely satisfactory to report that the house has been found by experience to be conveniently arranged, and to be well adapted for its purpose.

The various registers were examined, and found carefully and fully kept. That of visitors contains 111 entries since last inspection, three being by inspectors of poor. The orders for the admission of the patients were produced and compared with the register. The impression produced by the inspection was in all respects exceedingly favourable.

CAMPIE LANE ASYLUM, *May* 26, 1864.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 11th July consist of 19 admissions, 14 discharges, and 3 deaths, giving an increase of 2 in the numbers resident, which are 23 males and 28 females. All the patients admitted were, with one exception, paupers ; of whom, 9 were chargeable to Ayrshire, 3 to Fife, 2 to Midlothian, and 1 to East Lothian, West Lothian, Inverness-shire, and Roxburghshire respectively. Of the patients discharged, 7 had recovered, 6 were transferred to other asylums, and 1 was confided to the care of friends. Of those who died, 1 was admitted in 1862, and 2 were admitted in 1863. The causes of death were registered as dysentery at the age of 49, apoplexy at the age of 40, and paralysis at the age of 33. The condition of the asylum remains without material change since former inspection. On the male side, the want of adequate means of employment has, in no degree, been relieved, and the patients, for the most part, spend the day in idle lounging in the day-room or airing-court. To a certain extent, this evil is mitigated by walks beyond the premises three times a week, and by a small amount of industrial occupation ; but the nature of the accommodation, and the small extent of airing-ground

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and land in possession, appear to be insurmountable obstacles to the introduction of a better system. On the female side, however, where the means of occupation are more accessible, considerable industry prevails, and the condition of the patients is much more satisfactory. Part of this result is no doubt to be ascribed to the advantages which the females possess of being placed under the supervision of a trained and experienced attendant. Both houses were found clean and well ventilated, and that occupied by the women presented an appearance of considerable domestic comfort. The beds throughout the Establishment were clean, with sufficient coverings for the season of the year; and more care seems now bestowed in filling the mattresses. The clothing of the patients was, on the whole, in fair condition, and personal cleanliness is fairly attended to. The patients in both departments were entirely free from excitement, and the register of restraint and seclusion contains only 17 entries since last inspection, most of them being records of seclusion for short periods; but 3 of them refer to the use of muffs to prevent self-abuse by a female. The removal of this patient was requested by Mr. Chalmers, and she was transferred to the lunatic wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse; but the papers on which the sanction of the Board of Lunacy was requested for this transfer made no mention of the foregoing facts. A seclusion-room has recently been fitted up in the male department, apparently without any communication with the Board of Lunacy. This room was formerly a closet, entering from a bed-room. It remains without any opening to the air, and the only means of ventilation are some holes pierced in the door. The physical condition of the patients is indicative of a sufficient diet, but the Commissioner had not the opportunity of judging of the manner in which the meals were served.

The various registers were examined and found kept with tolerable care, but some, from a misconception of their object, were inaccurate, and did not afford precise information as to the amount and kind of exercise and recreation enjoyed by the patients. The case book is so irregularly and meagrely kept, as to be of little service in determining what amount of care and treatment is bestowed on the inmates. The Sheriffs' orders were not properly arranged, and the examination of three of them was consequently delayed. Only 28 visits have been made to patients since last inspection, 6 being by inspectors of poor. A considerable number of the patients are chargeable to parishes in the Inverness district, and will accordingly soon be removed to the District Asylum.

CAMPIE LANE ASYLUM, 14*th November* 1864.

The inmates at present consist of 17 men and 20 women. From the incomplete state of the registers, little more can be learned of the movement of the Establishment, except that 6 of each sex are employed industrially—1 man being engaged in shoemaking, 1 as a smith, 1 as a mason, 1 about the piggeries, and 2 in domestic work; that 9 men and 6 women walk beyond the premises, under supervision, every day; and that 6 men and 4 women move from house to house, and in the streets of the village, on parole. Six patients have been admitted since last inspection, 5 of whom were paupers, belonging to the parishes of Leuchars, Kilmarnock, West Calder, Burntisland, and Dunfermline. Three were readmissions.

Seventeen persons have been discharged; 3 as recovered, 8 as not improved, and 6 as incurable. Sixteen of these were pauper lunatics. Thirteen were transferred to other asylums, and 1 was removed contrary to the advice of the medical officer.

Three deaths have occurred; 2 from general paralysis, and 1 from exhaustion. The ages of the deceased were respectively 50, 42, and 78. Two were admitted in 1864, 1 in 1859. One of the number, W. W., was found dead in bed, after having been forty-eight hours in the house. He was conveyed in a cab, which he never left, from the poorhouse, Dunfermline, in the lunatic wards of which he had been an inmate, upon the 8th November 1864, to this asylum, where he arrived at 3.30, P.M. He was in a state of great exhaustion, but could walk a short way with assistance; but except his debility, the swollen state of the feet, and the filthy state of his hair, whiskers,

etc., which were alive with pediculi, nothing particular in his condition was observed. He could not dress himself, but sat up the greater part of the following day by the fire, was put to bed, seen alive at 10, P.M, but died during the night. He took the ordinary food, was seen by the medical officer, but not prescribed for. There are several points worthy of consideration in this case. 1st, The delay which has taken place in transferring him from the poorhouse, for which he was pronounced to be unsuited at last statutory visit; 2d, the neglected state of his person; and 3d, the necessity for careful medical examination previous to the discharge, as well as on the admission, of a patient. The various apartments were clean and tidy. Open fires were burning in the day-rooms, but the garret dormitories in the male, and the low-four-bedded room in the female department, must at this season be cold. The bed and body clothes of both sexes were clean and comfortable, but it is recommended that every bed should be supplied with an additional pair of blankets. No change has taken place in the staff. To the matron, E. F., are committed all the female patients, 20 in number. She derives some co-operation from the domestic servant, M. K., who was formerly a patient. Neither of these individuals speak Gaelic, but there are still two inmates, one of whom cannot speak English at all, and another who speaks it imperfectly.

Improvements are going on in the airing-courts of the males.

The books, registers, orders, were examined, three of the latter which could not be produced upon a former occasion were seen. Seclusion has been resorted to upon eight occasions.

The following suggestions are made :—

1st, That tables of greater breadth should be supplied in the public room for males. 2d, The dormitory, formerly the day-room for males, is close, as the window to the front is built up. It might be greatly improved by opening up the fireplace, and occasionally lighting fires.

The garret dormitories, on the male side, are cold, and in some places damp. Certain of the inmates might be removed to the small dormitory, reached by the former day-room, which is more comfortable, and is at present unoccupied.

ENGLISHTOWN ASYLUM, 25*th March* 1864.

Few changes, either personal or materialistic, have taken place in this Establishment during the past six months. Spring husbandry has scarcely commenced, but great activity prevailed in various departments, and a number of the male patients were engaged in repairing damage done by a recent flood, which had swept across the fields, destroyed roads and walks, and thrown down a portion of the garden wall. During the continuance of the inundation, these parties proved very willing and efficient assistants to the staff, in meeting difficulties as they occurred.

Besides those engaged in sedentary or domestic occupations, 21 females were taking exercise in the grounds, which, notwithstanding the period of the year, and the wintry aspect around, presented a very animated and farmlike appearance. The interiors of the house and cottages were scrupulously clean and well arranged; the bedding was tidy, and, with one exception, the atmosphere of every apartment was sweet and fresh. Fires burned in every day-room, and hot bottles are now supplied to every bed, where the age, or infirmity, or wish of the occupant may render such a provision useful or acceptable. The dress of every inmate appeared to be good, but the jackets of M. and F. were of too slight a texture for the season.

Only one person was in bed, and he was recovering from a recent epileptic attack. One female was prostrated on the floor in the act of rumination. She was formerly abstinent. Mr. Hyslop submitted, with justifiable exultation, a list of 14 patients who have refused food, and whose lives have been saved, or, at all events, in whom danger has been averted, by a modified use of the naso-œsophageal tube. The health of the community is, and has been, remarkably good, and no death has occurred since June 1863. Eight admissions have taken place since last statutory inspection. All of these were of paupers, chargeable to the following parishes :—Fearn, Lairg, Creich, Urquhart in Ross, Urquhart in Inverness, Inverness, and Nairn. One individual was transferred from the infirmary of Inverness, where she is described as

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having been "found in a cell muffled." The restraint consisted in the hands being secured by a strap behind the back, and appears to have been resorted to in consequence of attempts to commit suicide. Two persons have been discharged as recovered during the same period, 1 of whom was a pauper.

The community at present consists of 38 males and 28 females, being 1 in excess of the number for which the house is licensed. This has, however, been made with the sanction of the Board of Lunacy. Of this population, although 49 cases are in some way or other industrial and useful, only 3 are regarded as acute or recent. This proportion is strikingly illustrative of what may be effected, by the discipline of an asylum, in chronic and incurable cases, which, without the influence of authority, imitation, and judicious encouragement, would fall into the indolence, lethargy, and degradation, so often witnessed in lunatics in private dwellings. Among the less promising cases are 3 epileptics, 1 paralytic, 4 of debased tendencies, and 1 suicidal.

The books, registers, and Sheriffs' orders, were examined.

No restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to. Ninety-nine visits have been paid; six by inspectors of poor, several by clergymen and other public functionaries.

ENGLISHTOWN ASYLUM, 28*th July* 1864.

Since the visit of 25th March, the number of patients has been diminished by 50 discharges and 2 deaths. There has been no admission, and the present numbers are 9 males and 3 females, many of whom are still chargeable to parishes in the district. Of the patients discharged, 5 had recovered, 43 were transferred to the District Asylum of Inverness, and 2 were confided to the care of friends, their names having previously been removed from the poor-roll. The future position of the Establishment is still uncertain, but Mr. Hyslop is in the expectation of contracting for the maintenance of the patients of the Caithness-shire district and of those of Shetland. Of its present condition there is little to be said, except that all the inmates were neatly and comfortably clothed, perfectly tranquil, and, with one or two exceptions, actively and industrially employed. The rooms were clean, well ventilated, and neatly decorated with flowers, prints, and other ornamental objects. The bedding was clean and in good condition.

A female patient, chargeable to the Perthshire District, was in bed; her removal has been prevented by a fear that she is unable for the journey. The physical health of the others was good, and there was no indication of a falling off in their comforts from their diminished numbers. The staff of attendants still comprises 3 males and 3 females. The causes of death in the two fatal cases were heart disease and dropsy in the one, and diarrhœa and phthisis in the other, at the respective ages of 30 and 26. No coercive measures of any kind appear to have been required since last visit.

Garngad Asylum.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 16*th June* 1864.

Since the visit of 21st December, the changes among the patients are as follows:—

	Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions, ...	3	6	5	3
Discharges, ...	2	1	3	5
Deaths, ...	0	0	3	1

Of the patients admitted, 3 were affected with mania, 2 with monomania, 6 with melancholia, 1 with imbecility, 3 with dementia, and 2 with dipsomania. Of the paupers, 4 were chargeable to Kilmarnock, 2 to Cadder, 1 to Ayr, and 1 to Sorn.

Of the patients discharged, 2 had recovered, 5 were transferred to other asylums, and 4 confided to the care of friends. The causes of death are registered as paralysis and apoplexy, phthisis, general paralysis, and paralysis, at the ages of 59, 37, 44, and 38.

The present numbers are 30 males and 32 females, of whom, 6 males and 6 females are considered curable. Their condition was in many respects satis-

factory; only 1, a female, was suffering from excitement, to which she is periodically liable, and she was judiciously treated, by being allowed free access to the open air. No one was in seclusion, and it appears that this mode of repression has been used on only eight occasions, for short periods, since last inspection. The register, however, contains 20 entries of the use of the polka during the night, all in the case of one patient, to guard against the destruction of clothing.

The patients appear to enjoy a considerable amount of liberty, both within and out of doors. All, with the exception of 1 male and 3 females, go beyond the premises for walks in the country, at least once a-week, and make occasional visits to the Necropolis, the Sighthill Cemetery, or the town. It is intended that the private patients shall spend a few days at the coast during the summer, and that the pauper patients shall have an excursion down the river.

A material improvement has been effected in the appearance of the house by painting, and the introduction of a considerable number of decorative objects; cleanliness meets with more attention, and the state of the bedding, and of the clothing of the patients, was on the whole very satisfactory. There is, however, still room for improvement in the appearance of several of the more demented female patients; and in the lower day-rooms, chairs should replace the present benches. The mode of serving the meals has likewise been improved. All the males, and, with the exception of 6, the whole of the females, are now provided with ordinary knives and forks, and dishes of earthenware have replaced the metal vessels formerly in use.

The sanitary condition of the Establishment is at present good. One patient of each sex is registered as under treatment for bodily ailments, but no one was confined to bed. It further appears from the registers, that 12 males and 15 females are industriously employed, the former principally in the garden, and the latter in house-work and sewing; that 4 males and 5 females attend church; and that 5 males and 1 female go beyond the premises on parole. Two males and 2 females are registered as of wet or dirty habits, but they are raised by the night attendant, and their bedding was found dry and clean.

The attention of the Commissioner was directed to 2 patients chargeable to Kilmarnock, J. H. and E. G., whom it was proposed to remove to the lunatic wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse. Both are liable to periodic paroxysms of excitement, and are not fit cases, in their present condition, for such an Establishment.

The various registers were found kept with care and neatness, and the Sheriffs' orders were produced and examined.

It gives the Commissioner pleasure to certify to the improved state of the house.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 16*th December* 1864.

The present population consists of 30 males and 31 females, or 61 in all. In this number, however, are included two patients out on probation, and one at Gourock under the care of a servant in a house belonging to Dr. Hill.

The changes which have taken place since last inspection on the 16th of June are—

	M.	F.
Admissions,	12	7
Discharges,	10	8
Deaths,	0	0

Of the admissions, 8 are pauper and 11 private patients; one of the latter being a transfer from Gartnavel. Four of these 19 admissions have already left the Asylum, and have all gone home; 3 as improved, and 1 as not improved.

Of the discharged patients, 4 are transfers to other asylums—2 to Inverness, 1 to Gartnavel, and 1 to Millholm. The condition of the patients on removal is described as *recovered* in 5 instances, *relieved* in 7, *not improved* in 3, and *incurable* in 3. In addition to this, 1 patient has left the asylum on probation, being the second presently out on this footing.

No death has taken place during the last six months. No patient is at present under treatment for bodily disease, and no one was found in bed from

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any cause. Ten of the patients, however, are under special treatment for their mental disease, 6 males and 4 females; and 14 of the whole number, 7 of each sex, are regarded as curable. Three patients are enumerated as of wet or dirty habits, and these are said to be regularly raised by the night-nurse.

The whole number employed is 28, made up of 14 males and 14 females.

In two of the day rooms chairs have taken the place of benches, by which a decided addition has been made to the comfort of the patients. During the summer, 16 patients were taken at different times to Gourock, where they resided for periods varying from a few days to a month or six weeks. Seventeen of the pauper patients also made an excursion to Arrochar, under the care of three attendants. Last Saturday, 10 men and 5 women were taken to one of the City Hall Concerts, and 7 of the patients were this week present at a panoramic exhibition in town. These things are recorded with satisfaction, as an indication that the improvement alluded to in late reports is progressive.

The books, registers, and orders were all examined, and found correct.

The register of visits contains about 330 entries, admission having been refused in no case.

One or two trifling accidents are recorded in the register for that purpose; such, for instance, as that a patient had been scalded while giving assistance in the work of the kitchen.

The register of restraint contains 9 entries, since the date of last visit. These refer to 7 patients. The shower-bath was resorted to once, the cold bath twice, and seclusion six times.

Gilmer House.

GILMER HOUSE, 30*th April* 1864.

It is incumbent at this, the first statutory inspection of this asylum, under its present management, to express the satisfaction with which the Commissioner has examined the improvements which have been effected, and with the aspect of domestic cheerfulness produced by the character and distribution of the furniture, etc., selected. The arrangements are not yet completed. Baths are to be added, the garden grounds are undergoing cultivation, but even in its unfinished state, there is much evidence afforded that the Establishment will afford much comfort, and many means of amelioration, to members of the middle classes who may require seclusion. At present it contains 2 private and 10 pauper patients; of these, 4 are females and 8 males.

Eleven were transferred from Millholm Asylum. All were found busily employed; 1 in sewing, 2 in kitchen work, and 8 in the garden. One had eloped immediately previous to the visit. All the persons seen appeared to be well adapted to the circumstances in which they are placed, and capable of enjoying and deriving benefit from the greater freedom and more active habits which are now accessible. The staff consists of a resident medical officer and a trained matron, 2 male and 1 female attendants, and 1 domestic servant. Besides the lawn, gardens, etc., the field in which the pigeon-house is situate, is so far reserved as to be accessible as a place for exercise. The books, registers, orders, etc., were examined. One male is entered as suicidal, but this characteristic is described as referring to his past and not to his present tendencies.

GILMER HOUSE, 29*th August* 1864.

Since the visit of 30th April, 6 patients have been admitted, all transfers from Millholm House, and 1 has been discharged recovered. There has been no death, and the present numbers are 14 males and 3 females, including 1 male patient who was suddenly taken ill when on a visit to Millholm House, where he remains. In addition to these registered patients, there is 1 female voluntary boarder.

The accommodation consists of two dormitories for the pauper male patients, one of which contains 10 beds, including that of the attendant, and the other 6 beds; of two dormitories, each containing 5 beds; and of 5 single rooms for private patients; and of an attic, containing 3 beds for the pauper female patients. The rooms are comfortably furnished, are provided with washstands,

and their general aspect is that of the apartments of a common dwelling-house. The mattresses are filled with cork shavings or with wool, and each bed is, besides, provided with a palliasse. The bed-clothes were in good condition, and abundant for the season. The means of ventilation appear efficient.

The patients were all tranquil, and were, with scarcely an exception, engaged in various ways in the garden, the grounds, and about the house. They enjoy a large share of liberty, and all special asylum arrangements are in a great degree dispensed with. No occasion has occurred for the use of seclusion since the house was opened, and the patients are all of a class that is not likely to require such means of treatment. Their physical appearance was healthy, and they appear to receive an adequate and appropriate diet, but no special diet tables have been drawn up. The meals are served up in a comfortable manner, the food being helped by the patients, and ordinary knives and forks being used. Considerable attention is paid to recreation; and matches at croquet, dancing parties, etc., are of frequent occurrence.

The garden contains about 5 acres, and the grounds altogether extend to 20, affording ample means for employment and exercise. No patient is restricted to the airing-court, and about one-half of their number go about on their parole. Newspapers are regularly supplied. One male and 2 females at present attend church, but these numbers would be larger but for the illness of the gardener attendant, which limits the amount of supervision, which can be exercised beyond the premises. The various registers are kept with care and accuracy.

Hallcross Asylum, 12*th May* 1864.

Since the 6th August 1863, when the last statutory inspection was made, there have been 11 admissions, 12 discharges, and 7 deaths.

Of those admitted, 11 were paupers, and 1 a private patient. The former were chargeable to the parishes of Comrie, Yetholm, Dundonald, Haddington, Kilrenny, Melrose, Humbie, Roberton, Kelso, Buchanan. Three of these were transferred from other asylums; with one exception, those removed from their own dwellings were in a healthy and satisfactory state.

One of the number dismissed had recovered, 4 were relieved, and 7 had not improved. Two were placed with relations, 3 were transferred to the District Asylum, Argyleshire, and 7 to that of Perthshire. Five of those who have died were paupers. In 2 cases death is ascribed to apoplexy, in 1 to diarrhœa and nervous debility, in 1 to paralysis and general debility, in 1 to dementia and general debility, in 1 to dyspepsia and nervous debility, and in 1 to epilepsy and chronic debility. The average age at death was 56 years. One of the deceased was admitted in 1850, 1 in 1851, 1 in 1856, 1 in 1857, 1 in 1860, and 2 in 1863.

The hall, in the department for males, has been papered and partially painted; but, with this exception, no change nor improvement has been effected in the Establishment. The fact is, no overture has been made to the licensee by any District Board of Lunacy for accommodation, and the insecurity of the tenure by which a large proportion of the present inmates are retained, is stated as explanatory of the stationary condition in which the asylum was found. There are, however, several alterations, which could be made without involving much expense; and which seem called for, whatever the ultimate size and character of the Establishment may be. The fire-guards, which are attached to many fire-places, are heavy, unseemly, and unnecessary, and should be gradually removed, and the supervision of judicious and vigilant guardians substituted. Such a step would partly remove the aspect of restraint; but it is further recommended that restraint itself should be less frequently resorted to. It appears that the strait waistcoat has been used twice, leather wristlets 26 times, and that seclusion has been had recourse to upon 68 occasions. Fourteen individuals have been subjected to this discipline, but the brunt of it has fallen upon two females. The register was completed to the 30th April only; but the practice is understood to have been almost discontinued since that date. A more liberal supply of brushes and combs should be provided, and made accessible to the patients. There should be some means afforded of allaying thirst during the night, especially in the attic dormitories, where in summer the atmosphere must be close and overheated. The low

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day room for females is dull and dark and somewhat untidy. It might be rendered much more cheerful by papering the walls, and by substituting better furniture for that at present in use; but the most efficient remedy would consist in the introduction of occupation among the occupants, who were, at the time of the visit, 13 in number. It is true that certain of these spend part of their time in the garden, but this can only take place during fine weather and during the day. The aspect of the garden is still much disfigured by exposing bedding, etc., to the air in front of the washing-house. The dress of certain of the inmates was slovenly; and in such cases as L., S., S. S., and Miss E., the defect animadverted upon, was obviously due to neglect and attention. Periodicals are but scantily provided, and in order to excite and sustain interest, should be supplied not in odd numbers, but regularly and in series.

The apartments, bedding, etc., were found clean, and generally well ordered. The atmosphere was sweet throughout, and it was stated that in the house for private patients, the heating apparatus acted in a satisfactory manner during the winter in the sleeping rooms, but that a few fires were required in the parlours.

The numbers at present amount to 34 males and 44 females, the house being licensed for 90. Of these, although 14 are reported to be acute, 4 only appear to be under treatment, 30 are described as industrially employed, but the occupations of many of these are obviously trivial, and not at all calculated to exercise either the physical or mental powers adequately. Fourteen males join in such amusements as bagatelle and bowls; but it is worthy of consideration whether a similar provision should not be made for the females.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. Of 40 visits to inmates, 10 appear to have been paid by inspectors of poor.

Mr. Reid produced a diet table, containing the gross quantities of food used at each meal; but it is desirable that he should furnish the Board with a statement of how much of each article is allowed to each patient.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, 23*d August* 1864.

The changes among the patients since the visit of the 12th May, consist of 9 admissions and 4 discharges. There has been no deaths. Of the patients admitted, 8 were paupers; of whom 4 were chargeable to parishes in Stirlingshire, and 2 to parishes in East Lothian, and 2 to parishes in Midlothian. Of the patients discharged, 1 had recovered, and 3 were transferred to Perthshire District Asylum.

The general condition of the establishment remains as described in former reports; the probable diminution of the patients, in consequence of the successive opening of District Asylums, rendering its position too uncertain to allow the proprietor to undertake any material changes.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and in good order, and the bedding was found in good condition. Only 1 male and 2 females are reported as of wet or dirty habits; their beds were dry and clean.

Both males and females were found free from excitement, but 1 female was in seclusion; and it appears from the register that frequent use continues to be made both of seclusion and restraint. Thus there are 5 entries of the application of wristlets, and 1 of strait-waistcoat, and 36 seclusions, since last inspection. Indeed, 3 or 4 patients are occasionally in seclusion at the same time.

Dinner was served during the visit in a fairly creditable manner, and the food, which consisted of soup with boiled rice, with rhubarb, was of good quality and abundant. The clothing of the patients, of both sexes, was generally in good condition, and sufficient for the season of the year. The means of industrial occupation have undergone no extension, but walks beyond the premises are taken by about half the patients, and periodicals are supplied in considerable numbers. The day, however, is passed by the great majority of the patients in lounging or sitting in the airing-court, where in hot weather they must suffer from the insufficient protection against the sun.

The present population of the asylum is composed, with scarcely an exception, of chronic patients, most of whom are paupers chargeable to districts

which are providing accommodation for themselves. It is therefore certain that its position must, before long, undergo a material modification, and on the nature of this will depend what suggestions can be offered for its improvement. In the meantime delay is necessary.

The various registers were examined, and the orders for the recent admissions compared with them. The present numbers are 36 males and 47 females.

HAWKFIELD ASYLUM, 19*th May* 1864.

Two deaths have occurred since last statutory visit, and 1 patient has been removed. The community, in other respects, is unchanged. The deceased inmates, who both succumbed under apoplexy, were aged respectively 56 and 62 years, and had been in seclusion for upwards of 20 years. The numbers are at present 7 males and 11 females; and of these, only 1 is regarded as curable. For chronic and demented cases, the quiet domestic arrangements of the Establishment seem well adapted, and various indications were observed of considerate kindness and delicate attention.

The apartments were clean and well aired, and the clothing of the majority of the patients was adequate and satisfactory. All were seen—the females engaged in taking exercise in the grounds, and 2 of the males in garden-work. Mrs. B. is now much interested in archery.

The family re-unions still continue, and regular walking or carriage exercise beyond the precincts is encouraged.

The books and registers were examined.

The register of visitors shows that 7 of the inmates have received no visits since last inspection.

The impressions conveyed to the Reporter by the state of the house were very agreeable and satisfactory.

HAWKFIELD ASYLUM, 25*th August* 1864.

There have been no changes among the patients since the visit of the 19th May; and the numbers are accordingly still 7 gentlemen and 11 ladies. The house was found in its usual state of tranquillity, and the same evidences were observed of kind and humane treatment. The patients of both sexes enjoy as much liberty as is compatible with their condition, and walks in the country are taken from time to time by those who are so disposed. With one exception, all are in good physical health. One male and 2 females are of degraded habits, but care is taken to keep their persons and rooms in a fairly creditable state. Only 1 patient is deemed curable.

LILYBANK ASYLUM, 23*d May* 1864.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 11th July, consist of 6 admissions, 6 discharges, and 5 deaths, showing a diminution of 5 in the numbers, which are now 23 males and 14 females.

Of the patients admitted, 3 were chargeable to parishes in Fifeshire, 2 to the parish of Peebles, and 1 to Inveresk; 3 were transferred from other asylums, and 3 admitted from their homes. Of those discharged, 1 had recovered, 4 were transferred to other asylums, and 1 was confided to the care of friends. Of those who died, 1 was admitted in 1850, 2 were admitted in 1862, and 2 in 1863. The causes of death are registered as phthisis, cancer, softening of brain, bronchitis, and apoplexy. The average age at death was 53 years.

The condition of the patients and asylum remains as described in former reports. The clothing and bedding are, on the whole, tolerably good, and the physical appearance of the patients indicates a proper supply of food, but no active endeavours are made to furnish them with occupation. Walking parties beyond the premises, which, however, are comparatively infrequent with the females, appear to constitute the chief source of recreation. The day-rooms and dormitories present an appearance of considerable comfort, and books and periodicals are supplied to those who read.

The patients are, for the most part, affected with chronic forms of insanity, only 2 males and 1 female being considered curable. Their bodily health is at present good; no one was in bed, and no one under medical treatment. The

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utmost quiet prevailed among both males and females, and judging from the entries in the register of restraint and seclusion, of which there is only one since last inspection, there is very seldom a necessity to resort to coercive measures. Personal cleanliness seems very fairly attended to.

Both the female attendants have recently come, and one of them, who was recently a patient, goes home at night. The other was formerly an attendant at Tranent Asylum.

Two males and 1 female appear, as a rule, to attend church on Sundays; but religious exercises within the asylum, in which the other patients can join, take place at very distant intervals.

The registers are now kept with greater accuracy. The orders for the patients recently admitted were produced and examined.

LILYBANK ASYLUM, 14*th November* 1864.

There have been no admissions nor deaths in this house since the last statutory inspection, 23d May 1864. Two discharges have taken place, but they have not been entered in the register. The total numbers resident are 22 males and 13 females; of whom 4 are considered curable; 14 are occasionally engaged in useful employment; 8 present degraded, and 4 dangerous tendencies. Neither seclusion nor restraint, however, have been resorted to. Exercise is regularly taken beyond the grounds, at least once a week. A party of 8 males walked out upon the 9th November, but the aspect of a large majority of the patients was pallid, almost etiolated, and pointed to an extension of this privilege, and a more generous diet.

The bedding was clean, and the general appearance of the dormitories was very much such as has been observed upon former occasions, but the body-clothes, especially of certain of the males (*e.g.*, T., B., W.,) were soiled and untidy, and the day-rooms, to which they were, with two exceptions, confined, were not well kept, and the walls, furniture, etc., faded and neglected. These indications may fairly be attributed to the intention of the proprietor to give up the Establishment on the expiry of the current license. This circumstance supersedes the necessity for offering any comments or suggestions upon defects that might be removed, or improvements still required. Mr. Aitkenhead has already called upon the inspectors of the parishes to which the inmates belong, to remove them at the close of the present quarter.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

Longdale Asylum.

LONGDALE ASYLUM, 17*th June* 1864.

The following changes have taken place among the patients since the visit of 22d December :—

	Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions, . .	0	2	14	10
Discharges, . . .	1	3	8	8
Deaths, . . .	0	1	2	3

On admission, 13 of the patients were affected with mania, 6 with melancholia, 3 with dementia, 1 with epileptic mania, and 1 with puerperal mania. In two cases, the form of mental disease was not yet entered in the register. The pauper patients are, for the most part, chargeable to parishes in the vicinity of the asylum, and the rest to parishes in Ayrshire. Their physical condition appears, upon the whole, to have been good, but many were brought under restraint.

Of the patients discharged, 15 had recovered, 4 were transferred to other establishments, and 1 was confided to the care of friends. Among the transferred cases were 2 patients chargeable to the parish of Rutherglen, who were placed in the lunatic wards of Linlithgow Poorhouse.

Of the deaths, 1 is ascribed to exhaustion, 1 to hæmatemesis, 1 to epilepsy, 1 to general paralysis, 1 to asthma, and 1 to pneumonia. The average age at death was 34 years. The present numbers are 59 males and 51 females.

The general condition of the Establishment remains as described in previous reports. It was found clean and well ventilated, and, especially on the female side,

presented an aspect of considerable comfort of a homely kind. The patients were comfortably, and the females neatly dressed, and the physical appearance of both sexes afforded evidence of adequate nutrition. The bedding was always sufficient, but on the male side the pillows, sheets, and blankets, were frequently black and dirty, and the mattresses on both sides often carelessly filled. It was stated, however, that the dirty sheets and pillows were about to be changed, and that the scouring of the blankets had been delayed by the scarcity of water. In some dormitories there was a deficiency of chamber utensils.

The sanitary condition of the patients is at present good. Only 1, a female, was in bed, in consequence of a severe burn on the back, from her clothes taking fire when she was left without supervision, during the bustle which ensued on the supposed escape of a patient. Another patient is suffering from a burn of the hand, received before admission; she is an epileptic (M. M'G.), chargeable to Girvan, and has been in receipt of parochial aid for several years. Her body is marked with scars of previous burns; and the statements in the medical certificates would indicate that she has been for a considerable time liable to such fits of excitement as would constitute her a lunatic. Both males and females were tranquil and free from excitement, and a considerable number of both sexes were found actively employed, the men in the various operations of the farm, and the women in the laundry and in sewing. It is stated that there are very few who never go beyond the airing-courts; in fact only those who are prevented by physical inability; but the walks never extend beyond the grounds of the asylum. Books and periodicals are supplied to those who show an inclination to read, and draughts, ninepins, etc., are provided for the purposes of recreation. It, however, appears to the Commissioner that more attention might be given to amusements and occupations not so decidedly utilitarian as those in which the patients are generally engaged, and which would be calculated to employ many of those who are at present idle. Seclusion has been resorted to on eleven occasions since last inspection, the longest period being for seventy-two hours, and the shortest for four. Among the patients are at present 6 male and 6 female epileptics, and 4 of each sex are registered as of dirty habits; but, from the care taken to raise them during the night, it is seldom that any one is found actually wet. About 50 of each sex attend the ministrations of the chaplain, who performs service regularly on Sundays.

Supper was comfortably served during the visit, but a considerable number of the unseemly iron dishes are still in use. The various registers were examined, and the Sheriffs' orders for the recent admissions were produced.

LONGDALE ASYLUM, 19*th December* 1864.

The present population of the asylum consists of 58 males and 54 females, all of whom were seen.

The changes which have occurred since last statutory visit, consist of 18 admissions, 12 discharges, and 4 deaths.

Of the admissions, 10 are males and 8 females, and they are all paupers except 1. Two were transferences from other asylums. Six of these 18 patients are already out of the asylum, 3 having been discharged recovered, and 1 relieved, and 2 are dead. Of the two deaths, one took place on the fifth day after admission, and the other after three months.

The 12 discharges include 7 men and 5 women; of whom, 7 were discharged as recovered, and 5 as relieved, one of the last being a transference to the District Asylum at Lochgilphead. It appears that one of the patients discharged as relieved, returned to the asylum after a month's absence, and application for the readmission of a second was made. Both of those taken away by their friends ceased to be paupers on removal.

Of the deaths, all of males, 1 resulted from pericarditis at the age of 23, 1 from disease of the brain at the age of 32, 1 from general paralysis at the age of 53, and 1 from asthma at the age of 54.

Twelve of the whole number in the asylum are regarded as curable, 12 are epileptics, 1 is paralytic, and 9 are of wet or dirty habits. These last are all

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raised by the attendants during the night, and this appears to be attended with the best results.

Thirty men and 35 women are given in the register as industrially employed. Twenty-five men were found actually employed at the time of visit; 13 were digging in a field near the asylum, under the care of two attendants, 3 were breaking stones, 2 were thrashing beans, 2 were feeding the cattle, 1 was riddling ashes, 1 was working in the garden, 1 was making wheel-barrows, and 2 were engaged in household work. Of the women, 37 were found occupied, 10 were working in the wash-house and laundry, 19 were sewing, 1 flowering, 6 knitting, and 1 assisting the cook.

The present bodily health of the patients appeared good. Only 2 were found in bed—one labouring under phthisis, the other under bronchitis. But 10 are said to be under special treatment for bodily disease, which, in most of the cases, is of a slight character.

Thirteen are enumerated as under special treatment for their mental disease.

The beds and bedding were examined, and found to be in good order and clean. Urinals of earthenware are being substituted for those of zinc, as the latter wear out. The body-clothing of the patients was in all cases good and sufficient, and in the case of the females neat and tidy.

A good and substantial dinner was served during the visit. Fifty-eight men and 50 women dined together, being within four of the entire population. The use of iron or tin dishes has been altogether discontinued. Great tranquillity and good order prevailed during the meal.

The registers, books, and orders were examined and found correct.

The register of visits contains about 510 entries since last inspection. Ninety patients appear to have been called on by their friends or inspectors of poor. During the same period 11 instances of seclusion are recorded, for periods varying from 2 to 50 hours, and applicable to 7 patients. The register of physical condition and accidents shows that, of 18 patients admitted since the 17th June, 2 had bruise marks when they entered, 1 had a painful spot on the right side of chest from a blow, 1 had the lower limbs ædematous, and the skin scratched over trochanters, 1 had inguinal hernia, 1 had bronchitis, and 1 had pericarditis. The same register also records the case of a patient inflicting a deep cut on the fleshy part of the thigh with a piece of glass.

Millholm House.

MILLHOLM ASYLUM, 29*th April* 1864.

Since the statutory inspection, on 19th August 1863, 36 cases have been admitted, 46 have been discharged, and 11 have died.

Of those admitted, 4 were boarders and 32 paupers. Three of the latter belonged to the district of Edinburgh. The form of insanity is described as idiocy in 1, as imbecility in 2, as chronic mania in 1, as hypochondriacal melancholia in 1, as acute mania in 2, as general paralysis in 2, as mania in 6, as melancholia in 6, and as dementia in 15. A large proportion appear to have been brought directly from their own homes, and in so demented and intractable a state as to render the expectation of amelioration very slight.

Three private and 43 pauper patients have been discharged; 15 of these are regarded as recovered, 7 as relieved, 3 as having undergone no improvement, and 20 as incapable of improvement. Of the non-recovered class, 9 have been transferred to Gilmer House, and 18 to the District Asylum for Argyle.

All the deaths occurred in the pauper class, and chiefly among females. Six are attributed to phthisis, 1 to bronchitis and old age, 1 to diarrhœa and exhaustion, 1 to Bright's disease, 1 to dilatation of the heart, and 1 to subacute meningitis. The average age at death was 55 years; and of the deceased, 1 was admitted in 1856, 1 in 1857, 1 in 1859, 1 in 1860, 1 in 1861, 2 in 1862, and 4 in 1863. The great predominance in this list of pulmonary affections, and of diseases connected with imperfect nutrition, points to a careful revision of the dietary, and a consideration of the principles which it contains.

The community, generally, is in a healthy condition, although several individuals presented indications of cachexia and debility. Of the small number

confined to bed, one suffered under a fracture of the tibia and fibula, sustained during an attack of epilepsy.

A considerable portion of the inmates are aged and infirm, and, on the female side, their conditions are judiciously provided for by grouping the patients together, under special superintendence and nursing. In addition to this class, but claiming, likewise, particular arrangements and attention, there are—

	Males.	Females.
Paralytics,	8	7
Epileptics,	8	14
Suicidal,	8	23
Dirty,	11	26
Degraded,	26	30
Dangerous,	22	37

These proportions are very high, and it is accordingly creditable that so large a number as 36 males and 64 females are engaged in occupation of some sort, and that exercise beyond the precincts, both with and without supervision, is persevered in, and extended to all who can safely and beneficially be allowed the privilege. It is quite obvious, however, that great restrictions upon personal liberty must continue to exist, so long as the gardens and grounds are so small. An outlying farm or field, if an adjoining one cannot be secured, is still a desideratum. Fourteen males and 27 females are confined to the airing-courts; and those on the male side are not satisfactory in form or position.

The population at present consists of 59 males and 86 females. Thirty-eight are registered as acute, but 28 only are regarded as of hopeful issue. Thirty-nine are under medical treatment for mental, and 13 for bodily ailments, and 113 participate in those games, reunions, etc., which may be fairly regarded as part of the curative system pursued here. Amusements, properly so called, have, for some time, been suspended, in consequence of affliction in the family of the proprietor.

The dormitories and day-rooms, with one exception, were clean, comfortable, and, although denuded of the curtains for the time, cheerful. A greater extent of surface has been papered; various minor ornaments and amenities have been introduced, and evidences were met with, in every section, of progressive and well-considered adaptation to the character of the cases under treatment. With one exception, perfect quiet and order, and even contentment, prevailed among the patients. Twenty-four females took their evening meal, of bread and coffee, in the presence of the Commissioner, and preserved perfect decorum. It is worthy of record, that among the number was J. S., parish of Dairsie, who, for a long period, lived nude and neglected, in a most degraded and disgusting state, and regarded as beyond the influence of humanity or discipline.

The dress, especially of the females, was good; that, however, of many of the males, although sufficient and substantial, was untidy and soiled. Only one strong dress was observed.

The only marked instance of excitement was found among the males, whose aspect and tone were decidedly inferior to those of the females. This may be partly due to the less favourable circumstances in which they are placed as to their exercise-court and common room. The latter was previously alluded to as gloomy. This defect might, however, be remedied by lowering the windows, so that light might be more fully admitted, and the prison aspect dispelled.

Taking into account the doubts expressed by the licensee as to the permanency of the Establishment in its present relations to the parishes in the south of Scotland, the Commissioner refrains from suggesting many changes which occurred to him as calculated to increase the efficiency of the management; nor does he urge the immediate execution of the structural improvement now alluded to, as he feels assured, from previous experience, that no effort will be wanting, so soon as circumstances permit, to carry out, and in a liberal spirit, the projects so auspiciously commenced.

The books, registers, and orders, were found to be correct.

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MILLHOLM ASYLUM, 23*d August* 1864.

Since the visit of 29th April, considerable changes have taken place among the patients, consisting of 26 admissions, 32 discharges, and 11 deaths. Their number has thus been considerably reduced, and the present inmates are 49 men and 81 women. The position of the asylum has likewise been very materially altered, by its having been adopted by the Roxburgh District Board of Lunacy as accommodation for their district, under the provisions of the 8th sect. of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54.

Of the 26 patients admitted, 4 were private and 22 pauper, the latter belonging chiefly to parishes in Fife, Midlothian, Roxburgh, Lerwick, and Ayr. Of the total number, 7 were affected with mania, 7 with dementia, 4 with melancholia, 2 with dipsomania, 1 with idiocy, 1 with puerperal mania, and 1 with hypochondriasis. In three cases the form of mental malady was not yet entered in the register.

Of the patients discharged, 2 were private and 30 pauper; 2 had recovered, 28 were transferred to other asylums, and 2 were placed in private dwellings. The transfers to other asylums were mostly due to the opening of the District Asylums at Murthly and Inverness, but a few were caused by the desire to make room for the patients of the Roxburgh district.

Of the patients who died, 5 were males and 6 females. The cause of death is ascribed to phthisis in 2 cases, and in 1 case each to the following affections:—Old age and atrophy, cerebral congestion and diarrhœa, chronic meningitis, general paralysis, encephalitis with effusion, cerebral congestion, chronic hepatitis, chronic softening of the brain, epilepsy, and exhaustion. The years of admission were 1858 and 1859 in 1 case each, 1860 and 1861 in 2 cases each, 1862 in 1 case, and 1864 in 4 cases. The average age at death was about 53 years. On referring to the report of last visit, it appears that the total mortality, during the past year, has been 22, and that the deaths have not been particularly heavy among the recent admissions. This fact suggests a doubt, already referred to in last report, that the dietary may not be altogether appropriate, and it is accordingly highly desirable that no time should be lost in revising it, and ascertaining the amount of nutritive principles which it contains. But it is necessary to bear in mind, that while the mortality has thus been high, a more than average proportion of debilitated and refractory cases have been admitted, owing to the circumstance that no selection is made, but that good and bad are received indifferently. This consideration derives additional weight from the high average age at death.

The house was found in its usual excellent condition. The rooms were scrupulously clean, well ventilated, and in all respects in good order; and the bedding was in good condition, and sufficient in quantity for the season of the year. Various improvements are at present in progress, and others are in contemplation, in consequence of the house being now recognised as the Roxburgh District Asylum. The chief of these are the enlargement of the male airing-court, and the alterations of the windows of the dining-hall. It is, however, suggested that advantage should be taken of the present state of transition to provide a cheerful and sunny sick-room for the males, of which there is an urgent want. The alterations in progress afford the means of temporary employment for the males, but no arrangement has yet been made to provide them with permanent occupation. There is, however, a prospect of securing such an extent of land, in the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum, as will remove all causes of complaint on this head. The cheerful aspect of the Establishment is maintained by fresh papering and painting, where this is required.

The patients of both sexes were comfortably clothed, and the females generally with much neatness. On the male side, four dresses of a special character were noticed as worn by patients of degraded tendencies. No patient was in seclusion, and the register records only four instances of its use, the longest period being for 36 hours, since last inspection. One patient has been occasionally placed under mechanical restraint, to prevent his injuring himself, but with imperfect success, as he is suffering from inflammation and erysipelas of the leg, which will probably prove fatal, brought on by repeated slapping. On the female side 5 patients were in bed.

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Both males and females were free from excitement, and a large proportion of the latter were busily employed in the washing-house, the sewing-room, and in the ordinary day-rooms in unpicking cotton. Dinner was served during the visit, in a neat and orderly manner, and many patients expressed themselves very warmly in regard to the kindness and consideration with which they are treated.

Considerable attention continues to be paid to providing sources of amusement and recreation, and walking and bathing parties, which embrace all but 9 of the men and 14 of the women, are of almost daily occurrence. The registers record, that of the present inmates,

4	men and	7	women	are epileptic.
9	„	14	„	of wet or dirty habits.
7	„	18	„	suicidally inclined
17	„	26	„	of destructive tendencies.

The numbers attending prayers are 33 men and 52 women ; and those attending church, 4 men and 4 women. The number of wet beds on the night preceding the visit was 6 on each side. It is probable that, by special night attendance, it might be considerably reduced.

The airing-courts were very neatly and tidily kept, and that of the female refractory department was well stocked with shrubs and flowers.

The various registers were examined and found carefully kept, and the orders for the recent admissions were produced.

It gives the Commissioner pleasure to bear testimony to the zeal, ability, and humanity with which the asylum is conducted.

Newbigging House.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE, 18*th May* 1864.

This asylum contains at this date 89 patients ; of whom, 33 are men and 56 women. The changes since the visit of 30th October consist of 8 admissions, 10 discharges, and 2 deaths. Of the patients admitted, all but one had previously been in asylums. The paupers, 7 in number, were all from parishes beyond the district. Of the patients discharged, 5 had recovered, 3 were transferred to other asylums, and 2 were confided to the care of friends. Of the patients who died, 1 was admitted in 1857, and the other in 1859. The causes of death are registered as general paralysis at the age of 28, and chronic bronchitis at the age of 58.

The patients, with very few exceptions, are affected with chronic forms of insanity, and not one is under any special treatment for his mental condition. One male and 2 females are registered as under treatment for bodily ailments ; but the sanitary condition of the establishment is good, and the mortality during the winter has been low. The clothing and bedding was, in every instance, found in adequate quantity for health and comfort ; but the clothes of some of the men were much patched, and in one of the wet beds the sheets, though dry, were impregnated with urine. Dinner of pease-soup, bread and cheese, was served during the visit in a fairly creditable manner, and some of the more reliable of the patients declared the food generally to be of good quality and sufficient to satisfy their appetites. The great deficiency in the means of occupation and amusement must, however, be again commented on ; most of the men, and a large proportion of the women, spend the day in lounging in their day-rooms and airing-courts.

The condition of the house remains as described in former reports, but the defects in heating and ventilation are less apparent in fine weather, when all the windows are open and the patients mostly out of doors. The garden and grounds were in good order.

The day being very warm, some excitement prevailed among the female patients, and considerable watchfulness was necessary to prevent exposure of the person. No one was in seclusion, and the entries in the register, 57 in number since last inspection, record its use for periods rarely exceeding two or three hours. Restraint has been used only once, to prevent a patient lifting live coals. Parties of 6 or 7 males, and 14 or 16 females, take weekly

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walks beyond the premises, and nearly the same numbers attend church on Sundays.

The orders for admission and the various registers were examined. It appears that about 90 visits have been paid to patients since last inspection, 5 being by inspectors of poor.

One Perthshire patient is still resident in the house. R., whose case is alluded to in last report, now occupies a single room.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE, 18*th November and* 30*th December* 1864.

A statutory inspection was made on the 18th November and 30th December. The asylum contained, upon the latter day, 30 males and 37 females; one of the latter being absent upon probation. The falling off in the numbers, especially of the females, is attributed by the proprietor to the drain created by the recognition of Millholm House as licensed accommodation for the district of Roxburgh, etc. Eighteen admissions have taken place since 18th May last, 15 of these being paupers belonging to the following parishes:—Dunrossness 2, Kennoway 2, Innerleithen 2, and to Hawick, Clackmannan, Alloa, Cockpen, Lasswade, Leith, Dunbar, Pittenweem, Crawford, 1 each. Six of the patients were transferred from other establishments. Thirty-nine persons have been discharged in the same period; 5 as recovered, 14 as relieved, and 20 as unimproved. Of those uncured, 1 was removed to the Southern Counties, 6 to the District Asylum, Inverness, 2 to that of Perth, and 21 to that of Millholm.

One death has occurred from age and debility, the patient having reached 87.

The health of the inmates is described as satisfactory. Three individuals are under treatment for bodily complaints, and only 2 were found in bed. Seven men and 15 women are, from time to time, industrially employed. Two of the former act as gardeners, 3 as joiners, and several others assist the attendants in household-work. Six of each sex are allowed to take exercise in the garden, and 7 females go beyond the walls. Of the more chronic class, 1 is epileptic, 6 are dirty, 8 are destructive, and 6 are raised during the night by the attendant. These statistics are given with considerable hesitation, as the registers are so irregularly and imperfectly kept as to be in some measure untrustworthy.

The garret rooms are now unoccupied; but, though there were fires in several of the bedrooms, the temperature was low, and, from the construction of the house, cannot fail to be so. The public halls were smoky and cheerless; the dress, especially of the men, neglected and dirty (*e.g.*, T.); the linen in many of the beds, which were ill made or unmade at noon, was black and unseemly, and there was, generally, an absence of that order and comfort which are attainable in every establishment, and with the most humble appliances. The untidiness and confusion observed might partly be attributed, perhaps, to a change in the staff, or to its insufficiency; but it is worthy of the proprietor's consideration whether, under existing circumstances, it is not essential to the prosperity and efficiency of his establishment, to secure servants of experience and good qualifications, who could carry out the measures by which he expresses himself desirous to improve the condition of those committed to his care. Upon both occasions a substantial meal of pease-soup, bread and cheese, was served up in the presence of the Reporter, in the male division, with considerable neatness, and the aspect of the patients indicates liberality of diet. A Christmas dinner had been provided, and preparations and decorations were going forward to celebrate New Year's Day. The feast was to consist of beef and plum-pudding, and in the evening there is to be a dance and a moderate allowance of cordials.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. So far as these fall within the province of the medical attendant, his attention is directed to their present state. The accident book has been kept since May last. The record of seclusion and restraint shows that the former has been resorted to 21 times; in 6 cases a canvas-dress has been applied on these occasions. L. is still frequently secluded, and sleeps in the strong room every night.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 10*th June* 1864.

Since the visit of 12th December, 3 patients have been admitted, 1 has been discharged, and 2 have died. The present numbers are 22 males and 28 females; of whom, 5 males and 5 females are considered curable. The asylum is still, to a certain extent, in a state of transition, but the additions and improvements which have for more than a year been in progress are now nearly completed, and the ladies have been put in possession of the new apartments prepared for them; subject, however, to modifications of classifications on the completion of the alterations. This arrangement cannot fail to greatly facilitate the general working of the Establishment, and in various ways to promote the welfare of the patients. The new wards have been constructed with every consideration for cheerfulness and comfort; and throughout the whole house the doors and windows have been fitted up in close resemblance to those of a private dwelling. Plate-glass has been very extensively introduced, and the furniture of the sitting-rooms and bedrooms is of the best and most comfortable description. The older parts of the house have been freshly papered and painted, and every suggestion which the experience of the proprietors, or that of others, has stamped as valuable has been adopted in a spirit of the greatest liberality in the interests of the patients. The whole establishment was found in excellent order, although the presence of workmen still complicates its working. The patients were all free from excitement; no one was in seclusion; and no reclamations of a nature calling for investigation were made by any one. Great attention is paid to personal cleanliness; and tidiness in dress and appearance meets with due consideration. At present, however, some difficulty is experienced in obviating a certain degree of uncouthness in the aspect of a few of the female patients, from the impediment still offered to classification by the unfinished state of the alterations. Dinner was served during the visit, and the arrangements, which were inspected in several of the dining-rooms, were found neat and comfortable. The food was varied, well cooked, and abundant. The grounds are in excellent order, and numerous summer-houses and extensive covered ways, afford facilities for recreation and exercise in all weathers. Several patients take exercise beyond the bounds of the asylum; and there are very few who are entirely restricted to the airing-courts. The sanitary condition of the establishment is good; only 1 patient is under treatment for bodily ailments, and of the two deaths which have taken place since the last visit, one was at the age of 72, and the other at the age of 80.

The use of seclusion appears to have fallen into desuetude. No entry of its necessity has been made in the registers, and all the new arrangements point to the greater amount of liberty and intercourse allowed the patients.

The various registers were examined and found carefully kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 30*th November* 1864.

Since the visit of 10th June, 9 patients have been admitted, and 2 have been discharged, making an increase of 7 in the numbers resident, which are now 25 males and 32 females. Of these, 8 males and 8 females are considered curable, 3 males and 1 female are idiots or imbeciles, and 1 male is affected with epilepsy. The additions and alterations in progress at the date of last report are now completed, and greatly conduce, in various ways, to the comfort of the patients, but more especially by affording increased facilities for classification.

The various departments were found in excellent order, and closely resembling, in their furniture and general arrangements, those of a private house. The day-rooms are fully and comfortably furnished, and are provided with open book-cases containing an excellent selection of standard works, with backgammon-boards, and other means of varied occupation and amusement. The sleeping-rooms, with only one or two exceptions, are furnished with wash-stands, and every requisite for cleanliness and comfort. The plate-glass, so extensively introduced into the windows of the day-rooms, bed-rooms, and corridors, imparts a general air of elegance and cheerfulness. Ventila-

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tion is well attended to, but some alterations in the heating apparatus will be necessary to insure its satisfactory working. A register thermometer in each gallery would be found useful, by showing the extremes of temperature by night as well as by day.

The general condition of the patients was found satisfactory. No one was in seclusion; and it appears that it is only on rare occasions, and for brief periods, that it is found necessary to have recourse to locked doors in the cases of one or two patients. In the appearance and deportment of the more refractory patients, a marked improvement was observable. Only 1, a male, was noisy and vociferous. He is affected with chronic mania, and had been allowed, during many years before admission, to sink into habits of the most degraded kind, from which it has, hitherto, been found impossible to redeem him. With this exception, the patients were quiet and orderly, and tidy in person and dress. All the bedding was found in a satisfactory state.

The sanitary condition of the house is good. There has been no death since last visit; and although three ladies were in bed this arose more from indulgence than necessity.

The endeavours made to lighten the restraint, which the very nature of all asylums involves, have met with success, and no complaint was made of harsh or unkind treatment. On the contrary, the expressions of satisfaction and contentment were numerous. The serving of the dinner was again witnessed in several of the dining-rooms. The food was varied and abundant, well cooked, placed on the table with neatness and order, and partaken of with quietness and decorum.

One or two of the patients walk out on parole, and several take extended exercise under supervision.

Newspapers and books from reading clubs are abundantly supplied. Several of the ladies dine habitually with the matron, and there are occasionally re-unions of patients, both under her auspices and those of Dr. Lowe. It is, however, suggested, that more frequent meetings, embracing a larger number of the patients of both sexes, would have a beneficial effect.

The various registers were found accurately kept. That of accidents contains 2 entries; one of which refers to a broken rib, which occurred in the case of a very violent and excited patient.

Somerside House.

SOMERSIDE ASYLUM, 8*th June* 1864.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 19th November consist of 3 admissions and 2 discharges. Of the 3 patients admitted, 2 were paupers, 1 chargeable to Kilmarnock, and the other to Douglas. Both the patients discharged were transferred to other asylums. There has been no death.

The patients at present under treatment are 21 in number, 6 being considered curable. Their condition, on the whole, was satisfactory. All were out of doors, 8 walking in the country, and the others sitting in the garden, or employed in various ways. M. M., however, continues under constant restraint throughout the day, and was, as usual, crouching in a corner; the other patient, M. S., whose treatment was unfavourably commented on in last report, has been transferred to Morningside Asylum, in compliance with the recommendation of the Board; and M. M. will now also soon be removed in consequence of the opening of the District Asylum of Inverness. The patients who will then remain will be of a class which the asylum is capable of properly accommodating, and care should be taken not to receive any for which the establishment is obviously unsuitable. The house presented an aspect of considerable domestic comfort, and the patients were free from excitement, well clothed, and clean in person and dress. The bedding was in good condition, and the amount of bedclothes abundant for the season of the year. This, however, was not the case at former visits made in cold weather, and care must therefore be taken to supply the beds with ample coverings on the approach of winter. No patient is under special treatment either for mental disease or bodily ailments. The medical register, however, records 7 visits by the medical attendant in January, 5 in February, 5 in March, 7 in April, and 7 in May. The patients registered as industrially

employed are 8 in number, and their occupations consist of ordinary household work, sewing, and knitting. Walks beyond the premises are now more frequently taken, and parties of 6 or 8 go out three or four times a week. On the whole, the patients enjoy considerable latitude of action, and their comfort appears to meet with fair consideration. Their physical aspect denotes an adequate diet. The various registers were found correctly kept, including that of restraint, which now records the daily use of the "polka" in the case of M. M'L.

The orders for the recent admissions were produced and examined.

SOMERSIDE ASYLUM, *December* 2, 1864.

Since the visit of June 8, 4 patients have been transferred to District Asylums, and 1 has been discharged recovered. The transfers include M. M'L., whose case has been so frequently commented on as unsuitable for the establishment. In the same time, there have been 2 admissions and 1 death, making a diminution of 2 in the number of patients, which is now 17. With three exceptions, all the present inmates are paupers; and of these, all except one are chargeable to parishes in the district of Edinburgh.

Since the removal of M. M'L., no recourse has been had to seclusion and restraint, and, so far as quietness and facility of management are concerned, all the present patients may be considered as properly placed in the asylum; but as regards those who are susceptible of curative treatment, and whose number is estimated at 7, it may be fairly questioned whether they are in circumstances favourable to their recovery, seeing that no efforts are made to influence their mental condition by medical means. The physical wants of the inmates are, however, very fairly attended to. They were clean in person, tidy in dress, and sufficiently supplied with bed and body clothing. The house was clean, free from offensive smells, and presented, on the whole, an appearance of considerable comfort of a homely kind. The food appeared to be sufficient in quantity, and of good quality.

A considerable number of the patients engage in sewing, knitting, and house-work; but more special efforts might fitly be made to rouse and interest those who show no voluntary appetite for work, or who are lapsing into melancholic inertness. Walks beyond the bounds of the asylum should be continued during the winter whenever the weather will allow.

No patient was suffering from bodily illness, but 1 was in bed from mental despondency. The death which has taken place since last visit was due to epilepsy, at the age of 40.

The various registers were examined. That of visitors contains 24 entries since last inspection, 7 being made by two deputations from the Parochial Board of St. Cuthbert's, and 17 by relatives of patients. There is no record of any accident.

Tranent Asylum.

TRANENT ASYLUM, 14*th June* 1864.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 19th November consist of 3 admissions and 5 discharges; and the numbers at present are 15 males and 17 females. Of the patients admitted, 1 was chargeable to Largo, 1 to Newton of Ayr, and 1 to Ormiston. Of those discharged, 2 had recovered, and 3 were transferred to the District Asylum of Perth. There has been no death, and the present sanitary condition of the house is good; only 1 patient, a paralytic, being confined to bed, as much from caprice as from necessity. Only 2 patients are considered curable, and no one appears to be under special treatment for mental disease. The general condition of the Asylum remains much the same as has been described in former reports. The accommodation is homely, the furniture scanty, and the bedding coarse. The attendants are mostly new and inexperienced, and the general arrangements have in view more the economical maintenance of the patients than their special treatment. At the same time, however, they seem to meet with a certain amount of kindness and consideration, and to enjoy a considerable share of individual liberty, both in the Asylum and beyond its bounds. When visited, 4 of the men were engaged in the field which Mr. Davie has in lease, and 2 of the women were likewise out. It was stated that there were only 4 males and 7 females who

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Tranent Asylum.

are never beyond the premises. The clothing of both males and females was sufficient, although generally a good deal worn; and the bedding, though coarse, and occasionally stained with urine, was also adequate in quantity. Cleanliness might, however, with advantage, receive more attention, and this remark is more particularly applicable to the state of the floors. Seven males and 8 females are registered as industrially occupied; and about 14 males and 10 females as attending prayers. No patient, however, goes to church, and no very definite arrangement seems to be in operation for ministerial visitations. From the register of restraint, it appears that the strait waistcoat has been used on three occasions, all in the same case, since last visit; and that seclusion has been had recourse to on eight occasions, in the cases of 5 patients. The longest period of restraint was one night, and that of seclusion one day. Both males and females were free from excitement, and their physical appearance showed evidence of an adequate diet. Dinner, which was served during the visit, was abundant, and of good quality, and was placed on the table in a homely but tolerably comfortable manner. The various registers were examined, and found to be regularly kept, but many of the columns of the register of lunatics and other registers are not filled up. The orders for the recent admissions were produced.

TRANENT ASYLUM, 10*th November* 1864.

The inmates at present consist of 11 males and 16 females. This reduction in numbers has been brought about by the discharge of 10 patients, 9 by transfer to other asylums, and 1 by removal to her friends, and from the poor-roll. It is incumbent to mention, that among the former was E. H., a pauper lunatic belonging to the parish of Gladsmuir, who, having become pregnant while resident, was, for obvious reasons, placed in another institution pending whatever investigations might be made into the circumstances of the case. No deaths have occurred since last statutory visit. Two paralytic men and 2 aged women were found in bed, but they were regarded as invalids. The general aspect of the inmates indicated a low health point, but no cases of acute disease have occurred. There have been 6 admissions. Of these, 5 were paupers, belonging respectively to the parishes of Wick, Stromness, Dunbar, Ayton, and Edrom. J. M., chargeable to Lochalsh, in the Inverness district, is still an inmate, but the proprietor stated that he had adopted the proper steps, so far as he was concerned, for her transference. Of those now in seclusion, only 1 man and 4 women are occupied. Four men and 12 females are occasionally taken for exercise beyond the Asylum, but the inexperience of the female attendant, who has not been connected with the Establishment for more than five weeks, must tend to diminish the frequency and safety of such a resource. Four patients are reported to be paralytic, 1 as epileptic, and 4 of degraded habits; 2 only presenting any prognostics of amendment. Such materials are undoubtedly discouraging, but, although presenting few opportunities for curative treatment, they do not afford an excuse for the state in which some parts of the house and details of management were found. The atmosphere in many of the rooms was heavy and offensive. It might be so far purified at this season by lighting fires during the day. The beds were, especially in the female department, badly made, the linen long used, and many of the mattresses were hard and uncomfortable. In one instance, the bed was shockingly dirty and disordered, and the room where it was situate confused, ill-kept, and used as a drying-place for soiled bedding. The dress of the females appeared shabby, and, in some cases, insufficient, while that of several of the men was poor and dirty. The sitting-room for the females is dreary and dismal, but appears to be only partially occupied, as several of the patients were found in the sleeping-apartments, etc. The floors of the privies were damp and muddy, and should be boarded. The inmates, with one exception, were tranquil, but Mrs. C., presented such extreme excitement as to lead to the suspicion that the case is not suitable for such an Establishment; the agitation is, however, described as paroxysical, and as of short duration. The dinner meal of the males was served during the visit. It consisted of a sufficient quantity of potatoes, soup, and bread, and was taken with perfect decorum. The books, registers, etc., were examined. From that of seclusion and restraint it appears that, since 14th June, the straitjacket has been used upon four occasions. It

may be remarked, that where such measures are regarded as unavoidable, the patient should be removed to another asylum where the resources are greater. Of 37 visits to patients, 12 were paid by inspectors of poor. The accident-book was produced.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, *May* 20, 1864.

The changes among the inmates of the Asylum, since the visit of 29th October, consist of 3 admissions, 1 discharge, and 1 death. The present numbers are 15 males and 27 females, exclusive of a voluntary male patient, whose name does not appear in the register. Of the certified inmates, 4 ladies sleep in the New or Convalescent House, and the remainder in the original Asylum.

The accommodation of the Convalescent House is excellent. The rooms are very comfortably furnished, and the patients live as in a private family.

In the original house, the rooms were all found in excellent order, clean, and well ventilated. The bedding was in good condition and in abundant quantity. The patients were well clothed, and tidy in person and dress; and the general arrangements approach very closely to those of a private dwelling. Great tranquillity prevailed throughout the Establishment, although one or two of the ladies are exciteable and destructive. No patient was in seclusion, but on five occasions, since last inspection, it has been found necessary to have recourse to the use of the spencer (in the case of one patient) to control violent and destructive tendencies. On four of these occasions, the period of restraint was during the night; the duration of restraint on the fifth occasion was three hours.

The patients, with the exception of 3 males and 6 females who are considered curable, are affected with chronic forms of insanity, for whom little can be done beyond insuring their comfort by kindly treatment. No one was found in bed from disease, and the sanitary condition of the Establishment during the winter has been good. The patient who died was admitted in 1835, and the cause of his death is registered as consumption. A considerable degree of liberty continues to be extended to the patients, and 3 males and 7 females walk out on parole, although this privilege was recently taken advantage of by a lady to abscond. One male and 5 females attend church.

The general impression produced by the inspection was very favourable.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 18*th November* 1864.

The only structural changes in this Establishment, since it was last examined, consist in opening up an entrance to the bed-room occupied by Mrs. S., through the disused airing-court, and the conversion of the stable adjoining into an apartment which may be adapted for a parlour or bed-room for violent cases, as circumstances may require; and the formation of a tiled pathway across the office court, which it is proposed to repave. These may be regarded as decided improvements.

In the community, consisting of 31 ladies and 16 gentlemen, there have been 8 admissions, 4 discharges—3 as recovered, 1 as relieved—but no death.

The health of the inmates is at present good; and although 2 were under treatment for bodily disease, no one was confined to bed, nor in seclusion, and the aspect of the great majority indicated robustness and hilarity.

Five ladies and 1 uncertified boarder reside in Pinkie Hill House, which was as comfortable and well arranged as upon former occasions. It is understood that the cheerfulness of both Establishments is promoted by frequent intercourse. Independently of this, weekly reunions take place in Whitehouse, which are generally attended by 7 males and 11 females. Ten individuals take exercise in the country on parole, and 4 attend worship in the parish church. Lodgings were taken for two patients at Melrose during summer, and excursions to places in the neighbourhood were encouraged.

The patients were quiet and courteous, their dress tidy and suitable, the apartments scrupulously clean, well aired, and in most instances provided with a fire.

The books, registers, orders, etc., were examined. Neither seclusion nor restraint has been resorted to.

One hundred and two visits have been paid by the friends of inmates.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 11*th June* 1864.

The present population of this house is 25 males and 40 females. Since 21st July 1863 there have been—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted, . . .	11	9	20
Discharged, . . .	5	8	13
Died, ...	8	4	12

Six of the entrants belonged to the Abbey, the remainder to parishes in the counties of Renfrew and Ayr.

Fifteen of the number were found, on examination, to be in good bodily health, 15 to labour under mania, 4 under melancholia, and 1 under dementia.

Eight were dismissed as recovered, 3 as relieved, and 2 as unimproved. Of the unrecovered patients, 1 was sent to Ireland, 3 were removed from the roll, and 1 was transferred to the lunatic wards, South Leith Poorhouse.

Death occurred in 3 cases from phthisis, in 3 from apoplexy, in 2 from softening of the brain, in 1 from epilepsy, in 1 from congestion of the lungs, in 1 from gradual decay, and in 1 from atrophy.

The average age at death was 42 years. Four of the deceased had entered the asylum in 1851, 1 in 1852, 1 in 1853, 2 in 1857, 2 in 1862, and 2 in 1863. The sanitary state of the community is at present satisfactory and encouraging, only 1 individual being confined to bed, and 6 under treatment for bodily ailments. Forty-six inmates are in such a condition as to permit of active occupation. It would appear that the work engaged in is of the most useful and important character, and is absolutely essential to the maintenance of the ordinary wards of the poorhouse in its present state.

The inmates were generally quiet and decorous in their deportment, but exhibited a considerable amount of healthy activity, which may fairly be attributed to the stimulus of judicious discipline, and to varied modes of employment. They were clean and neatly dressed. A well-served and abundant dinner was taken in the presence of the Reporter, and in a decent and creditable manner; the only precaution adopted being the association of the less trustworthy patients at a probationary table, where they are denied the use of the ordinary knives, etc., now provided for all the others.

Except at one point, the day-rooms, dormitories, etc., were well ventilated and scrupulously clean. The beds appear crowded in several of the smaller bed-rooms, but a certain proportion are unoccupied, and they do not, consequently, represent the number of patients. The pillows should be made larger, so as to afford a better support for the head, and a more liberal supply of brushes and combs should be furnished. The troughs sunk in the floors, under some of the beds, are most unsightly objects, and altogether useless.

The comfort of the interior would be greatly increased by the erection of porches at the entrance doors, the recesses of which could be used as depôts for shoes, which, at present, are taken off in the lobbies in an unseemly and inconvenient manner. This obvious improvement is not urged so peremptorily as many recommendations made upon former occasions, in consideration of the doubt and uncertainty which must have followed the abandonment of all plans for remodelling the building.

Seventeen persons are confined to the airing-courts, but all the others, with the exception of those who are physically unable, take exercise, not merely in the general grounds, but in the surrounding country. Amusements are now more frequent. Five concerts by inmates have taken place during the past winter, at which members of the Parochial Board were present: and the men are at present deeply interested in an approaching match at bowls.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. Case books have been recommenced. Means of repression are very rarely used.

Three hundred and ninety-five visits have been paid to patients, six by inspectors of poor. Nineteen patients have not been visited.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 29*th September* 1864.

The following are the changes which have taken place among the patients since the visit of 11th June :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions,	7	5	12
Discharges,	6	2	8
Deaths,	1	0	1

Of the patients admitted, 4 were chargeable to the Abbey parish, 5 to other parishes of Renfrewshire, and 3 to parishes in Ayrshire. The physical condition, on admission, is registered as healthy in 6, and as weak in 6. The form of mental malady is not entered in the register.

Of the patients discharged, 3 had recovered, the longest period of residence having been six months. One was removed to Ireland, and 3 were confided to the care of friends.

In the fatal case, death took place at the age of 31, but the cause has not been entered in the register. The patients are at present 69 in number, of whom 26 are men and 43 women. There are two attendants in the male and female departments respectively, and the preponderating numbers of the women, in conjunction with their more exciteable temperament, may be the cause of the less satisfactory condition of the female department, where several of the patients were noisy and excited. It must, however, be taken into account, that the house is at present in exceptional circumstances, from the alterations having been begun which are to adapt it for the reception of all cases which may present themselves. The patients of both sexes are neatly and sufficiently clothed, but a certain amount of disorder in person and dress was observable in several of the females. The remedy for this state of matters is to be sought in an increase of the female attendants, which will enable the exercise taken beyond the airing-courts to be extended to more patients, and for more frequent and longer periods. The general aspect of the wards was pleasing, but there is some risk of attaching too much weight to mere appearances ; and even of making appearances deceptive. For instance, although there are wash-stands in most of the dormitories, it appears that many of them are never used by the patients. The beds, too, are generally neatly arranged, but the mattresses are frequently hard and unequally filled, and much in need of shaking up or refilling. The sanitary condition of the Establishment is at present good, only one patient, a female, being confined to bed. No one was in seclusion, and no entries of this nature appear in the registers for a long period. One female wore a loose canvas jacket to control her destructive propensities. The numbers registered as industrially employed, are 16 males and 24 females, but the sources of occupation, especially for the men, still call for development.

Considerable attention appears to be paid to providing the means of recreation and amusement. The meals are served very comfortably and neatly, and the general aspect of the patients is indicative of a satisfactory diet.

The airing-courts were found tolerably well kept, but the privies should be converted into water-closets on M'Farlane's principle. They were found in an offensive condition.

The recommendation to remove the leaden troughs, in the so-called wet dormitories, is again repeated. In some of the registers the information required by the Statute is not fully given.

The orders for the admission of the recent cases were produced and examined.

BARNHILL PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 16*th June* 1864.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 17th December are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Admissions, including 4 re-admissions,	20	14
Discharges,	12	8
Deaths,	5	10

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

The form of mental aberration in the patients admitted is not stated in the registers, but it is recorded that the cause of the malady was ascribed in 3 cases to intemperance, in 3 to religious excitement, in 2 to depressing moral influences, in 4 to physical ailments, in 1 to hereditary tendency, in 1 to childbirth, and that in 20 the cause was unknown.

Of the patients discharged, 15 had recovered; 6 after a residence not exceeding three months, 6 after a residence varying between three and six months, and 3 after a residence exceeding six months. Of the patients who had not recovered, 3 were transferred to other asylums, 1 was removed to Ireland, and 1 was taken home.

In the 15 fatal cases, the cause of death is ascribed in 1 to softening of the brain, in 1 to broncho-pneumonia, in 2 to bronchitis, in 2 to chronic bronchitis, in 1 to pleurisy, in 2 to phthisis, in 1 to fatty degeneration of heart, in 1 to general debility, in 1 to disquamative nephritis, and in 1 to tabes mesenteria. The period of residence in the asylum dates from between 1850 and 1859 in 7 of these cases, from 1861 in 1, from 1862 in 4, from 1863 in 2, and from 1864 in 1. The mortality is high, and these figures indicate that its cause is to be sought more in the influences to which the patients are exposed in the asylum, than in any peculiarly debilitated condition on admission. No fewer than 6 of the deaths took place in January, of which 5 were due to pulmonary disease; and this fact appears to strengthen the view that influences which are remediable are in operation. The excess in the female mortality is also noteworthy, but the Commissioner is not inclined to attach any undue weight to this fact, or even to the mortality generally, as the experience of short periods is very apt to mislead, although he considers it right to direct attention to the subject. The average age at death was 44 years for both sexes, 53 years for males and 39 years for females. The structural arrangements of the house have undergone no change since last visit, but material improvements have been undertaken in painting and papering, and very considerable additions have been made, and are still making, to the furniture, which cannot fail to increase the comforts of the patients. The day-rooms and dormitories are thus gradually assuming more and more a domestic appearance, and it is gratifying to learn that the little amenities with which the patients are surrounded is found to stimulate self-control and to improve their habits. The sub-division of the patients at meals has likewise been found to exercise a beneficial effect; and the suggestion made in last report to facilitate the grouping of the patients in small parties at other times, by increasing the supply of gas burners, is again repeated. The airing-courts were found generally in good order, but a recess in that of the female side, which withdraws the patients from the observation of the attendants, was in a filthy condition. A remedy to this evil could readily be found by simply preventing access to this recess; but it might be well to consider whether, now that the permanent position of the asylum is established, a washing-house and laundry, in connexion with the female airing-courts, should not be provided, and covered areas in both courts for exercise and recreation in wet weather. One of the chief evils under which the Establishment now labours is the want of muscular employment for the women. This a washing-house and laundry would, in a great measure, supply, and their operation might be beneficially supplemented by employing some at light labour in the grounds. In connexion with the question of employment, it is well worthy of consideration whether some fixed standard of remuneration should not be introduced. A small weekly sum, which the patients might be allowed to expend, under certain restrictions, or which might accumulate for their benefit on discharge, would be found to afford a stimulus to exertion, which, under due control, might be of essential service in promoting recovery. But pending improvements of greater magnitude, the Commissioner would suggest the immediate introduction of drinking fountains into both airing-courts, and that free access be given to water in day-rooms and dormitories.

The clothing, both of males and females, was sufficient, but frequently much worn and patched. It was, however, stated, that new dresses were in the course of preparation. The bedding was all in excellent order, and the supply of coverings ample, but many of the mattresses were in need of teasing and refilling. The house was well ventilated, free from offensive odours, and

scrupulously clean. The patients in both departments were free from excitement; no one was in seclusion, and the use of this mode of repression seems to be greatly restricted. There are weekly walks beyond the asylum bounds, and few patients of either sex appear to be restricted to the airing-courts, but these walks might with propriety be more frequently extended to the green, the parks, cemeteries, or botanic gardens. Dinner was served during the visit in a fairly creditable manner, although under considerable disadvantage on the male side, from the extensive cleaning operations at present in progress. The supply of food was abundant, and of excellent quality.

Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

The present numbers are 70 males and 71 females, of whom 20 males and 12 females are considered curable. Four males and 4 females are registered as under treatment for bodily ailments; and of these, 3 males and 4 females are confined to bed. In connexion with the sanitary condition of the Establishment, it appears to the Commissioner to be worthy of inquiry whether the grounds immediately surrounding the asylum are properly drained. The appearance of the female airing-court is suggestive of stagnant pools after rain, and the soil appears much too stiff to allow the water to run off without artificial drainage.

As the management of an asylum must be good or bad, according to the zeal, knowledge, and experience of those entrusted with its direction, it is of consequence that they should have an opportunity of seeing what is doing elsewhere for the care and treatment of the insane; and the medical superintendent and the governor might, therefore, very properly be sent to visit a few of the English County Asylums; for instance, those of Lincoln, Derby, and the North and East Ridings at York, on the east; or those of Lancaster, and Prestwick near Manchester, on the west. The various registers were found regularly kept, but in several the entries might be more fully made.

The Sheriffs' orders were examined and found correct. The Commissioner has, in conclusion, to express his gratification with the steady progress and improvement made in the asylum.

The superintendent, who has been suffering from fever, is still absent, but it is hoped that he will soon be able to resume his duties. He is at present replaced by Dr. Pole.

Barnhill Parochial Asylum, 14*th December* 1864.

The changes which have taken place since last inspection consist of 36 admissions, 24 discharges, and 11 deaths, so that the population is increased by 1. The total number of inmates at present is 142; of whom 70 are males, and 72 females. The 36 admissions are composed of 23 males and 13 females, all of whom are chargeable to Barony parish.

Sixteen men and 8 women make up the number of discharges. As regards the condition of those patients on removal, 17 are described as recovered, 5 as relieved, and 2 as not improved. The last 2 were removed to Ireland, on warrant from the Sheriff.

Of the deaths, 7 occurred among the males, and 4 among the females. The cause is given as phthisis in 3 cases, as general paralysis in 2, as delirium tremens, as pleurisy, as diarrhœa and exhaustion, as convulsions, as mania, and as inflammation, in 1 each. Regarding the 2 deaths described as resulting from mania and inflammation, explanatory letters are said to have been sent to the Board. The average age at death was 38, the oldest being 55, and the youngest 18. Of the males, 67 dine in association, and 40 are enumerated as industrially employed. At the time of the visit, 21 men were found working at an embankment at some distance from the Asylum, under the care of two attendants and a gardener. Many others were usefully and busily occupied in the house.

Of the females, 65 dine in association, and 48 are described as industrially employed, being chiefly occupied in knitting, sewing, and darning, etc., or in giving assistance in the general work of the house.

Of the whole number of inmates, 13 females and 24 males are regarded as curable, but only 7 patients are described as under special treatment for mental disease.

There are 12 epileptics in the house, and 4 patients of wet or dirty habits.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

These last are regularly raised by the night nurses, who continue to discharge their duties with the best results. The beds occupied by these patients, and by the epileptics, were all examined and found to be in a very satisfactory state.

One patient was found in seclusion, but the register of restraint and seclusion contained no entry since the date of last inspection. This has arisen from the fact that the new medical superintendent was not aware of the existence of this register. It appears, however, that seclusion or restraint in any form is very rarely resorted to, and then only as a means of treatment. One or two of the seclusion-rooms are occupied during the night as single rooms by noisy or troublesome patients.

The present sanitary condition of the inmates on the whole appeared to be good, though 10 are reckoned as under treatment for bodily disease. In nearly all of these cases, however, the ailment seemed to be of a slight and temporary character. The sick-rooms were warm and comfortable, and 1 of the ordinary inmates of the poorhouse was left in charge of each of them. Nine patients were found in bed; 2 if not 3 of these were there rather in consequence of their mental than of their bodily condition On the male side, dinner was served in a neat and orderly manner, in the Reporter's presence. Each patient was furnished with a knife and fork, and the plates, etc., were of earthenware. The supply of food was abundant, and the quality and cooking good. The dinner consisted of ½ lb. of beef, 2 lb. of potatoes, and ½ lb. of cabbage for each patient. In addition to this, soup was given to a few, under orders from the physician. Great quiet and good order prevailed, which was the more remarkable as nearly all the male patients were present. None, indeed, were absent, but those who were confined to bed. This was regarded as a favourable indication of the spirit which regulates the discipline and general management.

The rooms and dormitories were warm, well ventilated, and thoroughly clean. The beds were in good condition and neatly arranged, and the supply of coverings was in all cases ample. The body-clothing of the patients was comfortable and clean. The whole Establishment exhibits a steady and progressive improvement, which must be a source of pleasure and satisfaction to those concerned in its management, as well as of benefit to the patients. Since last visit, many of the suggestions made in former reports have received attention, and have been carried into effect. A drinking-fountain has been erected in each of the airing-yards. Many of the wards have been freshly papered and painted. In the dormitories, the number of wash-stands, brushes, combs, and mirrors has been increased, and earthenware urinals have replaced such of the gutta percha ones as have fallen into decay. The recess in the female airing-yard has been railed off, and this court has also been thoroughly drained. A piano has been purchased for use in the concerts. Great improvements have taken place in the females' workroom, where 19 patients were seen in groups round the different tables, all busily occupied, and all tranquil and contented. Chairs and a sofa have been introduced into this room. The number of gas-burners has been increased. Four small polished tables, two round and two square, with red and green covers, have taken the place of the long, heavy, bare deal tables. Altogether, this apartment presents a most cheerful, pleasing, and homelike appearance, and it is only to be regretted that access to it is by a stair, which is regarded as somewhat dangerous.

The books, register, and orders were examined, and found to be correctly and neatly kept. The register of visits contains 603 entries since last inspection. The register of accidents is not yet in operation.

Since the date of last visit, Dr. Thomas has resigned in consequence of the state of his health. He has been succeeded by Dr. M'Gregor, who appears to be as much interested as his predecessor was in the prosperity of the Establishment.

Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, PAISLEY,
11*th June* 1864.

These wards contain to-day 21 males and 26 females. The following

changes have taken place among the inmates since last statutory visit, 21st July 1863 :— Appendix E.

	M.	F.	Total.
Admitted,	10	14	24
Discharged,	7	12	19
Died,	1	1	2

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

Ten of those admitted belong to Paisley, the remainder to parishes in Renfrew and Ayrshire. Seventeen are registered as enjoying good health, 16 as affected with mania, and 5 with melancholia. Paupers not chargeable to Paisley are received at the rate of 9s. 6d. per week. Fourteen of those dismissed had recovered, 5 were relieved. Of the latter, 2 were transferred to the lunatic wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, 2 were removed from the poors' roll, and 1 was sent to Ireland. One of those cured was placed, and remains in the ordinary wards. Both of the deaths are ascribed to softening of the brain. They took place at the ages of 57 and 75, and in cases which had been less than three months in the house. The sanitary state of the community is represented as being at present satisfactory. One case of small-pox occurred recently, in an idiot girl in the female department. Two persons were found in bed, and only 3 are under treatment for bodily ailments. The register does not show the proportion of recent cases, but although only 3 patients are prescribed for in reference to their mental condition, the estimate that 13 of the present inmates are curable, and the large number of recoveries, appear to justify the inference that seclusion is promptly resorted to, and for cases capable of amelioration. Thirteen men and 12 women engage in industrial occupation. Ten of the former go regularly to a field recently acquired, situate about a mile distant from the town. It consists of about six acres, and is all now under cultivation through their instrumentality. A group of females likewise go there for exercise, and a few engage in weeding. This arrangement is a matter for congratulation, as an outlet from the sombre and cheerless courts surrounded by the buildings of the Asylum, where the absence of sun and fresh air destroys the grass of bowling-green, etc., and to which so large a number of inmates must still unfortunately be permanently confined. It is, of course, understood that exertions are made to take as many of the patients beyond the walls as are judged trustworthy, and this practice is worthy of still greater extension and encouragement as a pleasing development in this direction. It must be recorded that the same benevolent lady, adverted to in last report, provided dramatic and other amusements for a party of the insane weekly during winter in her private residence. The same benefactrix has very recently presented a piano to the Establishment. The most scrupulous cleanliness was observed in all the apartments, bedding, etc. The bed-furniture on the male side is now arranged in such a way as to secure ventilation, and to prevent that secretive accumulation of objects so frequent in the demented. The dress of certain of the male patients was ragged and soiled (M. and F., for example), but, in general, their aspect was tidy and creditable. It would be a safer practice were shaving, cutting hair, etc., conducted in the lavatory, and entrusted exclusively to the attendants. The public dining-room is found to be small and inconvenient. It might be improved by a different arrangement of the tables, etc., and enlarged by taking in a portion of the adjoining workroom which is now much less used for weaving than formerly. Two females were somewhat excited, but the majority of the inmates were calm and orderly. Seclusion has not altogether fallen into desuetude ; in three instances it appears to have been resorted to during epilepsy, in 3 in consequence of excitement, and in 2 of violence. The books, registers, orders were examined. It appears that about a half of the inmates receive no visits from relatives.

BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, PAISLEY, 28*th September* 1864.

The last inspection was made on 11th June. Since that date, 3 patients have been admitted, and 5 have been discharged. Of the latter, 2 had recovered ; the one after a residence of two years and five months, and the other after a residence of between two and three months. Of the unrecovered patients, 1 was transferred to another asylum, and 2 were removed by friends.

Appendix E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

There has been no death, and the sanitary condition of the patients continues good.

The Asylum was found in excellent order, and presenting many indications of thoughtfulness for the comfort and welfare of the patients. The bedding was in good condition and in adequate quantity, and the day-clothing was generally clean and orderly. The enlargement of the dining-hall, alluded to in last report, has now been carried out, and opportunity afforded for serving the meals in an improved fashion. This enlargement will likewise afford improved accommodation for social entertainments. The possession of land has proved a practical advantage in many respects. It affords not only the means of occupation and recreation for the patients, but, by the ample supply of vegetables which it produces, it has greatly improved the quality of the broth, and, indirectly, the health of both the sane and insane inmates. Whereas, formerly, 30 lbs. was the quantity of vegetables daily used, 130 lbs. are now consumed; and, it is said, with a diminished amount of refuse. The economical results to the Institution are stated to be beyond all doubt. The patients registered as industrially employed are 12 males and 13 females. The occupation for the former consists now almost entirely of the cultivation of the land; the looms having been abolished, partly from the room being wanted to enlarge the dining-hall, and partly from out-door labour being considered better for the patients. At exceptional times, however, they could still be employed in weaving in the ordinary department of the poorhouse. One of the effects of the possession of land has been to lead to a further diminution of the use of seclusion. No case has occurred in which it was necessary to have recourse to this mode of repressing excitement since last inspection; and, with some degree of management, it may be expected that occasions for its use will in future be extremely rare. The distance of the land from the house necessarily restricts the facilities for affording exercise in cases of great excitement, and this is now one of the chief evils under which the Asylum labours. It may be well, however, to point out the propriety of sending out more frequently those patients who are not in any great degree industrially useful. The danger should be avoided of looking on the land merely as an industrial acquisition; its capabilities of affording pleasure to the helpless and useless members of the community should be carefully borne in mind, and it will then be found that, under the influence of imitation, the number of workers will gradually increase. A summer-house should be erected, and any opportunity that presents itself taken to increase the quantity of land. Experience has shown that the argument that weavers, and other artisans not accustomed to out-door labour, will not take to such work, is without foundation.

No patient was in bed, but 1 male and 2 females are registered as under treatment for bodily ailments. Two females sleep on mattresses on the floor, on account of dirty habits, but none of the males require any such precaution. The sheet of lead under the beds in the so-called wet dormitory on the male side, should be removed as both useless and unseemly.

The articles of food were found of excellent quality, and, from the testimony of the patients, it appears that the cooking has greatly improved since the use of steam was given up, and the boilers heated by fires.

The usual periodical entertainments continue to afford much pleasure to the inmates, and they appear to be liberally supplied with appropriate reading.

The various registers were found fully and carefully kept.

Falkirk Parochial Asylum.

FALKIRK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 15*th April* 1864.

Since last statutory inspection, 21st August 1863, 9 pauper lunatics have been admitted; 4 from the parish of Falkirk, and 5 from that of Larbert. There have been 4 discharges, 1 as recovered, 2 as not improved, and 1, a case sent in by the procurator-fiscal, whose condition is not stated in the register, but who is represented by the male attendant to have been regarded as convalescent. The unrecovered patients were sent respectively to Longdale and Gartnavel Asylum. Two deaths have occurred in the same period, at the ages of 40 and 37. They are attributed to cerebral disease, and to inflammatory congestion of brain. The deceased had not resided above a few

days in the lunatic wards, and were, in fact, removed in a moribund state from private dwellings.

The numbers resident at present are 8 males and 10 females. Of these, 5 are regarded as acute and curable cases ; the remainder comprise 3 epileptics, and 2 of degraded habits. One patient was found in bed ; but the majority was healthy, and not less than 11 are represented as being industrially occupied. Exercise beyond the walls is taken about twice a week by nearly the same numbers.

The house was clean, and, so far as its bareness and prison aspect will permit, well arranged and kept. Great cold was complained of, and the attendants admitted that, under certain circumstances, it was impossible to sustain a comfortable temperature, or to secure a sufficient warmth in the sleeping apartments. Open fires should be substituted for the present unprofitable and inefficient mode of heating.

In certain of the rooms the atmosphere was close and oppressive. One arm-chair is placed in each day-room. A few prints have been pasted upon the walls. There has been no change in the attendants. The Reporter does not see an opening or opportunity for making any new suggestions.

The books, and registers and orders, were examined.

There does not appear to have been any seclusion since last entry. The shower-bath is much more rarely resorted to.

Falkirk Parochial Asylum, 16*th July* 1864.

The changes among the patients, since the visit of 15th April, consist of 2 admissions and 2 discharges. There has been no death. The accommodation has undergone no modification, and retains the same prison-like character which has been so often described. The wards were clean, but still bare in comfortable seats and furniture calculated to give them a home-like look. The beds were clean and the coverings sufficient, but the straw mattresses or bags were, in several instances, hard and uneven ; they should be thoroughly shaken up much more frequently. The patients were comfortably clothed, and their physical appearance indicates a sufficient diet. They are, however, driven to tear their meat with their fingers, not being supplied with knives or forks. One patient was in bed from the debility which accompanies old age. No one was in seclusion, and there is no record of seclusion having been used since last visit.

The present numbers are 9 males and 9 females ; of whom, 2 males and 2 females are deemed curable, and 2 males and 1 female are epileptic. Walks beyond the premises are taken about once a week by a considerable proportion of the patients of both sexes, and 5 males and 3 females are reported as industrially employed. The various registers were examined. The remark formerly made as to the imperfect manner in which the columns of the general register are filled up, is still applicable. The Commissioner refrains from making any further suggestion, as, with Dr. Browne, he sees no opening for making any which have not already been repeatedly made, and as he regards the Establishment as only in temporary operation until the District Asylum be erected.

City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum, 10*th May* 1864.

The changes among the patients, since the visit of 16th December, are as follows :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	14	14	26
Discharges,	11	16	27
Deaths,	3	1	4

The numbers, which at that date were 59 males and 90 females, are now 55 males and 88 females ; of whom, 9 males and 12 females are considered curable.

Of the patients discharged, 15 had recovered and 12 were still insane ; and of the latter, 7 were transferred to other asylums, and 5 were taken home. Of those who recovered, 4 were discharged within one month after admission,

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5 between the first and third months, and 3 between the third and six months. Of the others, only 1 had been above two years in the Asylum.

Of the patients who died, 3 were admitted in 1863, and 1 in 1861. The causes of death are registered as cardiac disease and bronchitis at the age of 65, gangrene of lungs at the age of 45, disease of brain at the age of 30, and chronic pneumonia at the age of 41. The sanitary condition of the patients has latterly been very good, and the mortality small. The deaths in each year since the institution of the Board of Lunacy have been as follows :—

In 1858,	29 Deaths.
1859,	22 „
1860,	24 „
1861,	12 „
1862,	20 „
1863,	19 „
1864,	3 „

The condition of the Asylum was in many respects satisfactory. The day-rooms and dormitories were found clean, well ventilated, and free from all offensive odours, and presenting an appearance of considerable domestic comfort. The dining-hall of the male department and the adjacent rooms are still, however, flagged, and are again brought under notice, as boarded flooring could not fail to promote alike the health and comfort of the patients. In the female department an improvement would be effected by introducing sky-lights into the large dormitory adjoining the day-room, and the aspect of this room would be made much more cheerful by papering the wall above the boarded lining. The bedding was throughout found in good condition, clean, and in adequate quantity for the season of the year.

The patients were comfortably clothed, clean in person, and orderly in dress. Great tranquillity prevailed in both the male and female departments. No patient was found in seclusion, and the register records only four occasions in which seclusion was had recourse to since last inspection, the longest period being for 12 hours. Strong dresses, quilted coverings, and all special contrivances appear to be very rarely used ; and this fact will appear all the more creditable to the management when it is borne in mind that, as a rule, all the patients from the parish are admitted without selection, and no one is refused except from want of room.

Night attendance continues to give satisfactory results. At present, 7 males and 10 females are habitually raised, but the number of wet beds rarely exceeds two on each side. Canvas stretchers are now never used.

Considerable efforts continue to be made for the occupation and amusement of the patients. The numbers registered as industriously occupied are about 44 males and 62 females ; but as has been noted on former occasions, the want of an adequate extent of ground greatly limits the useful employment of the men. A large proportion of the women, on the other hand, were found actively occupied in the washing-house and laundry, and in sewing and knitting in their day-rooms ; about 15 of each sex appear, on an average, to be confined to their airing-yards. The rest take exercise in the general grounds of the poorhouse, and parties of 4 or 6 of each sex go daily walks beyond the premises. The weekly dance is kept up, but the fever, which has prevailed in other parts of the Establishment, has interfered with the more extensive entertainments which had been introduced. The supply of periodicals appears liberal and judicious, and a selection of instructive books has recently been provided.

The registers were examined, and found neatly and carefully kept ; and the orders for the reception and detention of the patients were produced. Since last inspection they amount to 809, and the refusals of admission on medical grounds to 29.

The change in the diet continues to be found satisfactory. Dinner was served in the presence of the Commissioner in a neat and creditable manner, but the tables in the upper female wards were somewhat overcrowded.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 16*th December* 1864.

Since the statutory visit on the 10th of May, 40 patients have been admitted into this Establishment—15 males and 25 females. Of these 40 patients, 10 have already been discharged; 6 as recovered, 3 as relieved, 1 as not improved, and 2 are dead. The duration of the disease, on admission, in the 6 recoveries, was as follows:—In 2 cases 3 days, 1 case 7 days, 1 case 2 weeks, 2 cases 6 weeks. One female patient, admitted on the 30th of June, and discharged as relieved on the 4th of October, is described by the medical superintendent as being still suicidal at the time of removal. She was taken away by her mother, and ceased to be a pauper on leaving the Asylum.

The whole number of discharges since last inspection is 28; comprising 9 men and 19 women. Their condition on removal is thus stated:—Recovered 18; relieved 5; not improved 5. These 28 discharges include 2 removals to Ireland, 1 transference to Gartnavel, 4 transferences to Houses with Special Licenses, and 1 escape.

Eight deaths have occurred since last visit—3 males and 5 females. The cause of death is given as—

Phthisis, ...	in 3 instances.
Exhaustion from acute mania, and abscess of lung,	in 1 instance.
Fatty disease of heart, with great enlargement,	in 1 „
Cardiac disease, ...	in 1 „
General paralysis, ...	in 1 „
Disease of brain, ...	in 1 „

The average age at death was 39, the extremes being 30 and 47. As already stated, 2 of the patients admitted since last inspection appear among the dead. One of these was received into the wards on the 6th, and died on the 24th September, and the other, admitted on the 7th September, died on the 14th October.

The mortality thus continues to be low, the whole number of deaths since the 16th of December of last year being 11. The existing sanitary condition of the inmates was regarded as very satisfactory. Their appearance indicated good feeding, and a judicious and careful management. Only 3 patients were under special treatment for bodily disease. Two were found in bed, an old woman, labouring under an attack of diarrhœa, and a male patient, whose ailment was of a trifling character.

The whole number of patients is 149, consisting of 60 males and 89 females. Twenty-one of these are regarded as curable, and the same number is under special treatment for mental disease. There are 13 epileptics, 8 paralytics, and 4 patients of wet or dirty habits. None of these last sleep on stretchers; and they, and 14 others whose cleanliness cannot be depended on, are regularly raised by the night nurses, whose duties are discharged with manifest advantage.

No patient was found in seclusion. The register of restraint contains, since last visit, 4 entries referring to 3 patients. In these cases, seclusion appears to have been resorted to as a means of treatment, and its duration was not longer than from 7 to 12 hours.

Forty-one males and 35 females are enumerated as industrially employed. Ninety-one attend chapel in the Asylum, and several are allowed to go to churches beyond it. One hundred and three join in the games or amusements. Five of the older and frailer of the patients are driven out when the weather permits. During Glasgow Fair a small party was permitted to visit the city, and to-day one patient was found absent on parole, being on a visit to his family.

With one or two exceptions, all the patients were quiet, contented, and orderly during the visit. One troublesome and excited patient had an ordinary inmate of the poorhouse constantly beside him, both in the airing-yard and day-room.

The beds were found to be in good order, and amply supplied with sheets and blankets. The body-clothing of the patients was also clean and suffi-

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cient. The day-rooms and dormitories were well ventilated and exceedingly clean.

During the visit the male patients partook of an excellent dinner, which was comfortably and neatly laid before them.

The large and small dining halls on the male side have now floors of wood instead of stone, and arm-chairs have been placed in them and in the sick-rooms. In addition to the bowling-green in the male airing-yard, there is now a skittle-alley, thus increasing the sources of out-door amusement and occupation for the males. Wash-stands, towel-racks, mirrors, combs, and brushes, have been placed in each of the dormitories. The sewing-room has been made more cheerful by papering it. It is worthy of note, as indicating the spirit in which the Institution is managed, that several of these changes have been carried out without suggestions from the Commissioners.

One of the male patients acts as a schoolmaster, and teaches reading, writing, and arithmetic. He has 14 pupils. Similar classes have been successfully conducted for a considerable period on the female side.

The books, registers, and orders were examined, and all found correct. The register of visits contains about 1400 entries. Admission was refused on medical grounds in about 50 instances, but these refusals have reference to a small number of patients.

For many months the accident book has been in use, and has been regularly and carefully kept. It records a fracture of the radius from the slipping away of a ladder in the case of a patient engaged in household work, and a scalp wound from a blow inflicted by one patient on another. It also describes one patient as having been admitted with bruise marks.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 9*th June* 1864.

The Establishment contains this day 27 males and 41 females. Since last visit the changes affecting the community have consisted in—

Admissions,	26
Discharges,	21
Deaths,	7

There is, accordingly, a slight decrease in the numbers since last statutory visit.

The patients admitted belonged to the parish of Greenock, or to the adjoining parishes of Port-Glasgow and Inverkip, with the exception of 2 chargeable to Campbeltown and 1 to Dundee. Seventeen are described as having been in good bodily health, 10 as presenting symptoms of mania, 4 those of melancholia, 3 of dementia, 3 of mania *à potu*, 2 of delusional insanity, 2 of imbecility, and 1 of monomania.

Of the persons discharged, 15 are registered as recovered, 2 as relieved, and 4 as not improved. Four of the unrecovered patients ceased to be paupers; and 2 of those restored to reason were removed to the ordinary wards. Death is attributed in 1 case to phthisis, in 1 to apoplexy, in 1 to tabes mesenterica, in 1 to gastric fever, in 1 to general paralysis, in 1 to exhaustion from epilepsy, in 1 to exhaustion from diarrhœa, and in 1 to a self-inflicted wound of neck. The patient who committed suicide had been but a few days in the house, and effected his purpose by cutting his throat with a pair of scissors used for the hair, during the absence of the attendant upstairs. One of the deceased was admitted in 1854, 1 in 1860, 1 in 1861, 1 in 1862, 2 in 1863, and 1 in 1864. The average age at death was 45 years.

Of the present population not more than 10 are regarded as curable. That number are under treatment for their mental condition, while 5 only are considered as in bad or infirm bodily health. Three of these were found in bed. In the incurable class are found 5 epileptics and 7 of degraded habits. Where the proportion of those not amenable to physical curative measures is so high, and that of the debased and refractory class so low, it is most desirable that the moral resources by which amelioration is effected, at the disposal of the medical officer, were more abundant. It is truly said that 16 men and 19 women engage in occupation; but oakum teasing can scarcely be accepted as that *kind* of occupation which is calculated to call forth or re-invigorate either the moral or physical energies.

Very few of the inmates are constantly or permanently confined to the airing-yards, but the parties who go beyond the walls are restricted chiefly to the roads. Amusements, with the exception of access to a bagatelle board, are rare; and the compensatory indulgence of exercise in the courts will, in future, be sadly interfered with by the erection of dwelling-houses within about fifty feet of the boundary-wall, the windows of which must command the interior. Buildings are approaching the house at other points. It is proposed to remedy this annoyance by raising the level of the courts, and subsequently increasing the height of the external walls. This is necessitated by a change in the level of the street running along the north wall, but it is very doubtful whether the measure will accomplish the main object in view; and, under existing circumstances, so important and critical are the surrounding changes, in the opinion of the Commissioner, that he cordially approves of the intention of the Parochial Board, as expressed by the governor, to communicate with the Board of Lunacy before any modification of existing arrangements be carried into effect.

The house was found clean, neatly kept, and well ventilated. Stoves have been placed in the work-rooms on each side, and proved perfectly successful in securing a comfortable temperature. They are, however, surrounded by a high railing, which does not add to the amenity of the apartment. This is the only change which has to be recorded.

The dietary recommended by the Board is now in operation. Thirty-nine females partook of a very ample meal in association, in the presence of the Reporter, and deported themselves with great calmness and propriety. The trays were brought into the room by male patients.

The aspect and dress of the great majority of the inmates were satisfactory. Greater tidiness might be practicable in such cases as W., B., etc.

The books and registers were examined. All the Sheriffs' orders were produced except that for B. A., which is at present in the possession of the procurator-fiscal, who instituted an inquiry into the circumstances connected with his death.

It appears that seclusion is very rarely resorted to.

Twenty-four patients have received no visits from relations or others since 22d July 1863.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 28*th September* 1864.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 9th June, are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	8	2	10
Discharges,	3	5	8
Deaths,	1	1	2

The present numbers are 30 males and 39 females.

Of the patients admitted, 5 were chargeable to Greenock, 2 to Inverkip, 1 to Hobkirk, 1 to Ireland, and 1 to Wales. On admission, 6 were in good physical health, and 4 were weakly. Of those discharged, 3 had recovered, 3 were sent to other asylums, and 2 were removed by friends. Of those who died, 1 succumbed to epilepsy at the age of 29, and the other to dysentery at the age of 47.

The general condition of the Establishment remains as described in former reports. The wards were clean, well ventilated, and in good order; the bedding was in sufficient quantity and good condition; and the patients generally were adequately clothed, and clean in person and dress. The physical wants of the inmates are thus properly attended to, and their general appearance gave indication that their diet is adequate and appropriate.

The unfitness of the building, however, for the proper treatment and accommodation of the insane patients is every day becoming more apparent. The restricted quantity of land, and the erection of dwelling-houses overlooking the airing-courts, place impediments in the way of affording adequate exercise, more especially to excited patients, whose behaviour would more particularly attract public attention. There is a great risk, accordingly, that seclusion will be resorted to in undue amount. On referring to the

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register, only 2 entries of seclusion have been made since last visit, the last one being dated September 1; but 2 male patients were, nevertheless, found in darkened rooms, and on inquiry it was stated that they had both been in seclusion for several days. One of these patients had his hands fastened to a belt round the waist to prevent him tearing the scalp, which had been recently blistered. On the female side, 2 patients were confined to bed. One of them is of extremely dirty habits, and, on this account, wears nothing but a scanty dress which covers only the upper part of her body. She is suffering from abscesses, and is extremely noisy, her cries being heard in every part of the female department. Both by day and night she must prove a great annoyance to the other patients, and more particularly to those in the adjacent sleeping rooms. The foregoing facts are given as illustrations of the unsuitable nature of the accommodation, and of the evils which it engenders.

But, even with the present building, much more might be accomplished for the proper treatment of the patients. The means of occupation and amusement might be greatly increased. The register indeed records that 14 males and 19 females are industrially employed, but these figures are entirely delusive if they are taken as referring to active continuous employment, such as the cultivation of land would be. Teasing oakum and sewing sacks give occupation to a few of the men, and sewing and household work to a few of the women; but this employment is not of a nature to work off the causes of excitement, and to induce contentment and tranquillity, at all in an equal degree with muscular exercise in the open air.

Recreation is likewise very imperfectly carried out. Scarcely anything is done to break the weary monotony of confinement. Even walks beyond the premises seem rarely resorted to, especially with the females; and no amusements, such as dances, pic-nics, music, steamboat excursions, etc., seem ever to be undertaken, except at such intervals as practically to exclude them from consideration. There is, further, a great deficiency of entertaining and amusing reading, such as would be supplied by such periodicals as *Chambers's Journal*, the *Leisure Hour*, etc. An illustrated paper would prove a great attraction.

In the absence of more fitting shelter from sun and shower in the airing-courts, the patients seem to make use of the privies for this purpose. Three females were found sitting on the floor of that attached to their airing-yard, in an atmosphere charged with the effluvia of its contents. With proper supervision this might be prevented; but water-closets on M'Farlane's principle should be substituted for the present offensive arrangements.

In the manner of serving the meals there is room for great improvement. The quality of the food at dinner appeared good, but the meat was very fat —many of the patients getting little else.

The various registers were examined, and all the orders for the recent admissions were produced, with the exception of one, which was required for the removal of the patient to Ireland.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE,
29*th March* 1864.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Aberdeen Poorhouse.

Since the last statutory inspection, on the 20th September 1863, 11 persons have been admitted. Eight of these were transferred from the Aberdeen Asylum, and appear, with the exception of one, C., to be suitable cases for such an Establishment. Of the other cases, 1 was admitted from his own residence in the parish, 1, chargeable to North Mavin, Shetland, was transferred from Morningside Asylum, and 1 was sent from the parish of Foveran, in consequence, it is understood, of want of accommodation in the public asylum.

Two patients have been discharged as recovered into the ordinary wards of the poorhouse. Three have died, aged respectively 62, 39, and 49: 1 from congestion of the lungs, 1 from pneumonia, and of 1 the cause of death is not stated.

There are at present resident in the lunatic wards 22 males and 21 females, of whom 15 are described as occupied, 4 as epileptics, and 2 as of dirty habits.

At the time of inspection, 5 or 6 men were engaged in laying out the airing-yard in the department for females, and several females were sewing or knitting; but the absence of occupation is still a matter for regret, and must add to the monotony of the existence of all members of the community who are actively disposed. Upon two occasions parties have attended the circus and a concert in Aberdeen,; but it is difficult to conjecture what amusements are alluded to, as provided in the house, in the column of the weekly register, where 40 of the inmates are represented as participators. Another discrepancy appeared to have crept into the daily register, between the number as confined to bed and the persons actually seen there.

The airing-yard for females is now in progress of being laid out in grass and shrubbery, and it is proposed to paper the walls of the public rooms, but no alteration has, as yet, been effected in the interior; and there are several of these chronic blemishes to be adverted to, which prevent this house from taking the position which it might otherwise be entitled to.

The upper dormitory for females, where 2 persons remained in bed, had a most offensive smell, partly from bad ventilation and partly from other causes. The corresponding apartment for males was not fresh nor well aired.

The dress of several of the patients was disorderly and dirty (S.), and ablution was required for the skin of others (M'K.)

The privies on both sides were in a disgraceful state. In most other respects the rooms, bedding, etc., were in a satisfactory state.

It might be advantageous to obscure the lower panes of the windows of the day-room looking into the children's play-ground, whose curiosity occasionally proves annoying.

The dietary suggested by the General Board was found to be too abundant, but is carried out in principle.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. It appears that of 126 applications for admission to see patients, only one was refused, and this step was taken in consideration of the prevalence of fever in Aberdeen. The same record shows that, in cases of extreme illness, the friends of patients are allowed free access, and even to sleep in the house. This practice is most humane and creditable.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE,
23*d July* 1864.

The changes among the patients, since the visit of 29th March, consist of 2 admissions and 3 discharges, the latter of patients chargeable to Perthshire parishes, and removed in consequence of the opening of the District Asylum. The present numbers are 22 males and 21 females, of whom several are chargeable to other parishes.

The patients were all free from excitement, and generally expressed contentment with their condition. They were comfortably and, on the whole, neatly clothed, and their physical appearance gave evidence of the diet being satisfactory. The manner of serving the meals, however, continues to be slovenly and nasty, and is not calculated to encourage habits of cleanliness.

Nine males and 8 females are registered as industrially employed, and 12 males and 11 females as employed for amusement. The former figures, however, must be accepted with considerable allowance, and it is difficult to see to what the latter refers, unless it be to walking in the airing-courts, or lounging in the day-rooms. Exercise beyond the premises is restricted far within what might be beneficially attained.

The female day-room has now been painted, and its appearance has thus been considerably improved. Light valances to the windows would contribute greatly to give it a comfortable home-like look. The male day-room is also painted, and the dormitories on both sides remain as formerly described, but each bed is now provided with two sheets, and the pillows have been furnished with white cases.

The bedding on both sides was clean and in good condition.

The wages of the male attendant has been raised to £18, and in this, and other respects, a disposition is shown to provide for the proper treatment of the patients.

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The wards were clean and well ventilated, and the airing-courts neatly laid out, and in good order.

On the female side, 2 patients were in bed, but all the inmates seemed proper cases for the Establishment.

The female attendant was absent, conveying a patient to Perth.

The register of visitors contain 41 entries since last inspection.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.

Lunatic Wards, Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, 10*th June* 1864.

These wards contain this day 16 males and 18 females. The following changes have occurred among the inmates since last statutory report, 17th July 1863 :—admitted, 9 ; discharged, 3 ; died, 4.

Of the first, all belonged to the Cunningham Combination, except one, M. C., who is chargeable to Kilmarnock. Seven of the number are registered as in good health, and all appear to have been suitable cases for such an Establishment, except W. C., who died during the visit, and M. C. It is worthy of remark that the statement and facts, as contained in the application, do not give the characteristic symptoms of the malady under which the patient laboured, or these symptoms are presented in such a manner as to convey an erroneous impression of the actual condition. Of the second class, 1 has been dismissed recovered, 1 on probation, and 1 has ceased to be a pauper. Death is attributed in 1 case to erysipelas, in 1 to hepatitis, in 1 to general decay, and of 1 there is as yet no record. The ages of the deceased were respectively 53, 60, and 71. One of these was admitted in 1861, 2 in 1863.

Only 1 individual was found in bed, from senile infirmity, and a large majority appeared robust and ruddy, and as if they were well nourished and cared for. With one or two exceptions, they were assembled in the airing-yards, where the intense heat which prevailed at noon recalled to mind that the recommendation formerly made that a shade of some simple kind from sun and shower should be constructed, has not yet been complied with. Other indications of the stationary character of the arrangements attracted notice. A good meal was served in the presence of the Reporter, but there was no tablecloth, no plate for the animal food, no knives or forks, nor has the dietary of the Board of Lunacy been introduced. It is creditable that 12 men and 6 women are occasionally employed ; but neither for those who do not engage in work, nor for any, at periods when work is impracticable, does there appear to be any suitable supply of books, periodicals, or means of distraction. In fine weather, parties of 12 or 14 walk regularly in the adjoining country.

The apartments were well ventilated and neatly kept, the beds clean, but in some instances uncomfortably hard ; and, with the exception of the jackets of a few of the males, S., S., and S., for example, the dress of the patients was tidy and appropriate. The dormitories would be rendered much more cheerful by substituting a cheap paper for whitewash for the walls ; and the presence of fire-guards in the public rooms would indicate the presence of untrustworthy inmates requiring special precaution. Many of the pillows require to be re-stuffed and better filled.

The books, registers, orders, etc., were examined. Seclusion has almost been abandoned. Sixty-seven visits have been paid to patients.

While still susceptible of many improvements, it is encouraging that the house maintains its high character for judicious management.

Lunatic Wards, Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, *September* 30, 1864.

Since the visit of 10th June, 1 patient has been admitted, and 1 has been discharged after six months' probation. There have been no deaths, and the present numbers are 17 males and 18 females, leaving a vacancy for 1 male.

The house was found in good order and well ventilated ; and the cheerfulness of the dormitories has been increased by carrying out the suggestion made in last report, of papering the walls. The beds were clean, sufficiently provided with coverings, and the pillows and mattresses were properly filled.

One patient is confined to bed from general debility. The others were

mostly all in the airing-courts and general grounds, and appeared to be proper cases for the wards. They were adequately clothed, and were generally clean in person and orderly in dress. The numbers registered as industrially employed are 10 males and 5 females, but the patients as a class are not capable of much work. They are stated to be supplied with as much reading as they will look at, but the choice of periodicals is too much restricted to religious tracts, and might advantageously embrace such papers as *Chambers's Journal*, the *Leisure Hour*, etc. The want of shelter in the airing-courts and grounds from sun and shower still calls for attention. The register of seclusion contains only 1 entry since last visit, but the seclusion-rooms appear to be frequently used to isolate epileptics during the night. To adapt them for this purpose, they are now all heated by warm water; and there can be no objections to their serving as common sleeping rooms if they do not lead to the detention of patients who will disturb the tranquillity of the wards, and interfere with the comfort of the other inmates. The various registers were produced and examined. That of visitors contains 44 entries since last visit.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNFERMLINE POORHOUSE,
23d May 1864.

This house contains to-day 11 male and 12 female pauper lunatics. Since last statutory inspection, the changes among the inmates have consisted in 1 admission from the parish of Clackmannan, and 1 death, at the age of 36, after the deceased had been secluded for six years, ascribed to consumption. The walls are now papered, and the windows are supplied with blinds, but the further recommendations of the Board have not as yet been carried out.

The wages of the male attendant have been raised from £15 to £20. The duties of female attendant are at present performed by an ordinary pauper, and appear to have been so since the discharge of the last, who was described as experienced, about 12th January. This is a most unsatisfactory state of matters, and should be amended immediately. The wages said to have been offered, £8, are insufficient to secure the services of a first-class officer.

The apartments were well ventilated and in good order, the bedding clean, and the body-clothing, upon the whole, satisfactory, although the dress of certain of the males appeared soiled and untidy. The patients were seen at dinner, which consisted of broth, bread, and animal food, and was sufficient in quantity, but the quality of the latter was objectionable. The patients were quiet and uncomplaining. The great tendency which is observed to passive and vegetative habits in such establishments, calls for greater efforts to rouse and animate them than are required where greater morbid activity exists; and the walk beyond the precincts twice a week by 12 of the number, cannot be accepted as adequate in this respect, or as exhausting the resources at command. There is no reason why such an indulgence should not be allowed daily; why some slight occupation might not be encouraged among those who do not mingle in the general community; nor why common prints, pet animals, etc., might not enliven their seclusion.

The books, registers, etc., were found to be correctly kept. The attention of the Commissioner was directed by the matron, at the instance of the governor, who was from home, to D. B., 9, a partially educable, epileptic idiot, of dirty and mischievous habits; E. C., 13, an ineducable idiot; and C. J. M., 15, an ineducable idiot, who engages in domestic work, with a view to decide whether these individuals should be permitted to remain in the ordinary wards, where they now are, or be transferred to the lunatic wards. He submits the matter to the consideration of the Board. Ineffectual attempts were made to procure the admission of D. B. and E. C. into the Establishment at Larbert.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNFERMLINE POORHOUSE,
2d September 1864.

Since the visit of 23d May, the number of patients has been increased by four admissions. There has been no discharge and no death; and the present numbers are 14 men and 13 women.

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Dunfermline Poorhouse.

The house was clean and well ventilated, and had a comfortable look, which will be further increased when the additional furniture, which is in preparation, is supplied. The bedding was in sufficient quantity, and in good order and condition, with the exception of that in the bed occupied by W. W., the straw and bag of which were wet. This patient is not a fit one for the house, but, with a sheet of waterproof cloth, and a trough placed under the bed, the mattress and floor would be, to a certain extent, protected from the urine with which they are now soaked.

All the patients were perfectly tranquil. Several of the females were occupied with needle and household work, and the whole of them were neat and orderly in their dress. The males at present wear light moleskin clothes, but they are now all provided with warm tweed suits for winter. Two of the males are of dirty habits, the man already alluded to, and a boy, for whom a stretcher is placed at night in the day-room.

The only wet female is a patient who has been long bed-ridden.

Exercise is taken daily in the general grounds, and twice a week in the country, by all the patients, with the exception of this female. Dinner was served during the visit in a fairly creditable manner, but the tables are rather small to accommodate all the patients comfortably. The supply of food was ample and its quality good. The attendants are at present temporary, but permanent arrangements will, it is understood, be made at next meeting of the Managing Committee. The male attendant entered the house as an hospital patient, and the female attendant as an ordinary inmate, but they are both in receipt of wages. The former male attendant left a few weeks ago, having been appointed to the Perth Lunatic Wards. The Commissioner records, with satisfaction, the improvement that has taken place since his last visit, but he concurs with his colleague in re-commanding the introduction of more objects calculated to amuse and interest the patients.

Edinburgh Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
22*d April* 1864.

The changes among the patients, since the visit of 3d November, consist of 5 admissions, 6 discharges, and 4 deaths. The admissions were all from private dwellings. Of the patients discharged, 2 were taken home by friends having ceased to be paupers, and 4 were placed in a special licensed house. Of the deaths, 1 was ascribed to paralysis, at the age of 45 ; and 3 to gradual decay, at the respective ages of 75, 75, and 72.

There are at present 68 patients, of whom 16 are idiots or imbeciles, 8 epileptics, 3 paralytics, and 6 of wet or dirty habits. They all appeared suitable cases for the Establishment, and were entirely free from excitement.

The improvements which have lately been effected in the building, and the removal of the males, have led to a much better classification of the patients, and to more efficient supervision, especially during the day. The comfort of the head attendant would, however, be promoted by giving her a room in a more accessible situation, and one provided with a fireplace.

The sick-room, alluded to in last report, is now in operation, and removes a want which has been repeatedly commented on. It will insure greater attention to the sick, and concentrates the duty of attending to them. The arrangements are comfortable, but it would be an advantage to introduce gas into the water-closet, and to give additional gas-light in the sick-room itself, and nearer the fire.

The dormitory on the same floor with the sick-room is now reserved for the epileptics.

The single rooms on the ground floor of the Darien House are cheerless and gloomy, and in strong contrast with the cheerful aspect of most of the other parts of the Establishment. As the patients are not of a class requiring restraint, it appears to the Commissioner that a very great improvement could very easily be effected in this ward, by removing the boards with which the windows are, in a great measure, covered up, and substituting shutters. Some fears were expressed that this change would make the ward, which is already cold, still colder ; but there is reason to think, on the contrary, that the free admission of the sun, especially if the south wall were opened up, would make

the temperature more genial. But it would at any rate be easy to introduce a stove, or to construct a hot-air chamber behind the fire.

The various apartments were found clean and in good order, and well ventilated. The bedding was clean and in good condition, and in sufficient quantity. It would, however, be an improvement to furnish pillow-cases. The wet patients now sleep on straw mattresses protected by waterproof sheeting, but there seems to be no good reason for continuing the use of loose straw under the mattresses. This practice is apt to lead to imperfect cleaning of the bedsteads. The comfortable aspect which the dormitories already present, would be further increased by the introduction of wash-stands.

The patients were well clothed, and tidy in person and dress. A considerable number were engaged in sewing and knitting in the work-room and in the grounds, and a number were strolling about. The amenity of the grounds would be increased by some additional seats with backs in different situations.

Dinner was served during the visit in a fairly creditable manner, and the food was excellent and abundant. Many of the patients expressed themselves very warmly as to the care bestowed on them.

Walks continue to be taken, in fine weather, beyond the premises, but it is desirable that this privilege should be extended to a greater number of the patients. Many who are not fit for long walks would enjoy a quiet stroll in the Meadows.

Seclusion has been resorted to on four occasions since last visit; for 2 days and 9 hours, 2 days, 2 days and 10 hours, and 8 days and 8 hours.

The registers were found very carefully and accurately kept.

The impression produced by the inspection was very favourable.

Lunatic Wards, Edinburgh City Poorhouse, 16*th November* 1864.

There are at present 68 females resident in these wards. Fifteen of these are classed as of weak mind, 54 as affected with chronic forms of derangement. Eight of the number are stated to be epileptics, 3 as paralytics, 5 as of dirty habits, 15 as under treatment for bodily ailments, 7 of whom are confined to bed. Notwithstanding these complications, there are left 19 who are generally employed usefully, the majority in sewing, and 39 who are able to attend worship. Fifty-one were assembled at dinner, which was served in the presence of the Reporter, but this number included members of the classes mentioned above.

Since the last visit, 22d April 1864, 3 individuals have been admitted, 2 from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, and 1 from her own residence. Besides these, an imbecile, belonging to the parish of Dundee, was seen, whose admission has not been intimated. Three inmates have left the house; 2 as relieved, and 1 by escape. The latter has not since been heard of. One death has occurred from gradual decay at the age of 81 years. The community has accordingly been nearly stationary, nor have any great changes been effected in the building or internal arrangements. The appropriation of a suitable apartment for the head attendant, and the introduction of gas into the water-closet adjoining the sick-ward, recommended in last report, have been carried into effect.

The patients were, one and all, quiet and decorous in their deportment. Twenty-six were seen in the general work-room, and the others either loitered in the yard or roamed about the Establishment with a degree of freedom which was pleasing, and does not appear to be abused. They were sufficiently and neatly clothed, and all are provided with flannels, although all do not wear them. The bedding was clean; the dormitories, with one exception, well ventilated and arranged; and the infirmary and epileptic ward cheerful and well cared for.

The following recommendations are submitted to the Parochial Board, as involving alterations which would greatly increase the comfort of the Establishment:—1. One basin has been provided for each ward, or for 12 or 14 patients. They should be greatly increased in number.

2. Three pair of blankets are allowed certain individuals. This should, during winter, be the minimum number throughout the house.

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3. Not only are the single rooms on the ground floor of the Darien House cold and gloomy, but they were to-day pervaded by a close and heavy smell, and it is very doubtful whether they can be effectively ventilated. Were these removed, and this division of the house converted into a dormitory, and windows opened to the back, it would be better aired, lighted, and more easily heated.

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4. The patients brought together at dinner were tranquil, and the meal passed off in a creditable manner; but they were somewhat crowded, and it is worthy of consideration whether the partition separating this from an unoccupied space behind might not be removed, and the roof supported on pillars.

Edinburgh Poorhouse.

5. The meal served was excellent and abundant, but the food was cold. This is partly the consequence of its being carried from the kitchen through the open air. The use of covered tureens, etc., or the erection of a hot-plate in the dining-room, might so far mitigate what is felt by the patients themselves to be a grievance.

The books, registers, orders, were examined. Seclusion has been resorted to in two cases, and for periods varying from one to three days.

Govan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, 10*th May* 1864.

The changes among the patients, since the visit of 16th December, consist of 2 admissions, 1 discharge, and 5 deaths.

One of the patients admitted was chargeable to Kirkintilloch, and the other to Carluke. The patient discharged was removed by his friends to the country, having ceased to be a pauper. Of the patients who died, 3 were admitted in 1861, 1 in 1859, and 1 in 1862. The causes of death are registered as bronchitis and stomach complaint, at the age of 58; disease of the heart, at the age of 27; dropsy, at the age of 49; chronic abscess of leg and thigh, at the age of 52; and in one case the patient was found dead in bed without any apparent cause, at the age of 44. Notice of this case was given to the authorities, and an examination made by a medical man, at their instance, who ascribed death to congestion. The present numbers are 35 males and 42 females, the house being licensed for 45 of each sex. The wards were found, as usual, clean, well ventilated, and in good order, and the cheerfulness of the day-rooms has been further increased by covering the upper part of the walls with gaily coloured pictorial paper hangings. The aspect of the female dormitories has likewise been greatly improved, by furnishing the windows with light curtains, and there are various other indications that persistent attention is given to the comfort and wants of the patients. The bedding was all found in good condition and in adequate quantity. The number of wet patients is remarkably small, and no canvas stretchers are in use.

It appears from the register that about 14 males and 26 females are employed industrially, but the remarks made in former reports as to the industrial occupation of the men are still applicable. Endeavours are, however, being made to increase the sources of employment for the women, by taking in work from the warehouses of the town, and, as an encouragement, part of the proceeds is given to the patients. It appears to the Commissioner that it would be useful, and also proper, to allow them considerable latitude in the manner of disposing of their share of the gains; as, for instance, in the purchase of ornamental bits of dress, etc. It is not advisable with insane patients to insist upon too much uniformity, and perhaps discipline might, in several cases, be properly relaxed by permitting them to have their work, and portions of their dress, in their own keeping.

The amusement and recreation of the patients continues to be provided for by a library containing 500 volumes, and the regular supply of about 15 periodicals. Large parties, comprising about 24 of the men and 37 of the women, walk regularly beyond the premises, and the usual monthly entertainments are carried on, if possible, with increased interest.

The sanitary condition of the patients is at present good, only 1 male and 1 female are under special treatment for bodily ailments, and only 1 woman was found in bed. The utmost order and tranquillity prevailed in both

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departments, and it is worthy of remark, that it has not been found necessary to remove any patient from the wards to an asylum since they were opened.

The clothing was in all cases sufficient, and, with the exception of that of some of the men who had been working, clean and tidy. During the visit supper was served with much neatness and order, and the food supplied was excellent.

Since last visit the head attendant has left for a situation in the Carlisle Asylum, and his place has been filled by his subordinate. Both of the present male attendants have been soldiers.

In addition to the registered patients, there were found in the wards 2 males and 2 females, who are under observation as of doubtful sanity.

The registers were found neatly and carefully kept. That of the visitors contains about 230 entries since last visit.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, 13*th December* 1864.

Since the 10th of May, the date of the last visit to this Establishment, 13 patients have been admitted, 6 of whom are chargeable to other parishes than Govan. During the same period, 4 discharges, 3 deaths, and 1 escape have occurred. Two of the patients discharged are described as improved, and 2 as not improved. Of the deaths, 1 resulted from epilepsy, at the age of 18 ; 1 from diarrhœa, at the age of 54 ; and 1 from dry gangrene, at the age of 64. The patient who escaped was admitted on the 13th, and absconded on the 18th of August. He had not been regularly received into the lunatic wards, as it was thought necessary to place him under medical treatment in the probationary ward of the poorhouse, before allowing the other patients to come into contact with him. All the efforts made to find him were unsuccessful.

The whole number of patients is at present 82, of whom 39 are males and 43 females. In addition to these, there are 2 males under observation in the wards.

The books, registers, and orders were examined and found to be quite correct. The register of visits, which is kept by one of the patients, contains 362 entries since the 10th of May. There is no patient of decidedly dirty habits, and only 1 epileptic and 1 paralytic.

None of the inmates is at present under treatment for bodily disease, and no patient was found in bed. All were in good bodily health, and their appearance gave evidence of their being well fed, and kindly, judiciously, and liberally treated in all respects. In no shape does restraint or seclusion seem ever to be resorted to.

Increased efforts are being made to find occupation for the patients. At the time of the visit no fewer than 27 women were seen sewing, most of them making shirts for the warehouses in town, while 6 others were variously and usefully engaged in household work. Large numbers continue to take exercise beyond the premises, and, whenever it is possible, the male patients visit and work in the garden ground, which has been rented for that purpose by the Parochial Board.

The wards were well ventilated, warm, and clean, and presented a pleasing and cheerful appearance ; the body-clothing was comfortable and sufficient ; and the beds and bedding were in good condition.

Dinner was served during the visit. It consisted of a plentiful supply of excellent broth, beef, and bread. It was admirably served, and everything about the table was clean and well arranged. The most perfect tranquillity and order prevailed among the patients, all of whom were at the table during the meal. This tranquillity, indeed, was observed during the whole of the time the Reporter spent in the wards.

Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE, 24*th June* 1864.

Since the visit of 11th December, 2 patients, both chargeable to Rutherglen, have been admitted, and 2 have been transferred to asylums, including H., whose

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case is commented on in last report. There has been no death, and the present sanitary condition of the patients is satisfactory, no one being confined to bed, or, indeed, requiring treatment for bodily ailments. The house was found clean, well ventilated, and presenting, generally, a comfortable and cheerful appearance. Pet animals and birds have been provided for the amusement of the patients, and, in many respects, a kind consideration is shown for their comfort and welfare. The bedding was abundant, clean, and in good condition, and the day clothing was likewise of good material, sufficient, and in good order. In the male dormitories it would be an improvement if some means were adopted to diminish the amount of light which must stream in at this season during the hours of rest; and, in the female dormitories, it would be found useful to supply one or two of the patients, who are left in charge of various articles of work and apparel, with boxes which they could use as repositories.

The whole of the patients are free from the least approach to excitement, and it appears that seclusion has been used on only two occasions since last inspection, both in the case of H., who has been transferred to Morningside.

A considerable proportion of both males and females are industrially occupied, and all go regularly beyond the premises. Dinner was served in a very becoming fashion during the visit, but the Commissioner would recommend the gradual substitution of earthenware dishes for those of tin at present in use, and also that the meals should be divided in the dining-halls instead of being sent in divided from the kitchen. The table in the female dining-hall is of rather limited size for the number of patients.

Both attendants are new since last inspection, but they had already experience in waiting on the insane, and the scale of remuneration is sufficient to secure the services of efficient persons.

There is at present no patient of confirmed dirty habits, and all appear to belong to the category for which the wards are licensed. One is absent on probation, and another was out on leave for the day.

The various registers were examined, and, on the whole, found carefully kept. It is remarkable that there is not a single entry in that of visitors since last inspection.

The Commissioner concludes with an expression of satisfaction with the creditable condition in which he found the Establishment.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
10*th December* 1864.

The number of inmates at present in the lunatic wards of this Poorhouse is 27, of whom 13 are females and 14 males. The changes which have occurred since last statutory visit on the 24th of June, consist of the readmission in July of R. I., who had been out on probation, and who was finally discharged as recovered on the 27th of October, and of the escape of T. W., on the 10th of August. With reference to this last, though measures to find him appear to have been taken with promptitude and energy, and to have been long and diligently pursued, they have not been successful.

The day was cold and wet, and all the females were found in the house. Eight of them, however, at the time of the visit, were industrially employed; 5 were sewing, 1 was tambouring, and 2 were working at the mangle. Of the males, 7 were in the open air and usefully employed, and 5 others were said to have been working indoors at an earlier part of the day.

The day-rooms and dormitories were warm, clean, and well ventilated, and the beds and bedding were sufficient and in good condition. One male patient, of dirty habits, at present sleeps on a stretcher, and is said to have done so for the last fortnight.

There is no one under treatment for bodily disease, and the sanitary condition of all the inmates appears to be good. Great tranquillity and order prevailed throughout the whole establishment, the general management of which continues to be satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined and found to be well kept. Seclusion does not appear to have been resorted to since the date of last inspection.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
29th March 1864.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

This house was found, as on former occasions, clean, and in a creditable condition. The inmates were, without exception, quiet and contented, and 6 of the females were busily engaged in sewing. The individuals added to the community since last report have deported themselves quietly and decorously, and appear to belong to the class for which such wards are designed. E. R., whose habit of smoking appeared to involve danger, is narrowly supervised, but is still a source of anxiety. The apartments were neat and comfortable, and have been papered and provided with blinds. The bed and body clothes were clean and sufficient.

The males pass much time in the kitchen garden, with which the airing-yard now communicates; and it is to be desired that such as are able-bodied may there be provided with means of employment, as well as of gratification. As a compensatory arrangement, 7 of the females, who can have no access to the garden, are sent very frequently into the country for exercise.

Two lunatics have been transferred from the asylum to these wards since 23d September 1863, when the last inspection was made; and 1, chargeable to Logiepert, has been sent to the asylum, Montrose. One death has occurred from phthisis. The deceased was 32 years of age, but had been for two years resident in the lunatic wards. Of the whole community of 20, 11 are chronic, and 9 congenital cases; 11 are generally employed; 2 are epileptic, 1 paralytic, but only 1 is confined to the airing-court. In the ordinary sense, however, there has been neither restraint nor seclusion.

Another change has taken place in the staff. The present male attendant receives £15 per annum, but this sum is to be raised to £20, should he prove an efficient officer.

The Commissioner concurs with his colleague in the opinion formed of this Establishment.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
July 23, 1864.

The changes among the patients, since the visit of 29th March, consist of 2 admissions, both from the Royal Asylum; and of 2 deaths, the one from age and debility at the age of 63, and the other from dyspepsia and debility at the age of 46.

The wards on both sides were clean, well ventilated, and cheerful, and that of the females had a comfortable domestic appearance. The bedding was clean and in good condition. All the patients were quiet and orderly, and a number of the females were industrially employed. Only 3 of the men appear capable of work, but all enjoy the privilege of walking in the garden. Walks beyond the premises are taken occasionally by 8 of the women. The condition of the Establishment was, on the whole, creditable, but more attention should be paid by the male attendant to keep his patients clean in person and dress. He does not, however, appear well adapted for the position, and unless a decided improvement takes place in his own appearance, and in his management of the patients, he should not be retained. The condition of the females was satisfactory. One patient, a female, was in bed from debility. The present numbers are 10 males and 10 females, being the full complement for which the wards are licensed, but 6 of the patients are chargeable to other parishes.

The registers and orders were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
9th April 1864.

Perth Poorhouse.

Since 16th September 1863, when the last statutory visit was paid, 7 individuals have been admitted, 2 females and 5 males, all chargeable to the parish of Perth, and, according to the estimate of the governor, all of a suitable character. Three have been discharged; 1 as recovered, and 2 have been transferred to the District Asylum. There is still a pauper chargeable to Abernethy, but steps

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are being taken for his removal. A female has died of general paralysis, aged 41 years. The community at present consists of 20 men and 17 women; with one exception, all are healthy, and 21 are generally engaged in occupation. That exception is a deformed and paralytic idiot, who is helpless, and requires to be carried up and down stairs.

The dinner was served in both halls during the examination. It was served comfortably and neatly, partaken of with great propriety, and consisted of Irish stew, boiled beef, bread, and vegetables, of which there was abundance. Ordinary knives and forks are allowed. Mustard and pepper should be added, and each patient should be supplied with water at table. The dietary has now been sanctioned by the Board of Lunacy.

All parts of the house were scrupulously clean and well kept. The bedding might, however, be so arranged as to favour ventilation and inspection. Small wardrobes have been placed in the dormitories for females, and it is proposed that one at least should be provided for each room. No change has been attempted in the structure of the staircase, the open space in which is still guarded by a wire fence only; but the walls have now been papered, and present so cheerful an appearance as to justify a repetition of the recommendation that the day-rooms and dormitories should be improved in the same way.

The clothes of the patients were good and clean. About one-half of the women wear flannels, and all the men have been provided with Guernsey shirts. It might promote cleanliness were the hair of certain of the females more closely cut. The dress of the males has been changed as to texture, but not in a manner to obviate the objection advanced in last report.

While one or two visit Perth under supervision, and several work in the grounds, not less than 11 men and 12 women are confined to the airing-courts. Measures should be taken to mitigate this captivity by sending small parties under suitable guardianship into the country, which can be reached without passing through the town of Perth or its suburbs.

The wards are now supplied with the *Daily Scotsman*, the *Illustrated Times*, *Chambers's Journal*, and *Daily Mail*.

The books, registers, and sanctions were submitted, and found to be correct. No restraint nor seclusion has been used. The state of the Establishment afforded unequivocal evidence of judicious management.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
9th April 1864, 5 P.M.

The attention of the Reporter having been directed to a paragraph in the *Scotsman* newspaper of this date, relating to the death of B. K., he again visited the poorhouse and examined the governor, the matron, and the cook, under whose special superintendence the deceased appears to have been.

The governor produced the following report:—"*7th April* 1864.—B. K., aged 20, absconded from here last night, betwixt the hours of 8 and 9 P.M. She was admitted an inmate of the poorhouse on the 4th February last. Prior to 30th September 1863, she was for some time an inmate of Murray's Lunatic Asylum," etc. It appears she was placed in the ordinary wards; that she acted as scullery-maid for five weeks; that she arranged the dinner-table for the inmates; was truthful; might be entrusted with a child, but not with money; that she never expressed any dislike to the place, but was taciturn, depressed, and, according to Jane Reddie, the cook, "melancholic." Mrs. Reddie, the matron, stated that she was a capital worker; that she was weak-minded, and not altogether responsible, but she did not regard her as "so bad as those in wards." She saw her immediately previous to her elopement, and she did not manifest any unusual depression. She knows that she was found drowned in a well, but is not of opinion that she committed suicide.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
13*th July* 1864.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 9th April consist of 3 admissions, 2 transfers to the District Asylum, and 1 death from gastric derangement and diarrhœa. The present numbers are 20 males and 17 females,

who, with two exceptions, may be considered fit patients for the wards. Those exceptions are J. J. and M. R. J. was admitted on 31st May, and has since been liable to occasional fits of excitement, requiring on one occasion to be restrained by straps. R. was admitted on 30th September 1863. For some time no difficulty was experienced in her management, but since the middle of May she has been frequently placed in seclusion, and is now regularly secluded every night. She is noisy and destructive, and should at once be transferred to Murthly. The same step will probably be necessary in the case of J.; but if proper watchfulness be exercised, some further trial may be allowed.

During the visit the patients on both sides were tranquil and free from excitement. They were neatly and comfortably clothed, and clean in person and tidy in dress. Sixteen males and 12 females are registered as industriously occupied, the former in garden work, net-mending, etc.; and the latter in household work, and sewing and knitting. There is, however, a want of sufficient means of appropriate industrial occupation for the men. Seven males and 5 females have the liberty of the general grounds, but stated walks beyond the premises have not yet been carried into effect. It is strongly recommended to send out a few patients on regular days under the care of the paid attendant, and to provide for the superintendence of those left at home by ordinary inmates.

Both the day-rooms have now been papered, and present a pleasing, cheerful appearance, which would, however, be increased by the removal of the ribbed glass from several of the windows. The dormitories are also being papered, and, when this is done, the whole lunatic department will acquire a home-like comfortable look.

The bedding was clean and in good condition, and the supply of covering abundant.

Both day-rooms and dormitories were well ventilated and free from all offensive odours. Dinner was served during the visit. Table-cloths and knives and forks have been provided, but on the male side they are not habitually used, as the forks are of a dangerous pattern. This may be a wise precaution as long as any untrustworthy patient is in the wards; and it might at all times be well to classify the patients at meals into two groups, and to furnish the tables differently, according to their habits. The recommendation of providing water, made in last report, is repeated, and it is further suggested that free access to water be afforded in the dormitories during the night.

The paid attendants are still those first appointed, but the male attendant has given notice to leave. His wages are £27, 10s., and those of the female attendant £12, 10s.

The registers were examined and found correctly kept.

From the difficulty of preventing escapes from the airing-courts without constant supervision, which one attendant cannot exercise, it may be useful to increase the height of the walls, but this should be done by making a ha-ha, and not by raising them.

It gives the Commissioner pleasure to certify to the readiness with which all recommendations made for the improvement of the Establishment are carried out.

Lunatic Wards, Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse, *3d September* 1864.

The patients in the lunatic wards are four in number. One of these, however, J. C., has not, as yet, received the sanction of the Board of Lunacy as a suitable case for such an Establishment. A special report will be transmitted as to her present condition. One inmate has died, aged 54, of disease of hip joint and debility, and one has suffered from severe illness, and appears still to be pale and feeble. Three of the inmates were employed in flowering muslin at the time of the visit; and, although one of the number was restless, no excitement could be said to exist. It appears, however, that the individual, D., was subjected to restraint for a short time on one occasion; and that it is considered expedient to lock her into her room when agitated, in order to prevent her from wandering about undressed or half-dressed.

The dress and person of the patients, the beds and the apartments, were perfectly clean. The latter are still bare, destitute of that order and comfort

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Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

desirable, and the atmosphere was heavy and offensive. This was attributed to deficiency of water, but is certainly more dependent upon want of ventilation. The wards are now entrusted to the care of Sarah M'Coil or Mudie. She has been engaged for about ten months as a paid servant, at the rate of 2s. a week; and although without experience, is stated to give satisfaction. The exercise of the patients is still confined to the grounds around the poorhouse; and, in fact, so little change or improvement is observable that the Establishment and management are open to strictures similar to those recorded upon former occasions.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, RHINS OF GALLOWAY POORHOUSE, 10*th December* 1864.

Since the visit of 3d September, 1 patient has been removed to the Dumfries Asylum, and 1 has been admitted, so that the number of inmates remains unchanged. The last admission is a female, chargeable to Ballantrae, a transfer from Lilybank Asylum. She is in feeble bodily health, quite demented, and it is exceedingly doubtful, from her total incapacity to take any care of herself, how far she is a suitable inmate of the Wards. She is restless at night, and is very likely to suffer from exposure to cold by leaving her bed; and, unless carefully watched during the day, is not unlikely to set herself on fire. Possibly, with a good nourishing diet and the free use of medical comforts, her strength may improve and her restlessness diminish; but should this not be the case, it will be advisable to send her to a properly constituted asylum. The medical attendant of the house is requested to make a report to the General Board of Lunacy regarding her within fourteen days.

The accommodation remains unchanged, and the airing-court is still surrounded by high walls, which gives it the aspect of a prison yard. The rooms were scrupulously clean, and the bedding was in good condition, but a third pair of blankets should be supplied during the winter. The patients were neat and clean in person and dress, and, with the exception of the last arrival, were engaged in needlework. Their exercise is still limited to the poorhouse grounds, but this is a point to which no great attention appears to be paid. Their health, however, is at present good.

The attendant has again been changed, the last having emigrated to Australia. The woman at present in charge entered the house for her confinement, and is an ordinary inmate. So far as depends on her, the patients are in a very creditable state, but it is not likely that she will remain much longer.

St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE, 20*th April* 1864.

The wards contain at this date 22 male and 24 female patients. The changes since last inspection on 7th November, consist of 2 discharges on probation, one of which has since been rendered permanent; and 2 deaths, both of female patients, one at the age of 64, from peritonitis and effusion into the chest, and the other at the age of 57, from marasmus. There has been no admission since 12th January 1863, and the number of patients is now lower than at any previous visit. The sanitary condition of the inmates was satisfactory, only one being found in bed. A remarkable diminution has of late taken place in the mortality, which may perhaps, to a certain extent, be dependent on the smaller number of patients, but is more likely to be due to improved diet with which it is coincident. The deaths in each year since inspection commenced were as follows:—

Year.	Deaths.
1858,	11
1859,	8
1860,	12
1861,	10
1862,	10
1863,	4
Till 20th April 1864,	1

The average number of patients in the first part of this period was about 64, and about 54 in the latter part. The whole number of patients under treatment since 1st January 1858 has been 127.

The general aspect of the wards remains as described at former visits. They were clean and well ventilated; and the bedding was ample, with one exception, clean, and generally in good condition. It appears to the Commissioner, however, that a certain risk is run by leaving 3 patients on the ground floor of the female department in a small dormitory without any immediate supervision. It is under such circumstances that deplorable accidents most frequently happen, when the supposed harmless nature of the patients has banished all fear of danger. He would accordingly recommend that an attendant should sleep in the adjoining room, and that the two rooms should be made to communicate either by a door or window. The patients were comfortably clothed, but it would be advisable to vary the colour of the dress of the men so as to diminish their poorhouse-look when walking beyond bounds. Two females, M. M'A. and H. L., were untidy in person and dress, and are scarcely suitable inmates of an establishment of this kind. This remark is applicable more especially to L., who is described as frequently noisy at night. All the males are reported as of cleanly habits. Two females are habitually wet through the night, and another is of dirty habits otherwise. It is not unlikely that, were night attendance more fully carried out, an improvement corresponding to that which has been effected in the males would be established.

A considerable improvement has been effected in serving the meals, and dinner, which the Commissioner found on the table, was good and abundant.

The patients continue to take exercise in the country in parties of 16 or 18 of each sex, but there is, and must continue to be, a want of appropriate means of occupation for the men.

Seclusion has been resorted to on only one occasion, and for a period of six hours, since last inspection. The number of visitors to patients has been 87, but several of the patients are allowed to spend a day occasionally with their friends. Three were absent on this account and were not seen. This practice is one which should be extended as much as possible. Among the ordinary inmates are several imbeciles who are allowed to go out alone, and who may accordingly be considered as voluntary residents; but there is one man, E. J., who seems to be of unsound mind, and whose requests to be discharged are disregarded, apparently from the belief that he is not fit to take care of himself. There is also a young woman, M. H., who is evidently unfit to be allowed to discharge herself. B. H., who was discharged on probation, is now in the ordinary wards. She was placed in unfavourable circumstances by her friends, and applied for admission into the poorhouse.

The various registers were found neatly and carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,
9th November 1864.

Since the last inspection on 20th April 1864, the following changes have taken place in the population:—Eight persons have been admitted; 5 of whom were transferred from Morningside Asylum, 2 from Baldovan Idiot School, and 1 was received from her own residence. All of these cases were chargeable to the parish. One inmate has been discharged unimproved, and another, M., placed upon probation, has been again confined. The mortality is still in marked contrast to what was observed in former years. Two individuals have died; 1 from marasmus, 1 from pneumonia, aged respectively 58 and 55 years; both had been for many years inmates.

The numbers at present amount to 26 males and 27 females; of whom 14 are congenitally of weak mind, 3 are epileptic, and 1 paralytic. The sanitary condition is at present, and has long been satisfactory, only 1 patient being reported as unwell and confined to bed. Fourteen men and 15 women are engaged in some useful occupation; all the females are reported as engaging, less or more, in sewing. Two men act as shoemakers, but the remainder spend their days in the listless and monotonous task of teasing hair. The chief correctives for the depressing and enfeebling influences of a life of inactivity are exercise beyond the walls, which is allowed about once a week, and the reunions of dancing on Monday evening.

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The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and well kept, but ventilation appeared defective at several points, and especially in the wards for the females upon the ground floor. An opening has been made in the partition wall between the apartments, as recommended in last report, so that a certain amount of supervision may be exercised over untrustworthy patients; but the aspect of these rooms is dismal, the temperature low, and it was recommended that every effort should be made to secure warmth and comfort during the night.

The dress of the inmates, and especially of the men, was, in general, substantial and tidy, but there were several exceptions, in which greater attention would be rewarded by success.

The dietary of the Board is still reported to be acceptable; at present it is supplemented by three beef-steaks, three eggs, two glasses of wine, one of whisky, and one of ale, as extras.

There are at present 2 female attendants and 1 male attendant, assisted by a paid servant of the poorhouse, and by several of the ordinary inmates.

The register, books, etc., were examined.

The small dormitory on the male side has been re-floored, and the walls are about to be painted before it is again occupied. The occasion seems opportune for considering whether a cheap cheerful paper, varnished, might not be preferable, and whether such an improvement might not be more extensively introduced.

Under existing circumstances, many, and these apparently the most industrious females, are scattered through the dormitories, seated by their beds, and removed from all adequate supervision. It might better serve the ends of discipline and industry were they assembled together, say in the inner day-room, which, by very slight alterations, might be converted into a work-room, and intrusted to the care of one of the attendants.

All the fireplaces are protected by guards. Considering the class of patients to which such wards should be open, and by which practically they are, in a great measure, peopled, it might be safe to substitute nursery fenders, at least in some of the wards.

LUNATIC WARDS, STIRLING POORHOUSE,
15*th April* 1864.

Stirling Poorhouse.

There have been no admissions, no discharges, no deaths, in this small community since last statutory visit. It now consists of 3 males and 7 females; of the latter, 1 is still regarded as dangerous, and, under such a designation, is an unsuitable case for such an Establishment. This person is C. C., who was found, as upon previous occasions, perfectly quiet and good-humoured, but wearing a bib and a pair of leather gloves unsecured. If she does not require these as a prevention against destructive tendencies, they should be removed as a relic of a system which should be forgotten, as well as proscribed, as soon as possible.

The house was clean. The female day-room has been papered; gas-burners have been placed so as to throw light into the dormitories, through an opening in the wall above the door. The bed and body clothes were sufficient, and in a satisfactory state. The attendants are the same as when the wards were last visited; but it appears altogether incongruous and improper that the male attendant should exercise similar functions among the females as in his own department. It is true that these wards are in an exceptional position, and may be regarded as a temporary arrangement, and that the inmates were regarded more as the members of a family than as lunatics under treatment. The governor makes praiseworthy efforts to relieve the monotony of the seclusion. Six dances, in which the lunatics join the ordinary paupers, having been arranged during the winter, and exercise beyond the walls encouraged as much as practicable. The males are the most useful gardeners in the Establishment. The books and registers were submitted. It appears that 2 imbeciles and 1 melancholic, some time since discharged from Montrose Asylum, are inmates of the ordinary wards.

LUNATIC WARDS, STIRLING POORHOUSE,
15*th July* 1864.

No changes have taken place in the number of the patients since last inspection; the community is accordingly still composed of 3 males and 7 females. All the

patients, with the exception of 1 male and 1 female, were already in bed, although the hour was only half-past six. Their day-clothing and bedding were examined, and found clean and in good condition, and sufficient in quantity, but proper attention is not paid to cleanliness of person ; the feet of several being found very dirty, and their toe nails greatly in need of being pared. The cause of this neglect is probably, in some measure, due to the fact that the attendants are both leaving in a day or two, from the intemperate habits of the female. Indeed, it was evident during the visit that she had recently been drinking.

The habits of C. C. are reported as less destructive, but the use of muffles seems still to be continued. On examination, her day-clothing was found in good condition, and she is supplied with canvas coverings and dress at night. All the men and 5 of the women take occasional walks beyond the premises, but it is evident that exercise of this kind must be greatly restricted, unless the attendants are entirely trustworthy. Two of the men work in the garden, and 2 of the females are also reported as being industrially occupied. At the visit all were tranquil. Both the day-rooms are now papered, but they would acquire a much more home look if a few cheap ornaments were placed on the chimneypiece, and a few cheap prints hung on the walls A small valance to the windows would also be a great improvement. The cost of these articles would be very trifling, and they would have this useful effect of giving the patients an interest in their surroundings, and, in some degree, breaking the monotony of their existence. It cannot be too often repeated, that ordinary paupers and insane paupers should not be treated according to the same standard, and indulgences may be fairly allowed to the latter which it would be impolitic to give the former.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
25th April 1864.

A license for the wards was applied for at the usual time, and it does not appear that there is any present or fixed determination to discontinue them. One inmate has recently been admitted; his case, however, has not been intimated, and may be regarded as still under observation. One death of a female, aged 41, from gastric fever, has taken place. These constitute the only changes in the community. Nor has any structural alterations been made. Should the license be again granted, it is recommended that the guards should be removed from the fireplaces ; that the knives and forks provided should be used (although not of the most approved patterns), as all individuals admitted are certified as inoffensive; that the walls (especially in the department for males) should be papered; and that other improvements formerly suggested should be carried into effect. The wards, bedding, and clothes of the inmates were clean. Perfect tranquillity and order prevailed, and several of the females were occupied in sewing, knitting, and domestic work. Two have become blind since their admission, but appear to be carefully attended to.

No change has taken place in the staff.

The dietary recommended by the Board of Lunacy has been adopted, and is much liked. The registers, etc., were submitted. Upon inquiry, it was found that there are resident in the ordinary wards 2 females, neither of whom is granted permission to leave the house alone, nor would they be permitted to discharge themselves. The former privilege is granted to certain of the female lunatics. J. G., æt. 22, is a dwarfish, microcephalic idiot, who is ineducable in scholastic acquirements and in female work. C. S., æt. 15, is likewise a microcephalic idiot of somewhat higher type, who passed some time in the school for training imbeciles in Gayfield Square, who is still under tuition, and has profited so far as to be able to sew, knit, read, etc.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
25th August 1864.

No change has taken place among the patients since the visit of 25th April, except that the patient then under observation has been formally admitted. The present numbers are 8 men and 9 women.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

The wards were found clean and comfortable, and the patients were all tranquil, clean in person, orderly in dress, and evidently well attended to.

Several of the males were engaged in oakum-teasing, and a number of the women in sewing and household work.

Walks in the neighbourhood continue to be taken regularly by both sexes, and expressions of contentment as to the food and general treatment were made by various patients.

The general condition of the Establishment was satisfactory, but the Commissioner again directs attention to the propriety of providing shelter from sun and rain in the female airing-court.

S. Leith Poorhouse.

BALDOVAN, *6th April* 1864.

Training Institutions for Imbeciles.

Baldovan Institution.

Two children have been admitted, and 3 have been discharged since the statutory inspection of 11th September 1863. Of those who have left the Institution, 1 was conceived to have undergone improvement, and 2 were regarded as unimprovable. No deaths have occurred, nor have any of the inmates been affected with serious illness. Three are at present ailing.

There are resident 22 boys and 8 girls. The great majority were in the open air at the time of the visit, and 4 were attempting to dig, expending enormous, because misdirected, power in doing nothing.

They were all cheerful, most of them ruddy; clean and tidy in dress; and apparently attached to their guardians.

The extreme restlessness manifested by all, their inability to expend this characteristic tendency of the class in thought, or occupation, or play, except in rushing heedlessly to and fro, suggests the expediency of sending them, or certain of them, under proper guidance, into the surrounding fields or byways to bird-nest, pluck primroses, or pursue any object which they can comprehend. The present state of the staff may restrict this indulgence, as it appears that not only has one governess resigned, but another change is about to take place, and it is not stated that she has an assistant. These changes are attributed to the mental depression arising from the mode of life, and the duties incumbent upon the officers.

It is absolutely necessary, for the success of this benevolent enterprise, that these difficulties and drawbacks should be overcome by securing efficient and experienced guardians.

The superintendent reports of his own department, that very considerable improvement has taken place in the general condition and manual dexterity of A. B., J. L., and M'F. The latter is taught tailoring.

The house was clean and well ventilated. The bed-linen was dark coloured, and, in some cases, soiled. The walls of the school-room, and one of the dormitories upstairs, were dirty and destroyed, and would require to be papered or repainted.

It is proposed to build a new play-room in connexion with the present apartment used for that purpose, and to convert the latter into a dormitory, where various minor alterations and improvements may be made.

Such books as are kept were produced. One of the entrants is stated to be a pauper lunatic from the parish of Little Dunkeld; for the other, H. W., a boarder, no papers have yet reached the superintendent.

BALDOVAN, *July* 12, 1864.

Since the visit of 6th April, 2 girls have been admitted, and 2 boys have been discharged, both improved. The present numbers are 19 boys and 10 girls; of whom, 4 boys and 6 girls are considered capable of useful employment while under direction, but there is a want of knowledge concerning the pupils after their discharge, which leaves it doubtful how far the training has had permanent beneficial influence. It cannot, however, be called in question that the Institution furnishes a comfortable home to the children during their residence, and has a powerful tendency to improve both their mental and their physical condition. Under favourable circumstances, this improvement would

doubtless continue, and hence it is to be regretted that their stay should not be prolonged into adult age.

The children were all comfortably dressed, and generally clean in person and dress. Their physical condition afforded satisfactory evidence of the appropriate nature of their diet, and of the general care bestowed on them. With the exception of about half-a-dozen who were in the school-room, mostly employed in knitting, all were out of doors, a few of the boys weeding in the garden, and the rest seated or playing in the green.

The new day-room alluded to in last report is being roofed in, and the former day-room is converted into a dormitory.

The beds were dry and clean, although the mattresses were occasionally discoloured. The coverings were sufficient for the season of the year.

Ventilation was well attended to, and the general condition of the dormitories satisfactory.

One of the children shows such aptitude for manual labour, both in the garden and in the tailor's shop, that his idiocy might be doubtful but for his want of language.

When the limited resources of the Institution are borne in mind, and the low rate charged for the maintenance of the pauper children, its general condition and management must be considered very satisfactory.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 31*st December* 1864.

A statutory visit was paid to the Institution for the Education of Imbecile Youths at Larbert upon Saturday, 31st December 1864 ; of which the centre block, appropriated to the residence of the medical officer and of certain cases belonging to the affluent classes, and one lateral block, are now in operation. The time was unfortunate, as Dr. Brodie, the governor, and tutor, were absent on business or for holidays ; and as the register and books prescribed by the Act and the Board of Lunacy were not accessible, the information sought for was obtained orally from the housekeeper, who must be less conversant with the condition of the inmates than the other officers.

All parts of the house were inspected, and found to be clean, well ventilated, appropriately furnished, and neatly arranged. Portions of the wall in the children's dining-room and of the dormitory behind are undergoing repair, by the substitution of plaster for Roman cement, in consequence of the entrance of damp. It would greatly facilitate such reports as that now made, were the different corridors, apartments, etc., named or numbered. The bedding was good and tidy ; but it is doubtful whether *two* pairs of blankets be found to be sufficient covering at this season, especially in the attics, where it was observed that the male warder was provided with three pairs. Fires are generally lit in many of the apartments towards evening ; but the temperature appeared to be low throughout, and is confessedly so in despite of the ordinary precautions. It would be well to regulate the degree of heat desirable by thermometers hung in every room. In dealing with such communities, it is incumbent to regard every member, not merely as if diseased, but as of delicate and strumous organization, little capable of maintaining animal heat, and yet materially influenced by all conditions of the atmosphere. In any extension of the building, the expediency of introducing some general system of heating should be considered. Gas has been introduced about a fortnight since, and contributes greatly to comfort and cheerfulness. The arrangement rendered necessary by the destruction of the laundry by fire is not yet finished. Were it not a temporary erection, the objectionable plan upon which the washing-house is constructed would demand comment. Great inconvenience is experienced from washing the soiled linen in the dwelling-house, and from giving out the other clothes ; but more serious difficulties exist in the insufficient supply of water obtained by pumping, and in its unsuitableness for drinking purposes. It is described as muddy, discoloured, and unpalatable, and, when allowed to stand, as becoming fœtid. The appearance of a specimen exhibited to the Reporter confirmed these statements, so far as it could do so. The health of the inmates demands an immediate investigation into this matter, and that filtering be had recourse to, until an adequate supply can be obtained from another and a purer source.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Training Institutions for Imbeciles.

Larbert Institution.

The pupils at present consist of 18 boys and 11 girls, 26 of whom inhabit the wing, and 3 the central building. All of these were seen, except 2 boys and 1 girl, who are now visiting their relatives. Both sexes were assembled in the schoolroom, were neatly and suitably dressed, and, although altogether unoccupied, were, with one exception, very quiet and happy. Three cases of hooping-cough are under treatment, but the sick-room is fortunately empty, and the sanitary condition of the Establishment may be regarded as satisfactory. When the community is in movement, the children pass two hours in the forenoon, and one and a half after dinner, under tuition, the remainder of the day being devoted to exercise, work, and recreation. Four boys engage in garden labour, 2 girls assist in household service, 1 of whom has been instructed in these duties since admission. Of the more helpless and dependent class, 3 wet the bed, all but 6 require aid in washing and dressing, 4 require to be fed, and only 9 can use knives and forks. Four are mute, the others can articulate, and, after a fashion, repeat a brief prayer. The treatment and training of the children, and the household management, are now carried on by a medical director, a governess, a tutor, five nurses or attendants, a housekeeper, two male and three female servants.

The impressions conveyed, even during a visit paid under disadvantageous circumstances, were of a very favourable and hopeful character.

General Prison, Perth.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, 8*th April* 1864.

I have this day visited the Criminal Lunatic Wards in the General Prison.

Since 16th September 1863, 1 female and 2 males have been admitted; and 1 male, æt. 27, has died of phlegmonous erysipelas. The community is at present healthy.

Two males, S. and M'F., were found restrained. All, save 2 females, were in the open air, the males occupying the courts so long used, the females the excellent exercise ground connected with the department which is ultimately to be assigned to the class. The building in this section is described as finished, and was visited; but great uncertainty exists as to the period at which it may be occupied, and as to the division of the proposed exercise ground. In the opinion of the Reporter, this should remain in its present state.

The interior of the present wards, the dress of the inmates, etc., deserve comment, but this is refrained from in consideration of the state of transition in which the Establishment is.

Earnest appeals for liberation were made, on the ground that reason was restored, by M'K. or M'G., a female, and by P. and M., males. Nothing was observed in the demeanour of these individuals indicative of mental disease, and the medical officer is of opinion that they are sane. The expediency of their liberation appears to be in the order in which they are named in this report.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, 13*th July* 1864.

I have this day inspected the Lunatic Wards of the General Prison. The patients, of whom I send a separate list, are 34 in number, namely, 22 males and 12 females. They still occupy the old premises, which remain in the condition formerly described, but in a few of the beds hair mattresses have been substituted for straw bags. The new mattresses, however, are too thin, and two are required to make a comfortable bed.

The wards were clean and well ventilated, and the patients were all tranquil and free from excitement. Two of the men, however, were under mechanical restraint, namely, A. M'P. and H. M'N. The former had both arms fastened to an iron chain round his waist, and was reported to have been under restraint for some months. He is considered exceedingly dangerous, and has even been strapped down in bed to prevent injury to himself and others. The arms of H. M'N. were fastened down close to his body by a canvas jacket without sleeves, strapped tightly behind. He is reported as destructive, and restraint in his case appears to be resorted to more to prevent the destruction of clothing than from any fear of danger. The attendants are evidently afraid

of M'P., but it appears to me very probable that restraint, even in his case, might be dispensed with, if a good attendant, accustomed to the management of the insane, were added to the staff. His case is nowise different from that of many violent and impulsive patients in ordinary asylums.

The new premises are nearly ready for occupation, and are about to be papered and painted. There are, however, various points which should be considered before this is done. In the first place, the doors of all the single rooms and small dormitories are hung to open inwards, and in such a manner that they cannot go close to the wall without tearing off the hinges. They should be hung to open outwards, and to go close to the wall; and to allow of this, it would be well to substitute mortice locks for those with which they are at present provided.

In the second place, no provision has been made for violent patients. None of the single rooms has been provided with shutters, and the pannelling of the doors would be driven in by a kick of no great force. It would be advisable to fit up several of the single rooms in each department with shutters, which can be securely fastened; to strengthen the pannelling of some of the doors; and to provide at least one room on each side lined throughout with wood, or fitted up with padded walls for cases of special violence. Unless this be done, the beds must be fastened to the floors, and mechanical restraint cannot be abolished.

APPENDIX F.

Appendix F.

General Reports on Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

GENERAL REPORTS ON SINGLE PATIENTS BY THE DEPUTY-COMMISSIONERS.

REPORT BY DR. MITCHELL.

A separate report on the condition of each patient visited during 1864 was forwarded to the Board immediately after the visit was paid, and action was at once taken on this when necessary.

I have now the honour to submit to the Board a general report on the condition of this class of the insane, with such impressions as the whole work of the year has left on my mind.

The district allotted to me, embraced the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigtown, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Banff, Moray, Nairn, Inverness, Caithness, and Sutherland; and, in addition to other work assigned to me by the Board, I have been able within the year to visit all the Single Patients, Patients on probation, Patients in houses with Special Licenses, and Private Patients under Sheriffs' orders, residing under the provisions of the Lunacy Act in these twelve counties. In my report, I shall deal separately with each of these classes.

I.—Pauper Patients residing with Relatives or Friends, under sanction from the Board, in terms of the Act.

The domicile of every pauper patient in these counties was visited, and, with very few exceptions, every such patient was seen, and an examination into the mental and bodily health made and recorded.

(a.) Views of the Board better understood.

I have pleasure in being able to state that the condition of this class of the insane becomes gradually more satisfactory. In all the counties of Scotland which I have visited, parochial boards and inspectors of poor show an increased willingness to do all that is required of them by the Board of Lunacy, and this co-operation has been productive of the best results. In nearly every parish, the claims of this unfortunate class are properly recognised, and there is a kindly consideration of their infirmities, with a desire to make a reasonable provision for their comfort and safety. In accomplishing this last, the suggestions, which come from the Board, as the result of their experience, are usually carried out both in the spirit and letter, and difficulties, which were some years ago regarded as insuperable, are now only heard of occasionally. In consequence of this change in public and official feeling, the efforts of the Board to improve the condition of single patients have been both more pleasant and more successful. It is now generally admitted that the Board do not ask parochial authorities to do anything for pauper lunatics, which the charitable are not willing to do, when it is explained and made clear to them that in doing what is asked they will confer a benefit on the insane. It is moreover felt, that in the recommendations made there is a consideration of cost and a manifestation of unwillingness on the part of the Board to increase the burden which lunacy lays on the country, if that increase can be avoided. To the fact that this is more broadly known and recognised than it once was, is to be attributed a greater readiness to obey the suggestions of the Board. It is still, however, a frequent matter of regret that the views of the Board, as to the disposal of the insane poor and the provision which a wise philanthropy should make for them, are so imperfectly

understood by those whom it most concerns to know them. It appears to me that this arises chiefly from the fact that few parochial boards receive copies of the Annual Report, and I beg to suggest for consideration the propriety of sending a circular to inspectors of poor pointing out the desirability of their purchasing the Annual Report of the Board of Lunacy as they do that of the Board of Supervision.

(*b.*) *The value of Early Treatment more fully recognised.*

The preceding remarks on the improved condition of single patients and its causes, lead me to direct attention to a point of great importance in the application of public charity to the relief of the mentally diseased. In all parts of Scotland, I think I am able to detect the growth of correct views as to the value of early treatment. The consequence of this is, that many persons are removed to asylums at the charge of the public soon after the appearance of the disease, without any strict enforcement of the legal obligations of fathers, children, or others, to support them—as, for instance, in those cases in which the father or son of a patient is quite unable to meet the expense of asylum treatment, though able, for a time at least, to provide food and clothing for him at home. When this is evident, it not unfrequently happens now that parochial boards step in and wisely offer a liberal assistance in the hope of being rewarded by a cure.

(*c.*) *Mode of Transference from Asylums to Private Houses.*

Among the *freshly intimated* pauper lunatics, in whose cases application is made to the Board for dispensation from removal to an asylum, there is always a certain number who have been previously in asylums. These are generally persons whose mental disease has lasted long and has undergone important changes. From acute mania or melancholia, they have passed into a state of fatuity, or their insanity has assumed a chronic and subdued form, rendering them inoffensive and easily managed. Some of these are withdrawn from asylums in the following manner:—Their friends solicit inspectors of poor to bring them home, or parochial boards move in the matter of themselves, hoping to save money by making provision for them in private houses. But they cannot be discharged as cured, for the good reason that they are not cured, and the Superintendents hesitate about taking the responsibility of certifying that they are *not dangerous*, which it would be a risk to *assert* of any lunatic, and perhaps also of any man. Under these circumstances, inspectors of poor cannot remove such patients, and it appears to be a proper thing that this power is withheld. Their relatives, however, can remove them by withdrawing their names from the poor-roll. They thus become private or non-pauper patients, over whose disposal relatives exercise a control, so long at least as the cases are not Fiscal ones. Parochial aid having been discontinued, the relatives step in and take the patients home, and keep them there for a time without assistance. But as they are wholly, or to a great extent unproductive, and as they tend to lessen the productiveness of the other members of the families into which they are received, by and by relief is again applied for, and this is done the more readily, because when it ceased to be given, it was rather not accepted than refused. When this renewed application for parochial assistance is made, and the claim admitted, the patients are again intimated to the Board as pauper lunatics, and dispensation from removal is asked. In applying for this dispensation, certificates from medical men are forwarded, declaring that the patients are harmless, easily managed, and proper cases for residence in private dwellings, and the dispensation is accordingly granted.

It is right to add that nothing has come under my observation to show that pauper lunatics, passing by this circuitous route from asylums to private dwellings, have been injuriously affected. I refer exclusively to those cases which have been re-intimated, and whose residence at home has been formally sanctioned, some of whom have been for years under observation. If we take the whole number of pauper lunatics, we find that there is a very considerable proportion who have at some time or other been under treatment in asylums, but the foregoing remarks, as to withdrawal from asylums by temporary withdrawal from pauperism, refer only to a few of these.

Appendix F.

General Reports on Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

(d.) The ways by which the condition of Single Patients has been improved, and the manner in which the recommendations of the Board are received.

In my last report, I attempted to show the ways in which the condition of single patients had been bettered, by showing the changes which had occurred among them between the visit of 1859 and that of 1863, and I made the three counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, the subject of this investigation. I was able to show that many of the worst cases had been placed in asylums, whose appliances their condition demanded; that in others, careless and inefficient guardians had been changed for more competent ones; that in others, where extreme indigence was found, relief had been extended; that greater attention to cleanliness, and a more efficient surveillance were given; and that, in new cases, the arrangements were well considered and judiciously made.

The progress of improvement is not so rapid as might have been desired, but it is steady and well marked. As is well known to the Board, the difficulties which have been encountered have been very varied, very numerous, and sometimes very difficult to surmount. From year to year, however, these become less and less serious, and *we have now a very large number of pauper lunatics living in private houses, whose surroundings are, on the whole, satisfactory. The saving thus effected is in its sum very large, and a great boon to ratepayers. In attaining it, no injury is done to the patients themselves; on the contrary, their happiness and wellbeing are in many cases increased.* The total number of single pauper patients averages 1700, which is greatly above their number before 1858, so that the weeding out of cases unfit for home treatment has not materially affected the total numbers, new cases taking the place of those removed.

The following Table will show the extent to which the different Counties now under consideration adopt this method of disposing of their pauper lunatics:—

COUNTIES.	Pauper Lunatics.	
	Percentage in Establishments.	Percentage in Private Houses.
Dumfries,	67	33
Kirkcudbright,	67	33
Wigtown,	49	51
Fife,	72	28
Kinross,	64	36
Clackmannan,	68	32
Banff,	55	45
Moray,	61	39
Nairn,	61	39
Inverness,	39	61
Caithness,	39	61
Sutherland,	35	65

It is thus evident that a la ge proportion of all the pauper lunatics are, under the sanction of the Board, in Private Dwellings, and that, therefore, the *care of the single patients* in this district, as indeed in all others, represents the care of a large percentage of all the pauper lunatics of the country.

It may be interesting to the Board to have the results of a single year's recommendations briefly laid before them. By this they will see the amount of attention which was given to their suggestions, and the measure of success which followed. For this inquiry I shall select a northern county, and I shall deal with the recommendations made after the inspection of 1863, as to the result of which my last visit enables me to speak.

I. In five cases an in crease of allowance was recommended, for such reasons as – that the patient was infirm in body, in delicate health, and in need of nourishing food;

that the patient's guardian had sunk into greater poverty, say from the death of husband or child ; that the care of the patient, from some peculiarity of his state, interfered with the productiveness of the guardian to a greater degree than had been anticipated ; that the proper care of the patient involved outlays not usual in other cases ; etc. The increase recommended was, in all cases, small—running from 6d. to 1s. a week—to the poor, however, a more telling increase than is often thought.

In four of these cases the increased allowance was at once given, with good results in all. In one it was not given, but the recommendation has been this year repeated, and I have reason to know that its propriety is now admitted.

II. In two cases a change of guardian was recommended ; the patients being considered proper cases for home management, but objection being taken to the character or capacity of the persons undertaking it.

In both of these cases the guardian was changed ; in one of them with the most satisfactory results, but in the other the change was not productive of all the good expected.

III. Two non-pauper lunatics were found in a state of extreme indigence or misery, and were brought under the notice of Parochial Boards as proper objects of relief. Whenever the nature of these cases became known, this was at once granted.

IV. In two cases removal to an asylum was recommended and carried out. The number of removals would have been somewhat larger had the District Asylum been open. In the prospect of this, two or three doubtful cases were left, for the time, at home. These, however, have now been removed.

V. In six cases the house accommodation provided for the patients was considered insufficient or in bad order, and the Board issued recommendations accordingly.

In three of these cases *new* houses were built by the parishes, of such a character as to leave nothing further to be desired. In two, the houses occupied by the patients were thoroughly repaired ; and in the remaining case, the patient was transferred to another house, which, however, had not been very judiciously selected.

VI. In seven cases the sleeping accommodation of the patients was thought objectionable ;—the bed was in an out-house, or in an open garret, or it was ruinous, or it was otherwise, in respect of comfort, below the beds in which the other members of the family slept.

In all of these cases but one a greater or less effort has been made to carry out the recommendations of the Board. In four of the cases the result has been quite satisfactory, and in two partially so.

VII. In one case an insane person was visited who was in receipt of parochial relief, but who had not been intimated to the Board as a pauper lunatic.

When attention was called to it, this omission was repaired without delay.

VIII. In two cases such advice as to treatment was given as has led to distinct improvement of the mental disease, and many others have been benefited in this way, though in a less marked manner than in the two cases referred to.

IX. Greater attention to cleanliness was recommended in several cases, and in several of these there was pleasing evidence of an effort to obey the recommendation.

X. Supplies of body-clothing or bed-clothing were recommended in fifteen cases, and given in all of them, though in some with more liberality than in others.

Parochial money is never laid out more wisely or humanely than when it is expended in this way. The importance of having the pauper single patients decently and warmly clothed, and comfortably bedded, cannot be overestimated. To this I have frequently had occasion to draw the attention of the Commissioners. The ragged cast-off coat or battered hat of a gentleman has led many an idiot or imbecile into the hands of the police, and thence for life into an asylum as a dangerous lunatic. It is a great mistake to allow such persons to be dressed so as to make them kenspeckle objects on our roads and streets, thus attracting the notice of the thoughtless, by whom they are teased and provoked into acts which bring them under the notice of the Fiscal. This is one view of the case, and an important one ; but it must also be remembered that warm and sufficient clothing enables this class of persons to be much in the open air, while

a comfortable bed secures sound and refreshing sleep, and these things together lead to good health, contentedness, and a diminished tendency to irritability. A good coat and a good bed, therefore, may make a patient easily managed at home, who otherwise might be so troublesome as to render it necessary to place him in an asylum. I have often to point this out to inspectors of poor, whom I generally advise to keep the clothing of the patients in their own hands, instead of giving to the guardian an allowance which is intended to cover clothing. I do this because there is much less risk of the patient being under-fed, than there is of his being under-clothed. In the way of food he is pretty sure to get his share of what is going in the house, but there is apt to be hesitation and delay when the question is one of spending 15s. or 20s. at once on clothing.

(e.) Further improvement needed.

The foregoing statements show the manner in which the recommendations of the Board are received by parochial authorities, and some of the good results which follow. It would be quite a mistake, however, if they led to the conclusion that, in this or any other county, the existing condition of the single pauper patients is altogether satisfactory. The reports on individual cases, which have been sent to the Board, show that this is still far from being always the case. Although the number of instances, in which "no change" is recommended, is yearly increasing, there is still much to do in in rectifying old abuses and errors, and in preventing the occurrence of new ones. Even yet, no year passes in which the work of the Visiting Commissioners does not bring to light cases of extraordinary neglect or cruelty, calling for active interference on the part of the Board. It is observable, and worthy of note, that in such cases there is a diminishing tendency to offer opposition to the procedure of the Board. Indeed, it occasionally happens that before the Board can move in the matter, the proper steps have already been taken; —the public view and the official view as to what is right under such circumstances becoming more and more nearly the same. The case of E. G. is a good illustration of this. It was described as "perhaps the most wretched and neglected case ever visited." In acknowledging receipt of the letter from the Board containing instructions as to what should be done, the inspector states that he is already carrying them out, and that E. G. is to be removed to a house near his own residence and that of the medical officer.

There are some parishes in Scotland in which the condition of single pauper patients is much more unsatisfactory than it is in others, and where the efforts of the Board to effect improvement have not been attended with much success. Under instructions from the Board a second visit was paid to these parishes during the course of the year, and the state of matters, to which objection was taken, was brought as prominently as possible under the notice of the more active members of the Parochial Boards.

It has also been thought desirable by the Board, that those parishes in which no intimated pauper lunatics reside should be visited occasionally. I have accordingly, during this year, visited *every* parish in the northern counties of my district, and I have to report that I think this regulation of the Board is calculated to do good, and that it was acceptable to inspectors of poor, many of whom had difficulties in connexion with lunacy matters which I was able to explain, or they had in their parishes doubtful or peculiar cases which they requested me to visit, and regarding the nature and disposal of which they asked advice. In reference to the work thus done, special reports were sent at the time to the Board.

II.—Patients on Probation.

The system of discharging patients on probation continues to be acted on with great advantage.

In a considerable number of these cases, when the probationary period is over, *recovery* is considered complete, and a final discharge follows.

In others, it has been found that the patient was so easily managed and so inoffensive during his probation, that at its expiry the Board is petitioned to sanction his permanent residence in a private dwelling. This being done, the patient is then enrolled among single pauper lunatics.

In others again, like the last, the patient has proved to be so harmless and easily managed, that his friends think they can provide for him without further

parochial aid, to which they felt they had a claim only when called on to meet the cost of maintenance in an asylum. The patient is thus withdrawn from the roll of paupers, and remains at home under the care of friends.

The arrangements made by inspectors of poor for patients discharged on probation are, in the majority of cases, judicious, but they are not so in all. The case of J. S., in the parish of A., is a striking illustration of insufficient care. When brought home a fixed allowance was given to her, and a room provided for her in the house of an acquaintance. Her weekly rent she paid herself, she bought her own food, kept a separate store, and cooked for herself; in short, she was a mere lodger, and under no guardianship. The whole arrangement was calculated to make her feel that she was entirely her own mistress, with power to do what or go where she liked. Accordingly, when the first want of agreement took place between her and the person with whom she lodged, she went and hired another room; and this was the commencement of a series of changes which ended in such restlessness, that it was found necessary to place her again in an asylum, after having been out of it for two years. This patient was seen at the beginning of her probationary period, and a report was then sent to the Board disapproving of the arrangement, and pointing to what has taken place as the probable result. There are other cases in my district in which the arrangement has been faulty in the way described, and in them I look for the same issue. The error being once committed, it is found difficult to apply the remedy, and in some instances it has been thought best to leave the case to take its own course.

Another error which is occasionally made in the arrangements for probationary patients, consists in placing them in lodging-houses for the poor. From what I have had opportunities of observing, I am of opinion that the Board should *never* sanction this. There are many of these houses which cannot be described as comfortable or well conducted. Indeed, this almost follows from the purposes they serve. As showing their unfitness for patients on probation, I have merely to point out that the Board can have no knowledge whatever of the persons who are to occupy the house with the patients, associate with them, and perhaps sleep in the same room or bed; unless perhaps it be a knowledge of them to say that they are usually vagrants, receiving casual aid from the parish, where they seldom rest for more than a few days, if not prostrated by fever, or small-pox, or some other disease. In no house with a shifting population can there be a guarantee for a uniformly kind treatment of the patient—much less can we find such a guarantee when the population of the house is at once shifting, degraded, and vicious. Patients so situated have comfortless homes; they are liable to be teased, provoked, or ill treated; in short, they could scarcely be in positions less calculated either to establish and confirm a cure, or to test their fitness for permanent residence in private houses, which are the objects aimed at in discharging them on probation.

I have had frequent occasion to point out to inspectors of poor the propriety of granting a liberal allowance to those pauper lunatics who are withdrawn from asylums on probation *in the hope of thereby confirming recovery*. To secure the end in view, it is extremely desirable that such patients should have every reasonable comfort provided for them, as well as judicious and suitable guardianship. With reference to this last—the guardianship—my experience leads me to think that it is often better to place these patients for a few months under the care of strangers than to bring them at once to their own families or friends, among whom the disease originated, and where the conditions which led to it may still exist. I refer more particularly here to those taken out on probation in the hope of confirming recovery, but the same remarks apply with nearly equal force to those whose fitness for continued home treatment is to be tested.

III.—Patients in Houses with Special Licenses for Lunatics not exceeding Four.

All the houses of this character in my district have been repeatedly visited by me during the past year. On the occasion of one visit to those situated in the

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parish of Kennoway, I had the advantage of being accompanied by the Chairman of the Board, and on another occasion I was accompanied by Sir James Coxe, both of whom concurred in the favourable reports which followed these visits.

So far as the provisions of the Lunacy Act for the granting of such licenses have been brought into operation, a success has followed which has been greater than was expected. These provisions are regarded by the public generally as wise and liberal in their character, and as calculated eventually to serve an excellent purpose. They have not yet been largely acted on, because the conditions have not arisen which will call them into operation. It is perhaps fortunate that it has been so, for in a sudden growth it is possible, if not indeed probable, that mistakes would have been committed which might have led to erroneous opinions as to the propriety of extending such a system of providing for one class of the insane. A slow development was thus desirable, and will better show the capabilities of the system, and its merits and demerits.

In any scheme making provision for the insane poor of Scotland, the erection of District Asylums properly constitutes a first feature—a *sine qua non*. By this, however, it is never meant that they should be large enough to hold every person in the country who can be duly certified as insane, or even that *all* such persons would be the better of being placed in them. What is meant is this, that public institutions, with every appliance which skill and humanity can suggest, should be created and kept ready for the reception of those lunatics, in the treatment of whose disease these appliances are valuable and necessary; and also for the safe and comfortable keeping of those lunatics who, though not curable, are unfit to be at large, because they are dangerous to themselves and others, and in whose management *safety cannot easily be combined with comfort*, except in a home constructed and designed for that purpose.

These two classes being thus provided for, there remains a third and very numerous class, consisting of insane persons quite beyond all reasonable hope of cure (many indeed being congenital idiots or imbeciles,) who are easily managed, and inoffensive under kind and judicious treatment. These persons do not require the costly appliances of an asylum for their proper care, and to place them in asylums would not add to their happiness. Though of unsound mind, though unable from that cause to support themselves, though in constant need of guidance and help from others, they are, nevertheless, capable of enjoying an *individuality* in their existence; they appreciate the amenities of domestic life and the pleasures of freedom; and they are often affectionate, gentle, and biddable. This description rests on an acquaintance with this class of the insane, which has become large in the discharge of my duties.

If the costly appliances of an asylum are not necessary for the proper care of such lunatics, it is not necessary for the country to resort to them, especially since it appears that the doing so would not benefit or increase the happiness of the patients themselves. The consideration of cost is a proper one, and should not be overlooked. Lunacy is a great public burden, and every proper thing should be done to prevent an unnecessary increase. Unless some remedy be applied, we have already proof that we shall have that happening in Scotland which has happened in England, where, in the last fifteen years, pauper lunatics in asylums have risen from ten to twenty-two thousand, without exhibiting any diminution in the rate of increase, and where there is a constant demand for increased asylum accommodation.

It is believed that, through the provisions of the Scotch Lunacy Act in reference to single patients, and patients in houses with Special Licenses, the remedy for at least a part of this evil may be found, since through them a satisfactory, inexpensive, and natural way of disposing of a certain class of the insane is afforded—of that very class, it must be remembered, whose number shows the tendency to increase. Of the working of these provisions there has now been a sufficiently long experience to justify this opinion.

Of cases of acute or active mental disease received into asylums for treatment, only a certain number are cured. Many of the rest pass into fatuity, or their disease becomes chronic, inactive, and practically incurable. Not a few of these last belong to the class of the insane who may be provided for in the way just described. All asylum populations which have been gathered slowly consist, in a considerable proportion, of this class. It is their accumulation which fills the

asylum; and it is their withdrawal and transference into private dwellings which ought to give relief, and allow the asylum to fulfil its higher objects.

Nearly every case which has been so transferred under sanction from the Board has done well, and it is satisfactory to know that when our District Asylums become full, as they are doing and will do, this mode of providing for some of the insane may be safely recommended and used as a receptacle for the overflow.

In one of the last reports on the Dundee Asylum published by the Board, there occur some remarks which give direct support to these views. It is there stated that "the vast majority of the inmates labour under various forms and degrees of chronic dementia;" and it is added, "This consideration suggests that the Establishment is, in a great measure, ceasing to be what it was originally intended to be,—an hospital for the treatment and cure of mental affections; that it is incumbent on the officials to take advantage of recent legislative provisions, by which chronic and harmless lunatics may be suitably disposed of in the country, or their capability of deriving benefit from such an arrangement adequately tested."

IV.—Private Patients under Sheriffs' Orders.

There are not many of these patients in Scotland, and only a few of them in the district which I have visited. The condition of all of them was found to be very satisfactory. Indeed I have never had occasion to report unfavourably of any of the patients belonging to this class. They are generally boarded with persons of respectability, and, from what I have had opportunities of observing, I believe them to be treated with much kindness and consideration.

They reside with strangers, and it is therefore assumed that they are kept for profit. In consequence of this a warrant from the Sheriff is required, and this brings them under official inspection.

This requirement of the law, however, is most extensively evaded. The authority of the Sheriff is set at nought. Official inspection is thus escaped, and in many cases, beyond a doubt, it is to avoid this inspection that the law is broken.

In the course of my visitations I have come to know a very considerable number of lunatics thus boarded with strangers, and kept solely for profit, without any warrant from the Sheriff. And there is good reason to believe that if these patients were brought under the inspection of officers of the Board, the reports regarding this class of the insane in private dwellings would not be so favourable as they have hitherto been. Cases in which this requirement of the law has been evaded occur here and there all over Scotland, but, in some districts, to a much greater extent than in others. The Island of Arran occupies such a peculiar position in this matter that I deem it worthy of some special remarks.

State of Lunacy in Arran.

I have again to direct attention to the fact that there are in this island many non-pauper lunatics boarded with persons not related to them, in whose cases no warrant from the Sheriff has been obtained. These persons are regarded and treated as insane, they are deprived of personal liberty, and they are kept for profit. Some of them, I believe, labour under forms of mental disease which makes it improper to detain them in private houses—that is, it is impossible to give them there the protection which their condition requires. Such cases, if paupers, would not receive the Board's exemption from removal. It was told to me, for instance, that within the last six years two suicides had occurred in the island among these patients; and I saw one gentleman who had attempted self-destruction, and who, in my opinion, was still suicidal. There is good reason to fear that others of these patients are not so well cared for as they should be, considering their unfortunate condition, their rank in life, and the amount of money which is paid for them. As I have said, they are kept for profit, and not being under the Board's supervision, or under supervision of any sort, there is no control over the natural tendency to make that profit unduly and improperly large. On the

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occasion of this last visit to the island, I had the opportunity of seeing one or two gentlemen, paying a somewhat high board, for whose comfort a very unsatisfactory provision had been made, and who exhibited in their persons and bedding a lamentable neglect of cleanliness. As a rule, the lunatics of this class sent to the island are placed under no medical care, and I am led to believe that they are rarely visited by friends, and less rarely still by friends who come unexpectedly. I think I may safely state that in many instances their condition is decidedly below that of the pauper lunatics in the island, though they generally pay higher rates of board, and belong to a higher social class. It would be an advantage to many of them to sink into pauperism, since it would bring them under that supervision which their guardians avoid, in the way I have pointed out.

I beg respectfully to suggest to the Board the propriety of making a careful inquiry into the whole state of lunacy in this island, under direction from the Lord Advocate, or in such other way as may be thought best. I feel sure that this would eventually confer a great increase of happiness on a large number of very unfortunate persons; and I should not be surprised if it led to the discovery of more than one case of great abuse.

While each visit to the island leads to a more and more unfavourable impression as to the way in which these private lunatics are cared for and managed, it is with pleasure that I refer to the slow but steady improvement in the condition of the pauper patients residing in the island under the Board's sanction. Several of the worst cases orignally found there have been placed in asylums, at the suggestion of the Commissioners. In other cases the guardians have been changed, with great benefit to the patients. In others, again, the improved condition has resulted from the granting of regular supplies of body and bed clothing, from providing better house accommodation, from greater attention being paid to cleanliness, from regular inspection, and generally from a more kindly consideration of their infirmities.

V.—In addition to the visits paid to the four distinct classes of patients already referred to, visits were also officially paid to—

(1.) Persons in receipt of relief and alleged to be lunatics, but not reported to the Board as pauper lunatics.

(2.) Non-pauper lunatics in whose cases or condition some peculiarity was said to exist.

In both of these classes my attention was generally called to the cases, and visitation requested, by inspectors of poor, medical men, clergymen, or friends of patients.

Of the first, 42 were visited, and in the majority of these the lunacy was found to be really doubtful. In a few, however, it was otherwise, and in all of these the insanity was made so clear during the visit and examination, that intimation immediately followed, without any interference on the part of the Board. They consisted chiefly of idiots and imbeciles, but there were among them also cases of recent and active mental disease—of melancholia chiefly—which were amenable to treatment, and such cases were at once removed to asylums without waiting for or requiring special instructions from the Board.

Of the second, 28 were visited. Some of these were persons in extreme indigence and in a state of great wretchedness. When the existence of such cases was made known to the parochial authorities, the title to aid from the public was investigated in a liberal spirit, and that aid was given when the title was at all good. Others were cases of prolonged restraint, which was resorted to because without it the patients could not be kept at home, and because the expense of an asylum could not be met from private sources. J. P. is a case in point. For several years I have regularly visited this patient when in the district in which he resided, and have always reported very unfavourably of his condition. He was a restless, mischievous, destructive idiot, easily excited and very noisy, active and strong in body, comprehending no efforts to control and guide him. He was kept in constant seclusion in a room built for the purpose. He had spent many years there, and was never in the open air. His condition was clearly such as made the appliances and arrangements of an asylum necessary for his proper care, and to this at my last visit I re-directed the attention of the parochial authorities.

with a satisfactory result, for they undertook to remove him at the public charge, his parents being admittedly unable to support him in an asylum.

Influence of Sex on the disposal of Pauper Lunatics.

Taking the pauper single patients of Scotland as a whole, males are to females as 100 to 125. This proportion is maintained with tolerable steadiness from year to year. It is somewhat in excess of the proportion which holds with regard to the whole number of pauper lunatics in as well as out of asylums, which gives a 100 males to 120 females, the entire population of Scotland giving 100 males to 111 females.

This is true of the country *as a whole*, but I have been struck by the fact, that in certain districts the opposite holds good. In Fifeshire for instance, single pauper patients have always consisted of a larger number of males than females. Nor is this excess a slight one, as will be seen from the following Table:—

Single Patients in Fifeshire.

	Males.	Females.		Males.		Females.
1st January 1858,	37	34	or	100	to	92
„ 1859,	42	36	„	100	„	86
„ 1860,	43	33	„	100	„	77
„ 1861,	44	32	„	100	„	68
„ 1862,	49	37	„	100	„	75
„ 1863,	42	28	„	100	„	66

This larger number of males than females among the single patients of Fifeshire does not arise from the existence of a similarly exceptional excess of males over females in the whole number of lunatics chargeable to the county. On the contrary, we have always among them, as is usual, an excess of females over males, in the proportion of 103 or 104 to 100. Nor is it connected in any way with an exceptional arrangement of the sexes in the general population, where females are to males as 113 to 100.

If Dumbartonshire be compared with Fifeshire a singular contrast will be observed. In the first county, for some reason or other, there are *always* more male than female pauper lunatics, but, nevertheless, in the single patients of that county the males never exceed the females. So also is it with Dumfries, though not in so marked a degree. In Fife again, as already shown, the females are more numerous than the males among the whole pauper lunatics, but less numerous among those of them living singly.

Wigtown and Shetland look very much alike in the proportion of males to females among their pauper lunatics, whether in or out of asylums, yet these two counties are very different in the proportion of the sexes in the general population. In the first, there are 107 females to 100 males; and in the last, 142 females to 100 males, the one being below, and the other vastly above the average female excess. As regards the sex of its pauper lunatics, and their disposal accordingly, Linlithgow does not appear to differ materially from Wigton and Shetland; yet we have here a county differing essentially from both as regards the proportion of the sexes in the general population, for it is the only county in Scotland which contains more males than females, giving only 94 females to 100 males. We have thus two counties, Shetland and Linlithgow, showing, in their general population, the one a higher, and the other a lower female element than occurs anywhere else in Scotland, yet both showing a decided and steady tendency to exhibit an excess of male over female pauper lunatics, equally among those living singly, and among those in establishments.

These remarks refer exclusively to those patients in whom lunacy is combined with pauperism, and they do not touch the question of the supposed greater liability of the female to lunacy, which was examined in the Fifth and Sixth Reports of the Board.

As further showing the influence of sex on the disposal of pauper lunatics, I beg to give the following Table:—

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PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES AMONG PAUPER LUNATICS ACCORDING TO THEIR DISPOSAL.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
In Public and District Asylums, .	100 : 102	100 : 105	100 : 103
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	100 : 145	100 : 150	100 : 143
In Licensed Houses, ...	100 : 135	100 : 127	100 : 123
In Establishments of all sorts, . .	100 : 118	100 : 118	100 : 116
In Private Dwellings, . . .	100 : 124	100 : 126	100 : 125

INFLUENCE OF EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION ON THE AMOUNT AND CHARACTER OF INSANITY IN THE DISTRICTS WHICH THEY AFFECT.

The manner in which emigration and immigration influence the character and the extent of insanity in the districts from and to which the stream flows, is of great interest, and deserves more attention than it has received.

When the Highlanders leave home for America, Australia, or New Zealand, *as the rule* only the strong and sound go. Such of their relatives or dependants as are aged, infirm, imbecile, idiotic, deaf, blind, or cripple, are left at home. This is not always so, but it is so *as the rule*. Many leave with the intention of sending for their unfortunate relatives as soon as they attain positions of comfort and stability; but good intentions are proverbially weak, and, besides, the emigrant's life is often for years a very unsettled one, and full of hardships and troubles, so that the affectionate leave-taking too frequently and too naturally ends in forgetfulness, indifference, and lasting desertion.

Emigration, therefore, leads to an accumulation of the *defective* in the districts from which it is taking place, and *the sum of these cannot be said properly to belong to the population among whom they are found.* In dealing with the distribution and amount of insanity in Scotland, this consideration should not be lost sight of. Many curious points of political and social economy arise out of it, but these it is not my province here to discuss.

It appears clear that there *ought to be* an accumulation of defects of all kinds in any district from which there is a constant exodus of the sound in mind and body. I have had opportunities of convincing myself that what should be true, is true in fact. In the counties of Inverness, Argyll, Ross, and Sutherland, emigration does actually influence the amount and form of insanity which occurs in them. When making inquiries as to the history of idiots and insane persons, I often learned that their parents and natural guardians were in other and remote lands, and this led me to make further inquiries as to the way in which emigration affected the population which was its source.

The statistics of those countries to which our emigrants go, and whose population is *in this way* rapidly increasing, fully support these views. For instance, in California and Oregon, with a population of 184,370, there were at last census only 6 deaf mutes and 2 blind—a proportion vastly below that either for those states which have a stationary population, or for those from which emigration is taking place. I find, indeed, that it has been remarked by Peet, an American writer of note, that deaf-mutism is most numerous in those states from which emigration is greatest, and least so in those whose population is receiving accessions from without. I need scarcely point out that what is true of the influence of emigration on the amount of deaf-mutism will very probably be true also of its influence on the amount of idiocy, or on the amount of any other similar defect.

All forms of defect will be represented in this accumulation, but the congenital forms will be those chiefly influenced. Of acquired defects something may be, and probably is, removed with the stream. Undeveloped tendencies at least

leave the country with their owners. But, of congenital defects, all, or nearly *all*, remain. In the country or district, therefore, from which there is a rapid emigration, the proportion of congenital to acquired insanity *ought to be* increased; and so it is.

In the insanity of the Highland districts of Scotland there is *certainly* a larger proportion of idiocy and imbecility than holds good for the rest of Scotland —larger than rural districts generally show, and much larger than is found in our cities.

In the receiving country the reverse should be the case. No such proportional excess of congenital to acquired defect should occur there. And such really appears to be the fact, for, if we turn again to America, we find in the State of New York 1 deaf mute * to every 2088 of the native population (including white, or free coloured, born in any of the States of the Union), and 1 in 5053 in the foreign population. In New England we have 1 in 1914 native born, against 1 in 4535 foreign born; and the same holds in other states. Another fact, and one still more to the point, is this—of 14,556 idiots (congenital defect) in the whole Union, only 553 were born in foreign countries, or 1 in 26; while of 15,139 insane (acquired defect), 2136, or 1 in 7, were foreign born. In the States of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, of 1739 idiots, 129, or 1 in 13.5, were foreign born; while of 2580 cases of acquired insanity, 676, or 1 in 3.8, were born in foreign countries.

I have briefly alluded to this influence of emigration on the amount and character of the insanity of certain districts of Scotland, because, during my visits, circumstances frequently drew my own attention to it, and because, as I have already stated, the subject appears to me to be one of considerable interest.

We have one county in Scotland from which there is little or no emigration, but into which, on the contrary, there runs a continuous stream of immigration from Ireland, by way of Portpatrick and Stranraer. I refer to Wigtownshire. I expected that this county would exhibit a state of matters greatly opposed to that in the West Highlands of Scotland; and in some degree it is so, but not to the extent that was anticipated. In the following table the amount and form of mental disease in the counties of Wigtown and Ross are placed in contrast.

LUNACY IN ROSS-SHIRE COMPARED WITH THAT IN WIGTOWNSHIRE.

	Per 10,000 of the Population.	
	Ross.	Wigtown.
I. Total number of Lunatics known to the Board of Lunacy, including those in Asylums, Poorhouses, or Private Dwellings, both Paupers and Non-Paupers, . .	27.9	23.4
II. Total number of Idiots and Imbeciles known to the Board of Lunacy, both Paupers and Non-Paupers, ...	17.4	13.8

NOTE.—These figures involve the returns of 1st January 1859, and the results of the investigations of the Visiting Commissioners for the year 1859, when these investigations were made with exceptional care and fulness.

In both counties the whole amount of lunacy is large, but considerably larger in Ross-shire than in Wigtownshire. If for each county, however, the number of idiots and imbeciles be deducted from the whole number of the insane, it will be found that those labouring under the acquired forms of insanity bear nearly the same proportion to the general population in the one county as in the other. In other words, while acquired insanity differs little in amount in the two counties,

* Deaf-mutism is nearly as much a congenital defect as idiocy, though of both a considerable amount is referable to diseases of infancy.

the so-called congenital forms of mental disease have a decided preponderance in Ross-shire. At first sight this appears to bear out what has been said as to the effects of emigration on the lunacy of the district from which it takes place. But it happens that the amount of congenital insanity in Wigtownshire, as well as in Ross-shire, is above the general average for Scotland, whereas, theoretically, in Wigtownshire it should be below the average.

An explanation of this anomaly was suggested by statements made to me while investigating the history of the patients I have had at various times to visit in the county.

The distance between Ireland and Wigtown is so trifling, and the passage so easily and cheaply made, that the emigrant leaves with his whole family or dependants, which he would not do if the distance and difficulties were greater. On reaching Scotland, he makes a short halt in Wigtownshire, but finding no work there, he leaves his wife and children, *especially if they are weakly*, to support themselves as they can by field-work or "flowering," and starts himself on the tramp to the nearest railway in progress of construction, or to some of the large towns. Occasionally he fails to reappear—permanently deserting those he left behind him.

The county of Wigtown thus acts as a filter to the stream of immigration, retaining many of the defective and useless, and thus raising the proportion which these bear to the general population.

Deficient Nourishment of Pregnant and Nursing Women.

It must not be supposed from what I have said of the influence of emigration on the amount of idiocy in such a county as Ross-shire, that I attribute the great excess of idiocy in that county, or in those similarly circumstanced, mainly to the effects of emigration. The very fact that this is taking place on a large scale from any locality may be accepted as an indication that the state of the people there is not a prosperous or healthy one, but, on the contrary, one of anxiety, distress, and poverty; and the cause of the emigration may thus be also a cause of idiocy and imbecility in the people. This may take place in various ways. To give one illustration—great and wide-spread poverty may lead to a defective nourishment of pregnant and nursing women, which, beyond doubt, is a cause of idiocy, as it is of infant mortality. Whatever produces this last will produce the first. Conditions which destroy many children in early life, whether in or out of the uterus, inflict injuries on some, which are very grave though short of death. One form in which these injuries are expressed is idiocy. As a general rule, a high infant mortality and the prevalence of idiocy co-exist, unless perhaps when the diseases which destroy life *never* give quarter, as may be said to be the case with trismus in St. Kilda. In the discharge of my duties many things have been brought under notice to convince me that one of the evils resulting from a very deficient nourishment of pregnant and nursing women is the idiocy or imbecility of their children.

But the mental state of the women also suffers, especially where underfeeding is combined with prolonged nursing, which is often practised in order to prevent re-impregnation. This habit of unduly extending the period of lactation is as common in lowland as in highland districts, and it appears to injure the mother's nervous system, even when it can scarcely be said that her supply of food was deficient or bad in quality. In many such cases, however, I have observed that there has been also some great neglect or violation of those laws of health, the observance of which increases the value of food by increasing the powers of assimilation. For instance, it is not a rare thing to find that a wife, her husband, her baby, and two or three other children sleep together in a close box-bed, under filthy blankets which are saturated with the cutaneous secretion in all stages of decomposition, while they breathe a stagnant atmosphere, loaded with organic matter and carbonic acid. Man and wife rise to a new day's toil unrefreshed and weary, and they begin and often end the day without even the most partial washing. They do all this in ignorance or contempt of the fact that pure air and cleanliness have practically a nutritive value, and are worth money as truly as beef and bread. They complain of sickliness, debility, and *want of energy*, but they forget that, while they live under such adverse circumstances, the best food may fail to repair waste, or promote growth.

II.—REPORT BY DR. PATERSON

On the Condition of Single Patients visited by him in the Counties of Aberdeen, Argyle, Dumbarton, Forfar, Kincardine, Perth, Ross and Cromarty, and Stirling.

I have the honour to lay before the Board a general report of my proceedings during the past year, in the visitation of pauper lunatics residing in private houses.

The following is a list of the counties visited, with the number of pauper lunatics in each:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aberdeen,	48	65	113
Argyle,	45	63	108
Dumbarton,	9	14	23
Forfar,	33	45	78
Kincardine,	9	14	23
Perth,	66	77	143
Ross and Cromarty,	36	57	93
Stirling,	16	29	45
	262	364	626

The above counties contain a population of about 900,000 and 327 parishes, of which 230 have pauper lunatics residing in them. As a general rule, these last alone were visited, but in no case was any parish passed by without first apprising the inspector of poor of my being in the district, so that he might inform me if any new cases had occurred since his returns were last sent in to the Board, or if for any reason he considered a visit from me desirable. In this way, I believe that no case of importance, and no object that it is among the ends of these visitations to attain, has been overlooked. The abode of every patient was visited and inspected, but 25 of the number (two-thirds of them being resident in Highland parishes) were found absent from home and could not be seen, having either accompanied their relatives to the peats, or being engaged in other out-door occupations that had taken them to a distance from home. Most of them, however, had been personally examined and reported on by me in the preceding year. It is satisfactory to be enabled to state, as I can do on my own behalf, and I believe also on that of my colleagues engaged in the visitation of other parts of the country, that this year, for the first time since the institution of the Board, the arrangements adopted have permitted of our visiting within the year the whole of the pauper lunatics residing in private houses throughout Scotland, with the exception of those in the Hebrides, and Orkney and Shetland Islands, who fall to be visited biennially.

Aberdeenshire.—This county has received favourable mention in previous reports, and I am happy to be able to confirm the statements of my predecessors with regard to it. I found the pauper lunatics generally well lodged and well cared for. In one case in the parish of I., the parents of an idiot chargeable to a distant parish had removed into a habitation which I could not sanction, but on the matter being represented to the parochial board of the parish to which the idiot was chargeable, they at once authorized the removal of the family to a more suitable dwelling, for the increased rent of which they became responsible. The average allowance in this county is three shillings a week in money, to which clothing and, in many instances, house-rent and other payments must be added. The payments in individual cases of course vary considerably in amount, according to the circumstances of the family, and the degree of mental and bodily incapacity in the lunatic. Many families would be quite independent of parochial

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relief but for their afflicted member; and in many cases the relief is sought more as a help, and to enable them to command extra attention and care, than for the purpose of aliment. While some lunatics again are entirely helpless and unproductive, others are industrious and tolerably good at some kinds of work, and though not self-supporting, can, to a certain extent, relieve the parish and their families of the cost of maintaining them. Thus, J. G., an imbecile who works industriously, but is not worth regular wages, had on a pair of new shoes which he had saved sufficient of the gratuities given him to enable him to purchase for himself. C. M., a female, childish and unsettled, and subject at times to fits of depression, in which she keeps her bed and will not see people, nor eat nor speak, when well works, washes, guts herrings, and clothes herself with the earnings of her labour. J. W., imbecile from birth, and at one time reported to be incapable of learning a trade, has since last visit been apprenticed to a weaver, and there seems reason to hope that he may in time become useful and partially self-supporting. Others are capable of being more or less useful about the byre or the farm, and the value of their services is taken into account in estimating the allowance. As I am not reporting on individual cases, but giving the general results of my visitation, these examples may suffice to show (and the observation applies to the other counties visited as well) the variety of conditions under which the adequacy of the allowance has to be estimated. In general, the duty appeared to me to have been fairly and considerately performed by the parochial authorities throughout this county. Several allowances had been increased in accordance with recommendations made at previous visitations; and, on the other hand, there were a few cases in which I felt it my duty to recommend a further increase, or supplies of clothing of which the patient stood in need. In two cases, the mental condition of the patient, and in one, the inefficiency of the guardian and the failure of all attempts to make her alive to her duty, indicated the propriety of removal to an asylum. In two cases, it appeared to me that benefit might be hoped for from the training of an idiot school. In two or three instances I had to insist on greater attention being paid to cleanliness, and to the separation of the sexes.

In passing through this county, I was ordered to examine and report upon the case of Mrs. W., a private patient residing with her family in the parish of C., which had been intimated to the Board as coming under the provisions of sect. 43 of the Lunacy Act. In point of fact, I found this to have been the case, in so far that, although in other respects treated with kindness and attention, she had for nearly a twelvemonth been subjected to the constant restraint of a strait jacket, to prevent her, as was alleged, from scratching or otherwise irritating a cutaneous affection of the legs, under which she had been suffering. No disposition to injure herself or others in any way was stated in justification of this treatment, and, as the legs were perfectly healed at the time I saw her, even the alleged grounds for the restraint no longer existed. She was quiet and taciturn, requiring, it was said, to be dressed and fed; but this may have been due to the habitual confinement in which her hands had been kept. At all events, on my directing her hands to be liberated, and an apple being given her, she at once carried it to her mouth, and ate it with apparent relish. This appears to me to be an example, in a comparatively mild and favourable form, of the restraints to which, in no original spirit of cruelty or unkindness, the friends of private lunatics may be tempted to resort to save themselves trouble, or, as they may imagine, for the protection of the lunatic, and which have, in not a few instances of public notoriety, grown to enormities that have excited general horror. Even in this very case the strait jacket was kept on long after it had ceased to be necessary. In the case of private patients, not paupers, residing with their own families, the Board of Lunacy have no power to interfere further than by visitation and inquiry, and that only where the malady has existed for more than one year, and during that time been treated by coercion or restraint. A report of the case was therefore transmitted to the Sheriff, and the Board have lately had the satisfaction to learn, that through his interference (but not until after that interference had been put forth) the restraint has been given up. It may not be out of place to observe that under the existing powers of inspection and control exercised by the Board of Lunacy over pauper lunatics, such a case could hardly have occurred among them, and the question suggests itself, whether, in the interests of the public, these powers might not advantageously be extended to all cases of lunacy treated at home, especially in families not much removed above pauperism.

where ignorance and restricted means strongly combine to favour such abuses as the above.

ARGYLL.—This is altogether a Highland county, with a Gaelic speaking population widely dispersed over extensive and sparsely inhabited parishes, many of which are insular, or so surrounded by arms of the sea as practically to render them such. The time and labour required for its visitation are thus very considerably increased as compared with lowland districts of equal size, and containing a much larger population. Making due allowance for the peculiarities of the country and people, and remembering that the circumstances by which they are surrounded are those amidst which they, in common with the sane part of the population, have been born and brought up, I feel justified in stating that the condition of the pauper lunatics residing in private houses in this county continues, on the whole, to give evidence of improvement. The exceptions are chiefly to be met with in the more remote districts, unmanageable for their extent and for the backward condition of the people. The allowances in the majority of cases range from 2s. to 3s. weekly, besides clothing, which I regard as a fair amount in the circumstances of the people. The highest allowance given is 6s., and the lowest 9d. in the week. It is to be regretted, however, that these lower allowances are, in many instances, estimated rather by the burdens laid upon the parish and the numbers receiving relief, than by the actual necessities of those to whom, relief is given. As regards the ordinary poor of a parish overrun with pauperism, and the property of which is already overburdened for its support, this may, under the existing system, be unavoidable. But the case of the lunatic poor is a peculiar one. The unhappy specimens of the lowest type of idiocy, which are especially apt to prevail in such localities, are so completely helpless, and so entirely objects of care and protection, and have so little to fall back upon except what the parish gives them, that it may be questioned whether, if we dispense with the care of an asylum, which, in the peculiar circumstances, it might not be expedient to enforce, we are not bound at least to obtain for them a more adequate allowance. Non-removal to asylums, it is but fair to say, is frequently due, and, that in cases in which the removal is most urgently called for on the grounds of neglect and discomfort, less to unwillingness on the part of parochial authorities to incur the expense, than to the opposition of the parents and guardians of imbecile persons, who, by withdrawing the patients from the roll of paupers, as is sometimes done, may contrive to elude the directions of the Board, and, at the same time, aggravate the very evils it was designed to remedy. A case of this kind occurred in the parish of K. It was recommended to send back to the asylum a young woman who had been taken out some time ago, mainly at the father's solicitation. The only female in the house besides herself was her insane mother, and though the parochial board would have paid for a suitable female nurse to reside in the house, the father was unwilling to accede to the arrangement. On the order for her removal to an asylum being received, he at once took his daughter off the roll of pauper lunatics, and has maintained her as best he could until recently, when in view of the approach of winter, he has again applied for relief, and expressed his consent to a suitable female guardian being provided. In this arrangement the Board are not unwilling to acquiesce, at least for the present, if a proper person can be found. Again, in the parish of L., the condition of two idiot sisters, grown up young women of 20 and 21, has repeatedly been reported on as unsatisfactory by the visiting Commissioners. For a long time there were difficulties in obtaining the requisite legal sanction for their removal to an asylum. But these have at length been overcome, and it may be hoped that, in spite of some anticipated opposition on the part of the mother, to whose inefficient guardianship it is mainly owing that their removal has been called for, the parochial authorities will have the firmness to act upon the Sheriff's order.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.—The number of pauper lunatics chargeable to this county is 71, of whom 23 were visited in private houses within the county. In marked contrast to the neighbouring counties of Argyle and Perth, which contain a strong infusion of the Highland element, the relative proportion to the population is about 1 in 750, while, in the latter, it is as 1 in 375. I may add that this county, and that of Stirling, with which it is so extensively conterminous, have a less amount of pauper lunacy than any others in my district. None of the cases

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visited appear to me to call for any special observations, their condition generally being, on the whole, satisfactory. The allowances average 4s. in the week.

Forfarshire.—Owing, probably, to the abundant supply of asylum accommodation within the county, not less than 22 out of the 51 parishes have no pauper lunatics residing in them. With little or no exception the treatment and allowances of those that are disposed of in private houses deserve general commendation. The allowances vary, according to the requirements of the case, from 9s. a week, in one instance demanding special care and attention, to 1s. a week in another, where the individual, though weak-minded and requiring protection, is in a great measure self-supporting. The average allowance over the whole county is 3s. 6d. in the week, the same as in the adjoining county of Kincardine. There are no special licensed houses as yet in this county, but most of the lunatic paupers chargeable to Dundee, who are not in asylums or poorhouses, are boarded singly with strangers in healthy situations in the country; an arrangement which I regard as greatly preferable to keeping them in the crowded stairs and closes of a large town. It might, however, be well worth the attention of the parochial authorities whether more cases of an incurable nature, not requiring confinement or restraint, and now kept at a very heavy expense in asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses, might not advantageously be boarded out in small groups of from two to four, in houses specially licensed under the provisions of the Act. In the parish of K. my attention was called by the inspector of poor to an extremely bad case of overcrowding. The parties had lately come to reside in the parish. The lunatic was living in the house of a nephew, which consisted of one room, nine feet square, and containing three beds, in which, besides the idiot, there slept the guardian and his wife, their three young children, and two young female lodgers, on condition of taking whom the employer gave the house rent free. A fourth child of the family had recently died in the house of small-pox. The house, moreover, was by no means kept in a clean and satisfactory state. On discovering this state of things, the inspector at once looked out for another guardian with whom to place the lunatic, but the latter refused to go to the house provided for him, and the question arose whether any course short of removal to an asylum could be taken. By personal communications with the parties and with the guardian's employer, I was enabled to negotiate for the immediate removal of the two young women. The inspector subsequently reports:—"At my various visits since the Commissioner was round, I have found both the house inside and about the doors quite a different thing as to cleanliness and tidiness. They now seem to be aroused to a sense of the propriety of keeping things more tidy. And further, Mr. —— (the employer) I believe still contemplates giving W. B., as soon as circumstances will admit of it, a larger house." The only other matter of interest connected with the visitation of this county, relates to an inquiry which I was directed to make into the circumstances of the death of a lunatic who had made his escape from one of the asylums in the county, during the confusion of an accidental fire, and was discovered in a remote part of the parish of E., suffering from frost-bites and sloughing of the feet, of the consequences of which he died, some days subsequent to his removal to the parochial lodging-house at E. The result of the inquiry was to demonstrate that the poor people, who, for eight days, had given him shelter and concealment, under the impression that he might be a military deserter or fugitive from justice, had treated him with the utmost humanity and kindness that their means afforded, and that his death was altogether due to the exposure he had undergone at a most inclement season of the year, before he reached this place of shelter.

Kincardineshire.—In this county there are 23 pauper lunatics residing in private houses, of whose condition I am enabled generally to report favourably. One lunatic, residing in the parish of B. with an eccentric and wayward sister in tolerably good circumstances, is perhaps an exception, but as the house which she has been building for herself is only newly finished, and the sleeping apartment destined for him not yet fit for occupation on account of the dampness of the walls, it is perhaps premature to pass a decidedly unfavourable judgment. In the case of two idiots, A. M. and C. M., residing in the parish of M., which has been the subject of unfavourable remark at former visitations, there has been a marked improvement. The daughter and her illegitimate children who contri-

buted inconveniently to crowd the house, have been sent away; and the idiots, with their mother, have been removed into another house, which is clean and in good repair; and though the habits of the female idiot, who constantly keeps her bed, are hopelessly filthy, greater efforts are certainly made to counteract them.

The average allowance in this county is the same as in the adjacent one of Forfar, 3s. 6d. a week.

Perthshire.—At the time I was engaged in the visitation of this county, the new District Asylum at Murthly had just been opened, and patients were being removed into it from Murray's and other institutions. So far, however, from diminishing the number of patients residing in private houses, this measure was, in the first instance, attended by the contrary result, as the superintendents of some of these institutions rightly judged the opportunity a favourable one for recommending a number of the chronic and incurable cases to be withdrawn from asylum treatment. Whether this might not have been done sooner in the case of several, whose residence in asylums had extended to 9, 10, 15, or 20 years, I will not now stop to inquire. It will be observed that the cases were not cured, and, whether in asylums or private houses, must continue to be regarded as lunatics under control and supervision. But, with the powers of dispensation and visitation exercised by the Board of Lunacy in Scotland, I am disposed to believe that in the case of incurable and harmless lunatics such removals might be more frequently effected without prejudice to the patients and with advantage to the public. I refer not so much to patients who may be sent out on "probation," with a view of testing the completeness of their recovery, as to patients who have fallen into a chronic and incurable condition. It is satisfactory to be enabled to state, that out of 14 or 15 patients discharged from asylums under the circumstances now referred to, and in some of whom the antecedents were by no means encouraging, only one has, within a period of nine months that has since elapsed, been sent back to the asylum.

The condition of the patients residing in this county shows evidence of improvement. The allowances range from 8s. to 9d. in the week, the average being 3s. 6d. It will be recollected that there are upwards of 70 parishes, in which, according as they belong to the Highland or Lowland divisions of the county, considerable differences prevail in the character and circumstances of the people, and the general standard of comfort. In two or three cases I had occasion to press the clamant necessity for an increase of allowance; in not a few, to enforce greater attention to cleanliness in the persons and houses of the lunatics; in some, to recommend a change of guardians; and in others, removal to an asylum. This has at length been effected in the case of J. S., an aged woman, who had long lived alone in a solitary cottage in the parish of K., and who, from increasing infirmity of mind and body, appeared in constant danger of setting fire to her house, or of meeting with some unfortunate end. It has also been the case with A. M., who, in the preceding year, wandered from home one dark cold evening in February to take possession, as is believed, of Taymouth Castle, and, having passed it in the dark, wandered further and further, until, after being absent four nights and three days, she was at length discovered, at a distance of forty miles from her home. Although upwards of sixty years of age, she did not seem to have suffered in health by her long winter's walk, and, with the exception of the first night, appears to have contrived to obtain for herself food, shelter, and hospitality by the way.

Ross and Cromarty.—This district, in the general features of its western coasts, and in the character and condition of its inhabitants, has much in common with Argyll. The population of both is essentially Highland. The average allowance is 2s. 5d. a week, but in many instances it is considerably less, and its value is fluctuating and uncertain, being paid in meal or other articles of food. In some of the western parishes I found the houses in a very ruinous and unsatisfactory state, and the inmates, including the lunatics, living in extreme poverty and wretchedness. It is in the same parts of the county that the extraordinary proportion of lunatics to the population, remarked upon in my last report, is found to exist. I do not, however, mean these observations to apply to the county generally, in many of the parishes of which a more satisfactory state

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of things prevails; nor must I omit to add, that in some of the worst cases which had come under my notice during my previous visitation, I was glad to find evidences of improvement. In five cases removal to an asylum was recommended; and in thirty, supplies of various articles of clothing, or an increased allowance.

Of the patients not found at home when I called, two had gone some distance to the peats with their families, three were absent visiting among their friends and acquaintances, one of them having gone to the Island of Raasay without the inspector's knowledge or permission, one was detained by floods in a cottage on an island in the river Conan, which river she fords nearly every day in summer conveying letters from the post, one had gone some distance to work for strangers, and one had gone to Strathpeffer, a distance of some fifty miles, for the "season," to beg and traffic in small merchandise. I mention these circumstances as illustrating the roving and unsettled habits of some of these lunatics—habits which it is invariably our object to restrain and discourage, and which scarcely exist any longer among pauper lunatics in any but those remote parts of the country where efficient supervision and control are difficult. It is in such places that the race of wandering mendicant lunatics, "half rogue, half fool," who will not work except when and for whom they please, and have their regular houses of call where they are made secure of a welcome and a good meal, chiefly survives. One of these, F. M., a pauper lunatic of the parish of K., who was in the habit of attending at all the fairs, weddings, and funerals of the country side for many miles round, and getting a share of what refreshments might be going, had unfortunately been drowned, some time previous to my visit, while crossing a river on his return from a funeral. Such occurrences, will, it is to be hoped, have the effect of removing any reluctance that may still exist, on the ground that they are merely harmless, half-witted creatures, whom it would be cruel to deprive of their liberty, to placing persons of these irregular and wandering habits under the restraints and protection of an asylum.

There are one or two so-called parochial lodging-houses in this county in which lunatics are residing. Nothing can be more widely different than the character and management of these houses in different parts of the country. In some, the house is under the superintendence of a nurse or other trustworthy person, and strict attention is paid to cleanliness and good order in all things. In others, there is no responsible person in charge; the paupers are permitted to come in and go out at such hours as they please—to provide their own food, and cook it when and how they like—in fact, are under no discipline whatever. To use the words of a very high authority in reference to such houses, "they are extremely defective—some are overcrowded—some are insufficiently furnished with bedding, bed-clothes, and other articles—all are conducted without sufficient regard to the proper classification of the lodgers." It is to this latter class that the houses now especially referred to belong. In one resides J. F., a middle-aged imbecile woman, who occupies a room with two other paupers, which is dirty, confused, crowded with lumber, and greatly in want of whitewash. Another patient of the same class is M. M., a person of fantastic and ridiculous habits, who shares a room with other paupers, which is described as dirty, irregular, ill-kept, and confused. She is allowed to indulge in all her whims, and her bed is made on a pile of rubbish several feet high, which she has gathered in the course of her travels. It need scarcely be said that if such a state of things is highly objectionable in the case of ordinary paupers, it is still more so in the case of those whose mental peculiarities, if indulged without restraint, must inevitably tend to make disorder and confusion worse confounded.

STIRLINGSHIRE.—In this county the number of pauper lunatics visited was 45. Comparing my own observations during this and my previous visit with the printed reports of former visitations of the county, I should say that a certain degree of improvement must have taken place in the manner in which the pauper lunatics are kept, and in the disposition shown by inspectors of poor to comply with the recommendations of the Visiting Commissioners. The average allowance is 3s. in the week.

Of the pauper lunatics residing in this county, 9 belonging to the City parish of Glasgow are boarded in houses specially licensed under sect. 5 of 25 and 26 Vict., c. 54, for the reception of lunatics not exceeding 4 in number, situated

chiefly in the parishes of Balfron and Killearn. They are harmless and incurable patients, the majority of whom have been selected as suitable cases for removal from the lunatic wards of the City Poorhouse, of which they had for different periods of time been inmates. There are 5 such houses, each licensed to receive 2 patients; but in one there is at present a vacancy, one of the patients having been sent back to the asylum. The guardians are respectable people living in the village or neighbourhood, who had the necessary accommodation to dispose of, and were found willing and competent to undertake the duty. In each case the houses were carefully examined and reported on before being licensed by the Board of Lunacy. I cannot characterize too highly the cleanliness, good order, and comfort of the houses so selected, or the apparent happiness and contentment of the patients with their new mode of life, and the comparative liberty which they are enabled to enjoy. Most of them can be trusted to go short distances from home, and they pay visits to one another in their respective abodes. All who are capable are usefully employed in various ways. I found G. T. knitting socks for a shop, for which she gets 4d. a pair. A. H. was employed turning a petticoat for herself. M. S., who cannot sew or knit, is allowed to wash dishes to keep her employed, but they require to be washed after her. A. S., a young lad, is boarded with a farmer, and assists in driving the cows in and out of the byre, carries water, etc., but is unfit to do much from bodily as well as mental infirmity. M. M. does out-door work when she can get it, and had just returned from the wood with her guardian, where she had been gathering sticks. Others make the beds and assist in the ordinary duties of the household. The usual rate of board agreed upon is 5s. a week for each patient, besides clothing. I have entered thus minutely into the particulars of these cases, because they appear to me to establish points of great interest and importance. They are encouraging examples of the success with which a new resource in the disposal of lunatics which the Board has ever been disposed to regard with hopeful anticipations, is capable of being carried out. Similar houses have been licensed for the reception of pauper lunatics in other parts of the country not within my district, on the application of the inspectors of poor of one or two of our large towns; but the experiment being a new one, few towns have, as yet, followed the lead, probably from the advantages of such a measure and the success with which it has been attended not being sufficiently known. With regard to rural parishes again, I would repeat what I stated in my last general report, that even in them there are many cases which could be advantageously placed under such an arrangement, especially in the more remote districts of the Highlands and Islands, where the existing accommodation of many patients has been found far from satisfactory, and where it is often most desirable that pauper lunatics should be concentrated within more ready reach of the medical officer and the inspector of poor. Finally, I would advert to the fact that the majority of these cases were removed from a parochial asylum, of which they had been inmates for various periods.

APPENDIX G.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS, THE PERIOD OF THEIR SERVICE, AND THE AMOUNT OF THEIR WAGES.

ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, ABERDEEN.—January 1865.

MALES.

Names of Servants.	Section of Asylum.	Date of Entering.	Wages on Entering. £ s. d.	Present Wages. £ s. d.	Extras and Perquisites.
1. W. T., Gatekeeper.	Main Gate Lodge.	1853	30 0 0	34 0 0	House, fire and light, clothes, etc.
2. G. S., superannuated.	Elmhill do.	1832		32 0 0	House—day-board in asylum.
3. W. C., Chamberlain.	Main Asylum.	1833		32 0 0	Board & lodging, etc.
4. A. S., Orra Man.	Do.	1844		30 0 0	Do. do.
5. A. D., Laby Assist.	Do.	1859	40 0 0	40 0 0	Day-board.
6. J. R., Carpenter.	Do.	1857	57 0 0	57 0 0	Do.
7. J. H., Tailor.	Do.	1850	40 0 0	40 0 0	Do.
8. A. S., Shoemaker.	Do.	1860	41 17 0	41 17 0	Do.
9. J. L., Gardener.	Gardener's House.	1864	45 0 0	45 0 0	House, etc.
10. G. M., U.-Gardener.	Main Asylum.	1860	32 0 0	32 0 0	Day-board.
11. H. R., N.-Watchman.	Do.	1864	26 0 0	28 0 0	Board & lodging, etc.
12. A. W., Messenger.	Do.	1864	6 10 0	6 10 0	
13. H. C., Attendant.	Do.	1863	23 0 0	25 0 0	
14. J. F., Do.	Do.	1864	24 0 0	24 0 0	
15. J. P. Do.	Do.	1861	24 0 0	26 0 0	
16. J. S., Do.	Do.	1864	24 0 0	24 0 0	
17. J. J., Do.	Do.	1864	24 0 0	24 0 0	
18. W. L., Do.	Do.	1863	23 0 0	26 0 0	
19. J. S., Do.	Do.	1863	24 0 0	24 0 0	
20. H. G., Do.	Do.	1864	24 0 0	24 0 0	Board & lodging, etc.
21. W. S., Do.	Clarkseat House.	1860	23 0 0	26 0 0	
22. F. M., Do.	Do.	1863	23 0 0	24 0 0	
23. A. J., Do.	Elmhill House.	1855	22 0 0	28 0 0	
24. W. L., Do.	Do.	1858	22 0 0	26 0 0	
25. J. I., Do.	Do.	1861	22 0 0	24 0 0	
26. A. S., Do.	Do.	1864	24 0 0	24 0 0	
27. P. F., Do.	Do.	1864	22 0 0	24 0 0	
28. A. E., Do.	Do.	1864	24 0 0	24 0 0	
29. W. B., Do.	Do.	1864	22 0 0	20 0 0	

FEMALES.

Names of Servants.	Section of Asylum.	Date of Entry.	Wages on Entering. £ s. d.	Present Wages. £ s. d.	Extras and Perquisites.
1. J. H., Assistant.	Main Asylum.	1847	9 0 0	14 0 0	
2. B. G., Attendant.	Do.	1857	8 0 0	10 0 0	
3. M. M., Pantry Maid.	Do.	1851	10 0 0	10 0 0	
4. M. W., Attendant.	Do.	1864	8 8 0	8 8 0	
5. J. J., Do.	Do.	1862	8 10 0	9 10 0	
6. M. S., Do.	Do.	1859	8 10 0	9 10 0	
7. S. H., Do.	Do.	1863	8 10 0	9 0 0	
8. M. R., Do.	Do.	1864	8 10 0	8 10 0	
9. C. L., Do.	Do.	1862	8 0 0	8 0 0	
10. M. S., Cook.	Do.	1863	9 0 0	9 0 0	
11. M. T., Do.	Do.	1864	9 0 0	9 0 0	
12. S. G., Attendant.	Do.	1861	8 10 0	9 0 0	
13. A. R., Do.	Do.	1862	9 0 0	9 0 0	
14. M. H., Do.	Gate Cottage.	1860	8 0 0	8 10 0	
15. E. H., Baker.	Do.	1860	9 0 0	9 0 0	
16. B. R., Attendant.	Barkmill.	1861	8 10 0	8 10 0	
17. B. B., Laundress.	Do.	1864	8 8 0	8 8 0	Board & lodging, etc.
18. J. M., Do.	Main Asylum.	1864	8 8 0	9 0 0	
19. A. D., Do.	Do.	1859	8 8 0	8 16 0	
20. J. A., Do.	Do.	1864	8 8 0	8 8 0	
21. M. M., Do.	Do.	1864	8 8 0	8 8 0	
22. E. M., Do.	Do.	1863	8 8 0	8 8 0	
23. M. G., Night-Nurse.	Do.	1864	12 0 0	12 0 0	
24. E. R., Door-Maid.	Do.	6 mths.	2 15 0	2 15 0	
25. E. S., Attendant.	Elmhill House.	1863	8 10 0	9 0 0	
26. E. M., Do.	Do.	1863	8 10 0	9 0 0	
27. A. G., Do.	Do.	1864	8 0 0	8 10 0	
28. E. B., Do.	Do.	1864	8 0 0	8 0 0	
29. C. T., Housemaid.	Do.	1862	5 0 0	8 0 0	
30. H. G., Do.	Do.	1864	8 0 0	8 0 0	
31. E. B., Cook.	Do.	1862	12 0 0	16 0 0	
32. C. P., Do.	Do.	1864	8 0 0	8 0 0	

N.B.—The patients in Elmhill House are private patients at the higher rates of board. Those in the Main Asylum, Clarkseat House, Barkmill Cottage, and the Gate Cottage, are paupers, or private patients at low rates.

ARGYLL DISTRICT ASYLUM.—January 1865.

MALE ATTENDANTS.

Names of Attendants and Servants.	Section of Asylum.	Date of entering Service of Asylum.	Wages on Entering.	Present Wages.	Extras and Perquisites.
1. J. W.,	Gardener.	15th May 1863.	£30 0 0	£32 0 0	Board, Lodging, and Washing.
2. J. MacE.,	1st.	21st March 1864.	25 0 0	25 0 0	Do. do.
3. D. MacT.,	1st.	7th Nov. 1864.	25 0 0	25 0 0	Do. do.
4. A. MacF.,	2d.	10th June 1863.	25 0 0	26 0 0	Do. do.
5. E. MacI.,	Infirmary.	15th May 1863.	27 0 0	28 0 0	Do. do.

FEMALE ATTENDANTS.

Names of Attendants and Servants.	Department of Service.	Date of entering Service of Asylum.	Wages on Entering.	Present Wages.	Extras and Perquisites.
1. M. MacD., .	1st.	15th May 1863.	£13 0 0	£14 0 0	Board, Lodging, and Washing.
2. M. G., . .	1st.	23d Nov. 1864.	9 0 0	9 0 0	Do. do.
3. C. M., . .	2d.	30th Nov. 1863.	9 0 0	12 0 0	Do. do.
4. J. S., . . .	2d.	28th May 1864.	9 0 0	9 0 0	Do. do.
SERVANTS.					
1. M. MacL., .	Cook.	15th May 1863.	£11 0 0	£14 0 0	Do. do.
2. M. G., . .	Housemaid.	30th July 1863.	10 0 0	11 0 0	Do. do.
3. M. C., . .	Laundress.	23d Nov. 1864.	9 0 0	12 0 0	Do. do.

The Female Infirmary is attended to by the Attendants in the 2d Division.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM.—24th January 1865.

Names of Servants.	Department of Service.	Date of entering Service of Asylum.	Wages on Entering. £ s. d.	Present Wages. £ s. d.	Extras and Perquisites.
1. A. M., . .	Kitchen Maid.	22d Nov. 1839.	7 0 0	12 0 0	
2. A. S., . .	L. Ward.	26th May 1841.	9 0 0	16 0 0	
3. M. F., . .	Cook.	26th May 1842.	7 0 0	16 0 0	
4. H. G., . .	S. Ward.	26th May 1844.	8 0 0	15 0 0	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
5. H. S., . .	E. Ward.	22d Nov. 1846.	7 0 0	14 0 0	10, 12, 13, 14,
6. C. M., . .	House Maid.	26th May 1847.	7 0 0	12 0 0	15, and 16,
7. E. C., . .	F. Ward.	3d Sept. 1853.	9 0 0	12 0 0	when required
8. M. H., . .	I. Ward.	1st Oct. 1854.	10 0 0	16 0 0	to sit up during
9. I. F., . .	Hd. Laundress	22d Nov. 1856.	10 0 0	15 0 0	night with pa-
10. S. M'I., . .	H. Ward.	26th Jan. 1858.	10 0 0	11 0 0	tients, have 1s.
11. J. W., . .	Scullery Md.	26th May 1861.	9 0 0	11 0 0	per night each.
12. J. G., . .	Laundress.	26th May 1863.	10 0 0	11 0 0	
13. E. M., . .	G. Ward.	22d Nov. 1863.	11 0 0	12 0 0	
14. E. N., . .	Laundress.	26th May 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
15. M. M'K., .	I. Ward.	22d Nov. 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
16. M. L., . .	I. Ward.	22d Nov. 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
17. A. D., . .	Porter.	17th July 1844.	24 0 0	35 0 0	
18. R. B., . .	Hd. Gardener.	Nov. 1851.	25 0 0	31 0 0	Free House.
19. W. T., . .	F. Ward.	Feb. 1853.	26 0 0	34 0 0	18, 19, 20, 21, 22,
20. T. M., . .	E. Ward	Jan. 1854.	26 0 0	36 0 0	25, 26, 27, 28, 29,
21. D. S., . .	Gardener.	Nov. 1855.	30 0 0	35 0 0	30, have 2s. per
22. D. G., . .	Shoemaker.	Oct. 1858.	28 0 0	32 0 0	night when night
23. D. G., . .	Tailor.	Oct. 1858.	28 0 0	32 0 0	watching, which
24. G. D., . .	Shoemaker.	March 1861.	34 0 0	34 0 0	occurs in rota-
25. R. S., . .	B. Ward.	May 1861.	28 0 0	33 0 0	tion.
26. J. S., . .	A. Ward.	April 1863.	28 0 0	31 0 0	
27. J. G., . .	E. Ward.	May 1863.	28 0 0	31 0 0	All Attendants re-
28. W. C., . .	A. Ward.	June 1863.	28 0 0	31 0 0	ceive £5 on com-
29. J. C., . .	C. Ward.	Nov. 1864.	30 0 0	30 0 0	pleting their 20th
30. J. L., . .	C. Ward.	Dec. 1864.	30 0 0	30 0 0	year of service.

Note.—No. 3 began service as Scullery Maid.
No. 9 do. do.
No. 17 do. as Attendant.
No. 24 acts on Sunday as Precentor.

EDINBURGH ROYAL ASYLUM—JANUARY 1865.

1ST MALE GALLERY.

Names of Attendants.	Wages on Entering. £	s.	d.	Date of entering Service of Asylum.	Present Wages. £	s.	d.	Time in Asylum.
1. W. A.,	24	0	0	September 1863.	25	0	0	1 year 3 months.
2. S. M'L.,	24	0	0	December 1864.	24	0	0	
3. T. S.,	24	0	0	May 1864.	24	0	0	7 months.

2D MALE GALLERY.

1. J. J.,	24	0	0	November 1863.	25	0	0	1 year 1 month.
2. J. B., Glazier,	30	0	0	May 1863.	30	0	0	1 year 7 months.
3. A. C.,	24	0	0	March 1864.	24	0	0	9 months.
4. A. M., Printer,	26	0	0	October 1864.	30	0	0	2 months.

3D MALE GALLERY.

1. J. L.,	24	0	0	July 1863.	26	0	0	1 year 5 months.
2. J. B.,	24	0	0	May 1864.	25	0	0	7 months.
3. J. T., Mason,	30	0	0	May 1860.	31	0	0	4 years 7 months.
4. G. M.,	24	0	0	October 1864.	24	0	0	2 months.
5. W. D., Shoemaker,	30	0	0	1854.	31	0	0	10 years.
6. J. S., Painter,	30	0	0	September 1857.	30	0	0	7 years 3 months.

4TH MALE GALLERY.

1. G. G.,	24	0	0	April 1862.	26	0	0	2 years 8 months.
2. T. L.,	24	0	0	May 1864.	24	0	0	7 months.
3. W. D., Joiner,	30	0	0	July 1857.	35	0	0	7 years 5 months.

5TH MALE GALLERY.

1. J. M'D.,	24	0	0	March 1859.	28	0	0	5 years 9 months.
2. A. S.,	24	0	0	May 1864.	24	0	0	7 months.
3. F. A.,	24	0	0	May 1864.	24	0	0	7 months.
4. A. M.,	24	0	0	November 1864.	24	0	0	1 month.
5. W. G., Tailor,	30	0	0	May 1856.	32	0	0	8 years 7 months.

6TH MALE GALLERY.

1. A. A.,	24	0	0	August 1862.	30	0	0	2 years 4 months.
2. A. C.	24	0	0	September 1862.	26	0	0	2 years 3 months.
3. A. D.	24	0	0	April 1864.	24	0	0	8 months.
4. J. W.,	24	0	0	November 1864.	30	0	0	1 month.

7TH MALE GALLERY.

1. J. W.,	24	0	0	December 1863.	25	0	0	1 year.
2. D. M'D.,	24	0	0	April 1864.	24	0	0	8 months.
3. J. S.,	24	0	0	May 1864.	24	0	0	7 months.

8TH MALE GALLERY.

1. J. M'G.,	24	0	0	February 1860.	28	0	0	4 years 10 months.
2. J. S.,	24	0	0	April 1864.	24	0	0	8 months.
3. D. F., Night-Watch,	24	0	0	March 1859.	30	0	0	5 years 9 months.

OUT-DOOR ATTENDANTS.

Names of Attendants.	Wages on Entering. £ s. d.	Date of entering Service of Asylum.	Present Wages. £ s. d.	Time in Asylum.
1. A. D., Engineer & Smith,	60 0 0	June 1858.	60 0 0	6 years 6 months.
2. A. B., Assis.-Gardener,	24 0 0	November 1856.	40 0 0	8 years 1 month.
3. J. G., Upholsterer,	30 0 0	April 1860.	32 0 0	4 years 8 months.
4. W. G., Sewing-Machine Driver,	18 0 0	May 1860.	22 0 0	4 years 7 months.
5. T. W., Stocker,	30 0 0	May 1862.	31 0 0	2 years 7 months.
6. R. S., Storeman,	24 0 0	September 1859.	32 0 0	5 years 3 months.
7. W. M., Food-Conveyer, etc.,	25 0 0	November 1859.	27 0 0	5 years 1 month.

1ST FEMALE GALLERY.

1. J. K.,	9 0 0	October 1862.	13 0 0	2 years 2 months.
2. S. M'L.,	9 0 0	May 1864.	9 0 0	7 months.
3. M. H.,	9 0 0	November 1864.	9 0 0	1 month.

2D FEMALE GALLERY.

1. J. M.,	10 0 0	August 1855.	15 0 0	9 years 4 months.
2. E. C.,	9 0 0	September 1863.	10 0 0	1 year 3 months.

3D FEMALE GALLERY.

1. M. B.,	9 0 0	May 1861.	14 0 0	3 years 9 months.
2. M. B.,	8 0 0	October 1860.	13 0 0	4 years 2 months.
3. A. G.,	9 0 0	May 1862.	12 0 0	2 years 7 months.
4. M. C.,	9 0 0	November 1864.	9 0 0	1 month.

4TH FEMALE GALLERY.

1. E. A.	9 0 0	May 1861.	14 0 0	3 years 7 months.
2. C. M.,	9 0 0	June 1863.	11 0 0	1 year 6 months.
3. B. A.,	10 0 0	October 1864.	10 0 0	2 months.

5TH FEMALE GALLERY

1. E. I.,	10 0 0		25 0 0	More than 20 years.
2. B. W.,	10 0 0	August 1863.	11 0 0	1 year 4 months.
3. L. L.,	9 0 0	October 1864.	9 0 0	2 months.
4. C. B.,	9 0 0	November 1863.	13 0 0	1 year 1 month.
5. J. M'V.,	10 0 0	August 1863.	11 0 0	1 year 4 months.
6. M. M'D.,	10 0 0	December 1864.	10 0 0	

SICK-ROOM.

1. C. E.,	9 0 0	November 1862.	15 0 0	2 years 1 month.

KITCHEN AND HOUSE-MAIDS.

1. M. H., Cook,	14 0 0	December 1864.	14 0 0	
2. J. B., Housemaid,	9 0 0	November 1858.	12 0 0	6 years 1 month.
3. C. H., Do.,	9 0 0	May 1861.	10 0 0	3 years 7 months.
4. H. F., Kitchen-Maid,	9 0 0	August 1863.	10 0 0	1 year 4 months.
5. J. T., Do.,	10 0 0	December 1863.	10 0 0	1 year.

LAUNDRY-MAIDS.

Names of Attendants.	Wages on Entering. £	s.	d.	Date of entering Service of Asylum.	Present Wages. £	s.	d.	Time in Asylum.
1. Mrs. D., Laundress.	21	0	0	May 1860.	22	0	0	4 years 7 months.
2. M. U.,	9	0	0	November 1863.	11	0	0	1 year 1 month.
3. E. M'L.,	10	0	0	November 1864.	10	0	0	2 months.
4. I. F.,	10	0	0	November 1864.	10	0	0	Do.
5. J. M'K.,	10	0	0	November 1864.	10	0	0	Do.
6. J. M.,	10	0	0	November 1864.	10	0	0	Do.
7. A. S.,	10	0	0	November 1864.	10	0	0	Do.

EASTERN DIVISION—FEMALE ATTENDANTS.

1. J. B., Housekeeper, Myreside Cottage, upwards of 20 years in the Asylum Service.

2. Mrs. T.,	13	0	0	January 1858.	17	0	0	6 years 11 months.
3. Mrs. C.,	10	0	0	1851.	13	0	0	13 years.
4. E. M'K.,	15	0	0	September 1861.	17	0	0	3 years 3 months.
5. J. P.,	10	0	0	November 1860.	14	0	0	4 years 1 month.
6. I. B.,	10	0	0	September 1862.	10	0	0	2 years 3 months.
7. M. F.,	16	0	0	March 1863.	16	0	0	1 year 10 months.
8. I. W.,	15	0	0	November 1863.	15	0	0	1 year 1 month.
9. C. B.,	9	0	0	May 1860.	14	0	0	4 years 7 months.

KITCHEN AND HOUSE-MAIDS—EAST HOUSE.

1. Mrs. T., Cook,	16	0	0	1855.	20	0	0	9 years.
2. A. H., Housemaid,	10	0	0	May 1863.	10	0	0	1 year 7 months.
3. J. L., Do.	10	0	0	January 1862.	10	0	0	2 years 11 months.
4. A. D., Assis.-Cook,	14	0	0	June 1864.	14	0	0	6 months.
5. E. S., Housemaid,	9	0	0	March 1863.	9	0	0	1 year 9 months.
6. B. M'K., Do.	9	0	0	February 1864.	9	0	0	10 months.
7. A. M., Do.	10	0	0	June 1864.	10	0	0	6 months.

MALE ATTENDANTS—EASTERN DIVISION.

1. J. A., Head Attendant, upwards of 20 years in the Asylum Service, £40.

2. D. S.,	24	0	0	February 1862.	25	0	0	2 years 10 months.
3. J. S.,	24	0	0	February 1863.	25	0	0	1 year 10 months.
4. A. D.,	24	0	0	February 1863.	25	0	0	1 year 10 months.
5. W. F.,	24	0	0	August 1861.	26	0	0	3 years 4 months.
6. G. S.,	24	0	0	May 1864.	24	0	0	7 months.
7. H. M.,	24	0	0	May 1864.	24	0	0	7 months.
8. T. C.,	24	0	0	July 1860.	26	0	0	4 years 5 months.
9. P. M'G.,	24	0	0	August 1864.	24	0	0	4 months.
10. W. G.,	24	0	0	August 1864.	24	0	0	4 months.
11. R. C.,	24	0	0	November 1864.	24	0	0	1 month.
12. W. S.,	24	0	0	June 1863.	25	0	0	1 year 6 months.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM.—6th January 1865.

LADIES' DIVISION OF WEST HOUSE.

Names.	Department of Service.	Date of Entering Service.	Wages on Entering.	Present Wages.	Extras and Perquisites.
1. M. M'C.,	1 G.	September 1862.	£12 0 0	£15 0 0	Bed, Board, and Washing.
2. J. N.,	1 G.	November 1863.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
3. E. M.,	2 G.	December 1853.	8 0 0	15 0 0	
4. C. M'C.,	2 G.	June 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
5. A. D.,	3 G.	August 1862.	12 0 0	15 0 0	
6. A. G.,	3 G.	August 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
7. J. C.,	4 G.	November 1861.	12 0 0	15 0 0	
8. H. M.,	4 G.	August 1863.	12 0 0	13 10 0	
9. R. C.,	5 and 6 G.	June 1859.	12 0 0	15 0 0	
10. J. R.,	5 and 6 G.	June 1861.	12 0 0	15 0 0	
11. S. R.,	P. House.	April 1861.	12 0 0	15 0 0	
12. J. S.,	Night Attendant.	December 1858.	12 0 0	16 10 0	
13. M. D.,	Doorkeeper.	November 1859.	12 0 0	15 0 0	
14. A. M.,	Cook.	May 1862.	16 0 0	18 0 0	
15. I. J.,	Kitchen Maid.	November 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
16. A. C.,	Scullery Maid.	May 1864.	8 0 0	9 0 0	
17. C. U.,	Dressmaker.	April 1864.	2 0 0	15 0 0	

GENTLEMEN'S DIVISION OF WEST HOUSE.

18. D. W.,	Princ. Attendant.	February 1859.	32 0 0	46 16 0	Bed, Board, and Washing.
19. J. T. L.,	1 G.	February 1855.	26 0 0	32 0 0	
20. J. S.,	1 G.	March 1862.	26 0 0	34 0 0	
21. J. G.,	1 G.	March 1863.	26 0 0	30 0 0	
22. J. D.,	Night Attendant.	November 1863.	32 0 0	48 0 0	Wages only.
23. J. M'I.,	2 and 3 G.	May 1862.	26 0 0	32 0 0	Bed, Board, and Washing.
24. W. G. L.,	2 and 3 G.	May 1858.	26 0 0	32 0 0	
25. A. M'D.,	2 and 3 G.	October 1863.	26 0 0	30 0 0	
26. D. L.,	4 G.	April 1862.	26 0 0	32 0 0	
27. C. D.,	4 G.	October 1861.	26 0 0	32 0 0	
28. R. D.,	4 G.	November 1863.	26 0 0	30 0 0	
29. H. F.,	5 and 6 G.	May 1855.	26 0 0	34 0 0	
30. A. A.,	5 and 6 G.	September 1861.	26 0 0	32 0 0	
31. W. M'A.,	5 and 6 G.	March 1863.	26 0 0	30 0 0	
32. D. R.,	7 G.	August 1864.	26 0 0	26 0 0	
33. A. G.,	8 G.	May 1863.	20 0 0	24 0 0	

FEMALE DIVISION OF EAST HOUSE.

34. M. A.,	Princ. Attendant.	September 1849.	12 0 0	44 0 0	Bed, Board, and Washing.
35. M. B.,	1 G.	April 1863.	12 0 0	15 0 0	
36. M. M.,	2 G.	May 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
37. E. S.,	3 G.	November 1853.	12 0 0	22 0 0	
38. J. M'W.,	3 G.	August 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
39. A. M'M.,	3 G.	May 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
40. I. M'C.,	3 G.	December 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
41. A. V.,	4 G.	March 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
42. E. H.,	4 G.	November 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
43. A. T.,	5 and 6 G.	November 1856.	12 0 0	20 0 0	
44. A. P.,	5 and 6 G.	October 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
45. A. R.,	5 and 6 G.	November 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
46. H. B.,	Infirmary.	October 1861.	12 0 0	16 10 0	
47. M. C.,	Infirmary.	October 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
48. M. D.,	Infirmary.	December 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
49. J. M'C.,	Infirmary.	August 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
50. E. C.,	Night Attendant.	February 1862.	12 0 0	16 10 0	

MALE DIVISION OF EAST HOUSE.

Names.	Department of Service.	Date of Entering Service.	Wages on Entering.	Present Wages.	Extras and Perquisites.
51. G. A.,	Princ. Attendant.	August 1857.	£26 0 0	£46 16 0	
52. T. M'K.,	1 G.	May 1863.	36 0 0	36 0 0	
53. W. C.,	1 G.	June 1864.	26 0 0	28 0 0	
54. S. M'D.,	3 G.	April 1863.	26 0 0	36 0 0	
55. T. M'A.,	3 G.	June 1864.	26 0 0	28 0 0	
56. T. M'C.,	3 G.	August 1864.	26 0 0	26 0 0	
57. A. R.,	3 G.	September 1864.	26 0 0	26 0 0	
58. W. M.,	3 G.	December 1864.	26 0 0	26 0 0	
59. A. S.,	4 G.	March 1864.	26 0 0	28 0 0	
60. D. K.,	9 G.	July 1860.	26 0 0	34 0 0	
61. G. F.,	9 G.	April 1863.	26 0 0	32 0 0	
62. W. C.,	9 G.	August 1864.	26 0 0	26 0 0	
63. C. H.,	9 G.	November 1864.	26 0 0	26 0 0	
64. D. M'I.,	10 G.	April 1863.	26 0 0	32 0 0	
65. J. C.,	10 G.	November 1863.	26 0 0	30 0 0	
66. D. M'N.,	10 G.	July 1864.	26 0 0	26 0 0	
67. J. B.,	10 G.	November 1864.	26 0 0	26 0 0	
68. D. D.,	10 G.	October 1863.	26 0 0	30 0 0	Bed, Board and Washing.
69. J. D.,	Night Attendant.	November 1857.	26 0 0	52 0 0	Wages only.
70. P. B.,	Night Attendant.	December 1864.	48 0 0	48 0 0	Wages only.
71. M. H.,	E. H. Cook.	September 1862.	14 0 0	15 0 0	
72. M. M.,	E. Kitchen Maid.	May 1861.	12 0 0	15 0 0	
73. S. M'I.,	Doorkeeper.	June 1863.	12 0 0	14 0 0	
74. M. E.,	Upholstress.	November 1864.	15 0 0	15 0 0	
75. J. C.,	Laundress.	May 1862.	12 0 0	16 0 0	
76. A. M'L.,	Laundress.	May 1861.	12 0 0	14 0 0	
77. M. B.,	Laundress.	January 1862.	12 0 0	14 0 0	
78. C. M.,	Laundress.	May 1862.	12 0 0	15 0 0	
79. M. D.,	Laundress.	May 1862.	12 0 0	14 0 0	
80. I. C.,	Laundress.	May 1857.	12 0 0	16 0 0	
81. C. R.,	Laundress.	November 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
82. M. S.,	Post-Boy, etc.	November 1864.	14 0 0	14 0 0	
83. F. G.,	Shoemaker.	May 1859.	26 0 0	30 0 0	
84. G. M. B.,	Tailor.	December 1864.	26 0 0	26 0 0	
85. D. B.,	Gardener.	June 1852.	26 0 0	33 0 0	
86. G. W.,	Farm Servant.	March 1861.	26 0 0	32 0 0	
87. J. D.,	Farm Servant.	June 1863.	26 0 0	30 0 0	Bed, Board, and Washing.
88. W. M'L.,	Keeper of Roads.	March 1823.	45 0 0	40 0 0	
89. D. M'N.,	Coachman.	March 1850.	26 0 0	52 0 0	
90. W. C.,	Gatekeeper.	September 1849.	54 12 0	54 12 0	
91. J. S.,	Baker.	May 1854.	49 8 0	52 0 0	
92. C. J.,	Baker.	November 1858.	18 4 0	23 8 0	
93. A. A.,	Storekeeper.	March 1860.	15 12 0	32 0 0	
94. J. P.,	Asst.-Storekeeper.	September 1863.	6 10 0	7 16 0	
95. T. H.,	Engine Keeper.	September 1864.	33 0 0	33 0 0	Bed, Board, and Washing.
96. H. T.,	Stoker.	September 1864.	33 0 0	33 0 0	
97. T. M'M.,	Coal Porter.	August 1864.	15 0 0	17 0 0	
98. D. D. B.,	Apothecary and Clerk.	November 1862.	20 0 0	30 0 0	

No. 88 has Breakfast and Dinner only in addition to wages.
No. 91 has Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea, do.
Nos. 89 and 90 have Free House, Coals, Gas, and Water, and Vegetables, and get Milk and Butter and Butcher Meat at Contract Prices.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Names of Attendants.	Department of Service.	Date of entering Service of Asylum.	Wages on Entering.	Present Wages.	Extras and Perquisites.
1. J. D.,	A.	3d May 1864.	£26 0 0	£26 0 0	Bed, Board, and Washing.
2. D. M'R.,	Head Attend.	6th May 1864.	35 0 0	35 0 0	
3. D. M'L.,	C.	2d July 1864.	23 0 0	23 0 0	
4. A. F.,	A.	12th Oct. 1864.	23 0 0	23 0 0	
5. A. M.,	A.	18th Oct. 1864.	23 0 0	23 0 0	
6. J. C.,	C.	10th Dec. 1864.	23 0 0	23 0 0	
7. H. F.,	A.	4th Jan. 1865.	23 0 0	23 0 0	
8. M. S.,	A.	11th May 1864.	13 0 0	13 0 0	
9. C. F.,	C.	28th May 1864.	13 0 0	13 0 0	
10. J. M'G.,	A.	20th May 1864.	10 0 0	13 0 0	
11. C. F.,	Sick Ward.	18th June 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
12. Mrs. C.,	Sick Ward.	4th July 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
13. M. C.,	A.	10th Dec. 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
14. C. A.,	C.	27th Sept. 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
15. A. S.,	Cook.	10th May 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
16. M. P.,	House Maid.	10th Aug. 1864.	8 0 0	8 0 0	
17. M. W.,	Kitch. Maid.	2d Nov. 1864.	6 0 0	6 0 0	
18. C. M'L.,	Laundress.	10th May 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
19. C. S.,	Laundress.	23d May 1864.	8 0 0	8 0 0	
20. M. P.,	Post.	4th June 1864.	9d. per day.	9d. per day.	None.
21. C. L.,	H. Steward.	21st April 1864.	60 0 0	60 0 0	None.
22. I. R.,	Matron.	1st Nov. 1864.	40 0 0	40 0 0	None.
23. C. F.,	Gardener.	18th May 1864.	42 0 0	42 0 0	Free house, coal, and gas.
24. D. L.,	Engineer.	18th May 1864.	60 0 0	60 0 0	Do. do.
25. G. F.,	Carpenter.	7th Nov. 1864.	45 0 0	45 0 0	Do. do.
26. A. F.,	Fireman.	18th May 1864.	16s. per week.	16s. per week.	None.

MONTROSE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—1st January 1865.

MALES.

Names of Attendants.	Department of Service.	Date of entering Service of Asylum.	Wages on Entering.	Present Wages.	Extras and Perquisites.
1. C. F.,	O. H. No. 1.	23d Nov. 1858.	£25 0 0	£26 0 0	Board, Lodging, etc. All Attendants have a week's holiday, during which they receive their Wages, and 7s. 6d. for Board Wages. When doing duty during the night 1s. a night is allowed.
2. A. D.,	O. H. No. 1.	20th Sept. 1859.	22 0 0	25 0 0	
3. J. W.,	N. H. No. 3.	4th March 1861.	22 0 0	40 0 0	
4. T. P.,	Night Attendant.	29th May 1861.	25 0 0	50 0 0	
5. W. F.,	N. H. No. 5.	24th March 1862.	22 0 0	27 0 0	
6. G. G.,	N. H. No. 3.	4th April 1862.	22 0 0	27 0 0	
7. D. R.,	N. H. No. 3.	14th Aug. 1862.	22 0 0	27 0 0	
8. D. D.,	N. H. No. 4.	1st April 1863.	24 0 0	25 0 0	
9. J. G.,	N. H. No. 2.	16th June 1863.	24 0 0	25 0 0	
10. J. N.,	N. H. No. 1.	18th July 1863.	24 0 0	25 0 0	
11. J. S.,	N. H. No. 1.	22d Sept. 1863.	24 0 0	26 0 0	
12. J. S.,	N. H. No. 2.	24th Nov. 1863.	24 0 0	25 0 0	
13. J. M.,	N. H. No. 2.	11th Feb. 1864.	24 0 0	24 0 0	
14. A. M.,	N. H. No. 5.	5th March 1864.	24 0 0	24 0 0	
15. R. B.,	O. H. No. 1.	1st May 1864.	24 0 0	24 0 0	
16. D. F.,	N. H. No. 5.	19th May 1864.	24 0 0	24 0 0	
17. W. A.,	N. H. No. 4.	28th May 1864.	24 0 0	24 0 0	
18. G. M.,	N. H., Tailor.	6th July 1864.	26 0 0	27 0 0	
19. J. A.,	N. H. No. 4.	8th Oct. 1864.	24 0 0	24 0 0	

MALES.

Names of Attendants.	Department of Service.	Date of entering Service of Asylum.	Wages on Entering.	Present Wages.	Extras and Perquisites.
20. D. L., . .	Overseer.	21st Nov. 1864.	£52 0 0	£57 0 0	Garden and free house.
21. J. G., . .	N. H.,Shoemaker.	5th Dec. 1864.	27 0 0	27 0 0	
*22. R. R., . .	Gardener.	18th May 1863.	40 0 0	50 0 0	
23. J. T., . .	Coachman.	16th Feb. 1856.	22 0 0	25 0 0	
*24 W. A., . .	Joiner.	18th June 1860.	27 0 0	52 0 0	Garden.
*25. W. B., . .	Porter.	15th Nov. 1860.	22 0 0	23 0 0	
*26. J. C., . .	Baker.	19th Nov. 1860.	50 0 0	54 12 0	
*27. J. A., . .	Messenger, etc.	13th March 1862.	22 0 0	33 16 0	
*28. W. A., . .	Plumber.	9th March 1862.	55 4 0	55 4 0	Garden.
*29. J. G., . .	Fireman.	26th Sept. 1863.	36 12 0	36 12 0	
30. J. S., . .	Ploughman.	November 1862.	24 0 0	24 0 0	Free house and garden.
31. W. S., . .	Cattleman.	26th May 1864.	21 0 0	21 0 0	Meal and milk.

* Have separate houses, on or near the Premises, for which they pay rent.

FEMALES.

1. H. B., . .	N. H. No. 3, Head Attendant.	26th May 1856.	£9 0 0	£35 0 0	Board, Lodging, etc. All Attendants have a week's holiday, with Wages and Board Wages.
2. M. R., . .	O. H., do.	26th May 1859.	9 0 0	20 0 0	
3. E. M., . .	N. H., N.-Attend.	12th Jan. 1861.	9 0 0	13 0 0	
4. J. E., . .	N. H. No. 1.	24th Jan. 1862.	8 0 0	11 0 0	
5. M. W., . .	N. H. No. 2, and Workroom.	22d Nov. 1862.	10 0 0	13 0 0	
6. J. B., . .	N. H. No. 3.	10th Feb. 1863.	10 0 0	11 0 0	
7. I. P., . .	N. H. No. 2.	16th May 1863.	10 0 0	11 0 0	
8. M. C., . .	N. H. No. 3.	31st Oct. 1863.	10 0 0	11 0 0	
9. S. P., . .	N. H. No. 1.	16th Nov. 1863.	10 0 0	11 0 0	
10. A. D., . .	N. H. No. 5.	22d Nov. 1863.	10 0 0	11 0 0	
11. J. B., . .	O. H.	22d Nov. 1863.	10 0 0	11 0 0	
12. E. G., . .	N. H. No. 4.	27th Jan. 1864.	10 0 0	11 0 0	
13. A. D., . .	O. H.	11th Feb. 1864.	10 0 0	11 0 0	
14. A. S., . .	N. H. No. 4.	5th April 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
15. M. R., . .	O. H.	26th May 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
16. L. H., . .	N. H. No. 2.	6th July 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
17. B. W., . .	O. H.	3d October 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
18. A. C., . .	O. H.	22d Nov. 1864.	8 0 0	10 0 0	
19. M. W., . .	N. H. No. 2.	14th Dec. 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
20. H. C., . .	O. H., Cook.	22d Nov. 1861.	8 0 0	12 0 0	
21. M. M., . .	N. H., Cook.	26th May 1862.	12 0 0	16 0 0	
22. J. K., . .	N. H., As.-Lauy.	9th Sept. 1862.	8 0 0	9 0 0	
23. H. A., . .	O. H., H.-Maid.	26th May 1863.	8 0 0	8 0 0	
24. C. P., . .	N. H., As.-Lauy.	26th May 1863.	8 0 0	8 0 0	
25. R. W., . .	N. H., Sc.-Maid.	26th May 1863.	9 0 0	9 0 0	
26. A. O., . .	O. H., Ly.-Maid.	8th Aug. 1863.	8 0 0	9 0 0	
27. M. E., . .	N. N., Door and Table Maid.	26th May 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
28. M. M., . .	N. H., Ly.-Maid.	26th May 1864.	12 0 0	12 0 0	
29. A. P., . .	N. H., Dairy.	26th May 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
30. J. C., . .	N. H., H.-Maid.	6th Sept. 1864.	8 0 0	8 0 0	
31. E. G., . .	N. H., H.-Maid.	22d Nov. 1864.	8 0 0	8 0 0	
32. J. D., . .	N. H., H.-Maid.	22d Nov. 1864.	8 0 0	8 0 0	
33. J. S., . .	O. H., H.-Maid.	26th May 1864.	8 0 0	8 0 0	

N.B.—The Laundry Maids relieve the Attendants on Sundays, and on emergencies.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH.—January 1865.

MALES.

Names of Attendants.	Department of Service.	Date of Entry on Service.	Wages on Entering.	Present Wages.	Present Extras and Perquisites.
1. J. G., . .	Gardener, originally an ordinary Gallery Attendant.	26th March 1834.	£24 0 0	£80 0 0	Lodge at Main Entrance [wife acts as Gatekeeper], with gas and vegetables.
2. J. C., . .	Head Attendant.	4th July 1859.	30 0 0	40 0 0	Board, Lodging, and Washing for self in Asylum; residence for family in town [pending the erection within the Asylum Grounds of a Lodge similar to that of the Gardener.]
3. A. S., . .	Superannuated as an Attendant, but acts as Postman or Messenger, &c.; originally employed as a garden-labourer, and subsequently as an ordinary Gallery Attendant.	3d Oct. 1829.	23 8 0 without Board or Lodging when employed in garden; £20, 7s. 6d., with Board, Lodging, & Washing when he became a Gallery Attendt.	24 0 0	Superannuated on full pay and allowances [£24 per annum, with Board, Lodging, and Washing in Asylum].
4. R. M'W.,	Pinel Galy. Attend.	12th March 1863.	24 0 0	30 0 0	Board, Lodging, and Washing in Asylum.
5. R. H., .	Esquirol do., originally a Tailor.	6th July 1863.	24 0 0	26 0 0	
6. H. M'V.,	Conolly Gal. Atten.	12th Sept. 1864.	24 0 0	26 0 0	
7. A. M'N.,	Attached to Conolly Gallery, chiefly engaged as garden-assistant.	15th Aug. 1864.	24 0 0	25 0 0	
8. A. C., .	Do. do.	17th June 1864.	24 0 0	24 0 0	
9. T. W., .	Supernumerary attendant, acts as Engineer, Glazier, Messenger, etc.	9th Aug. 1864.	24 0 0	25 0 0	

FEMALES.

Names of Attendants.	Department of Service.	Date of Entry on Service.	Wages on Entering.	Present Wages.	Present Extras and Perquisites.
1. M. S., .	Cook.	12th Nov. 1856.	£10 0 0	£13 0 0	Board, Lodging, and Washing in Asylum.
2. J. W., .	Assistant-Cook.	15th Nov. 1861.	8 0 0	10 0 0	
3. C. C., . .	Laundress.	31st May 1859.	11 0 0	13 0 0	
4. C. M'G., .	Assist.-Laundress.	30th Nov. 1860.	9 9 0	12 0 0	
5. J. D., .	House Maid.	5th Feb. 1858.	7 0 0	10 0 0	
6. E. D., .	Assistant do.	4th Aug. 1862.	8 0 0	9 0 0	
7. L. H., .	Murray Gal. Atten.	29th Jan. 1862.	9 0 0	10 0 0	
8. I. M., . .	Beatson do.	19th June 1863.	10 0 0	11 0 0	
9. M. B., .	Malcolm do.	1st April 1864.	9 0 0	10 0 0	
10. E. C., . .	Attached to Malcolm Gallery.	1st July 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
11. M. F., .	Do. do.	22d Dec. 1864.	9 0 0	9 0 0	
12. Mrs. G., .	Attendant to a single lady patient, Browne Gallery.	1st Nov. 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	

An extra allowance of 1s. per night, with rations, is made to all Attendants and Servants called on for *night*-watching, or other *night*-duty, when in addition to day-duty.

Money rewards are also bestowed for *Special Service*, as set forth in the printed "Scale of Wages for Attendants and Servants" issued in September 1864.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Names of Attendants.	Date of entering Service of Asylum.	Wages on Entering.	Present Wages.	Extras and Perquisites.
1. W. C., . .	28th March 1864.	£24 0 0	£25 0 0	Board, Lodging, etc.
2. J. I., . . .	Do.	27 0 0	27 0 0	
3. D. T., . .	Do.	27 0 0	27 0 0	
4. D. R., . .	30th March 1864.	24 0 0	25 0 0	
5. J. C., . .	31st March 1864.	30 0 0	30 0 0	
6. C. G., . .	1st April 1864.	24 0 0	25 0 0	
7. J. B., . .	2d April 1864.	24 0 0	25 0 0	
8. J. C., . .	21st June 1864.	24 0 0	25 0 0	
9. J. M'L., . .	18th Sept. 1864.	26 0 0	26 0 0	
10. A. M., . .	12th Oct. 1864.	24 0 0	24 0 0	
11. A. A., . .		8 0 0	8 10 0	
12. J. M'D., .	1st April 1864.	8 0 0	8 10 0	
13. M. A. M'G.,	7th April 1864.	8 0 0	8 10 0	
14. A. K., . .	11th April 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
15. J. B., . .	1st June 1864.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
16. M. S., . .	28th Oct. 1864.	8 0 0	8 0 0	
17. J. M'B., .	24th Dec. 1864.	8 0 0	8 0 0	